Cross-National Variation in Domain-Life Satisfaction Relationships: Secondary Analyses of the Eurobarometer

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Abstract
Wellbeing research is implicitly guided by two theoretical approaches: subjectivism and objectivism. Objectivists argue that the predictors of wellbeing are universal, whereas subjectivists emphasise the role of values. The aim of the present research was to assess these two views in the context of wellbeing research by conducting a secondary analysis of the Eurobarometer. This database includes satisfaction ratings of both life and specific domains (e.g. health, family, social life, personal safety, financial situation, home life, job and neighbourhood). Regression analyses revealed significant cross-national variation in domain-life satisfaction relationships, to the extent that none were universal. Direct cross-national comparison of these relationships revealed significant differences and further validated these findings. Variation in these relationships refutes the core premise of objectivism and indicates that subjectivism is a more appropriate framework for psychological research into wellbeing. In order to consolidate these findings, future research should incorporate other predictors of wellbeing, such as personality.

Keywords: Cross-cultural; Life satisfaction; Life domains; Eurobarometer.

1. Introduction
Broadly speaking, two philosophies underlie psychological theories of wellbeing: subjectivism and objectivism. While subjectivists argue that the predictors of wellbeing vary as a function of values, objectivists posit that they are universal. These perspectives are distinguished by the role of values: the things that are “important to us in life” (Schwartz, 2012). Psychological research into wellbeing is implicitly guided by these two philosophies. As such, the goal of this paper is to assess their respective merits in the context of this research.

There are three relevant, contemporary philosophies of wellbeing: hedonism, desire, and objectivism. Hedonism and desire theories are subjective: they rest on the premise that the value of “goods”, and their relationship with wellbeing, are determined by an individual’s attitudes. Conversely, objectivists propose that certain “goods” have inherent value and will improve the quality of life independent of attitudes. In the context of wellbeing research, hedonism and desire theories can be categorised under the singular umbrella of subjectivism. Heathwood (2006) argued that hedonism and desire theories are one and the same. To him, net pleasure in hedonism can be understood as follows: “The intrinsic value of a life for the one who lives it equals the sum of the values of all the instances of intrinsic attitudinal pleasure and pain contained therein.” Here, the attitude an individual has towards “goods” determines their ability to produce pleasure and pain. According to Heathwood (2006), desire theories rest on the same premise. He proposed that the attitudinal pleasure of hedonism is equivalent to the subjective desire satisfaction of desire theories. Assuming his argument is correct, these theories can be understood as subjectivism: that the predictors of wellbeing are determined by an individual’s values.

To objectivists, certain “goods” with inherent value will improve a person’s quality of life independent of their attitudes: they are universal predictors of wellbeing. Though basic human needs are thought to determine prudential goodness, there has been debate concerning which “goods” are inherently valuable. For example, Doyal and Gough (1991) noted 11 objective markers of wellbeing: “Adequate nutritional food and water, adequate protective housing, non-hazardous work and physical environments, appropriate healthcare, security in childhood, significant primary relationships, physical and economic security, safe birth control and childbearing, and appropriate basic and cross-cultural education.” Others have fixated on “moral goodness, rational activity, the development of one’s abilities, having children and being a good parent, knowledge and the awareness of true beauty” (Varelius, 2004).

Accepting the argument proposed by Heathwood (2006), there are two philosophies of wellbeing relevant to psychological research. Subjectivism proposes that the predictors of wellbeing are determined by values and can vary as a result. Objectivists claim that certain “goods” with inherent value will do so universally. It is this distinction which will be addressed.

In relation to wellbeing, these philosophies are distinguished by the role of values; those things that “important to us in life” (Schwartz, 2012). As subjectivism proposes that variation in the predictors of wellbeing will only be
present if the underlying values vary, an investigation of the two necessitates the presence of these differences. Furthermore, these goods must be addressed in unison: Schwartz (2012) notes that “values are ordered by importance relative to one another.” Examining these factors in isolation will not provide insight into their relative importance, making it difficult to assess variation.

As cross-national differences in the importance of life domains (values) have been documented in past literature (Fonberg, 2017), the most appropriate way to address this issue is through analysis of a database containing this information. Importantly, research has demonstrated differences in the importance of even the most basic domains, such as family, social life and finances (Fonberg, 2017). In order to properly assess subjectivism and objectivism, ubiquitous aspects of human behaviour must be addressed; these are the forces which have inherent value, according to objectivists. As there is no consensus on which goods are inherently valuable, domains which encompass a great deal of the human experience are perhaps the most prudent way to address objectivism. As such, the goal of this paper is to determine whether domain-life satisfaction relationships vary cross-nationally: in the context of wellbeing research, differences support subjectivism while universality supports objectivism.

Though cross-national differences in domain-life satisfaction relationships are well documented, they have typically been demonstrated using a limited number of countries (Fonberg, 2017). As the goal of this paper is to assess universality in these relationships, a greater number of comparisons are required. The 62.2 Eurobarometer was used to investigate this issue as it contains data from 29 countries and is one of the few multi-national databases which assesses domain satisfaction. As such, this study will use data from the Eurobarometer to determine whether domain-life satisfaction relationships vary cross-nationally in order to assess the respective merits of subjectivism and objectivism in wellbeing research: variation supports the former, while universality supports the latter. Based on the cross-national differences in both values and domain-life satisfaction relationships documented in the literature, the following hypotheses were developed:

- **Hypothesis One**: Cross-national comparisons will reveal that no domain satisfaction scores predict life satisfaction universally.
- **Hypothesis Two**: Direct cross-national comparison of the predictive power of domain satisfaction scores will reveal significant differences.

### 2. Methods

**2.1. Procedure**

**2.1.1. Recruitment and Sampling**

Details on the recruitment and sampling methods used in Eurobarometer 62.2 are reported by the European Commission (2004) and summarised by Fonberg (2017).

**2.2. Materials**

Single-item questions were used to assess satisfaction with both domains and life. The participants responded using a four-point Likert-type scale, with one being very satisfied and four being not at all satisfied. Satisfaction was assessed for the following items: your life in general, your own health, your family life, your social life, your relationship with the people you work with, your personal safety, your financial situation, your home, housing, your neighbourhood, the quality of the tap water, the air quality, your current job and the way democracy works. These questions are reported in Table 1.

Information on relevant socio-demographic variables was also collected: age, gender, marital status, occupation and age at which education ended. These structural factors influence value priorities (Meuleman et al. 2012) and are correlates of life satisfaction that have been controlled in the secondary analysis of multi-national databases Oishi et al. (2007). If neglected, any variation in domain-life satisfaction relationships might reflect differences in these underlying socio-structural factors, inhibiting the ability to draw accurate conclusions.

| Table 1: Domain Satisfaction Questions Assessing Life, Health, Family, Social Life, Work Relationships, Personal Safety, Financial Situation, Home, Neighbourhood, Tap Water, Air Quality, Job and Democracy |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| For each of the following, please tell me if you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied? | Very satisfied | Fairly satisfied | Not very satisfied | Not at all satisfied |
| Your life in general            | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your own health                 | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your family life                | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your social life                | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your relationship with people you work with | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your personal safety            | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your financial situation        | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your home, housing              | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your neighbour-hood             | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| The quality of the tap water    | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| The air quality                 | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| Your current job                | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
| The way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY) | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              |
2.3. Respondents

The original sample contained data from 27,008 participants across 29 countries. The average age was 47.18 (SD = 17.93); 12,039 were male and 14,969 were female. However, 14,120 of the participants were unemployed, studying or retired. Work is a ubiquitous component of life that can have a substantial impact on wellbeing (Fonberg, 2017). To avoid the loss of pertinent information, individuals who were not working at the time of data collection were excluded from the analyses. The remaining sample contained 12,888 participants, of whom 6,530 were male, and 6,358 were female. The average age was 41.42 (SD = 11.67). The sample size for individual countries ranged from 137 to 713; 24 countries had more than 300 respondents.

2.4. Analysis Strategy

Satisfaction with health, family, social life, personal safety, financial situation, home life, job and neighbourhood were selected for analysis. These domains were primarily chosen for conceptual reasons; they are near-universal components of life and encompass a great deal of the human experience (Meuleman et al., 2012). This is a requirement necessitated by objectivism, which purports that only certain “goods” with inherent value will predict wellbeing universally. When aggregated, they strongly correlated with life satisfaction; more so than other combinations of domains. Domain and life satisfaction scores were reverse coded (e.g. 4 became “very satisfied”).

One hierarchical multiple regression analysis was run per country to examine cross-national variation in domain-life satisfaction relationships. Due to the number of countries, no interaction regression was performed as it was deemed unlikely to yield meaningful results. Regression coefficients are presented without weights. Results remained largely unchanged regardless of whether analyses were conducted with or without weights. Due to the large number of regressions, a conservative approach was taken: an association was considered significant if p < 0.005.

Socio-demographic variables (age, gender, marital status, occupation and age at which education ended) were entered in the first block of the regression analysis. Marital status was coded as either living alone or living with a partner. Occupation was categorised as employed or self-employed. Finally, education was dichotomised as those whose formal education ended under 19 years of age (including those who reported no formal education) or 19 years and above. This was done to capture the distinction between respondents who had at least some post-secondary education and those who did not. Regression results remained largely unchanged regardless of how these variables were coded. The domain satisfaction scores (health, family, social life, personal safety, financial situation, home, job and neighbourhood) were entered in the second block of the regression.

In order to test the first hypothesis, the results of these regressions were compared to assess universality in each domain-life satisfaction relationship. Individual countries were chosen for comparison on the basis of apparent differences to test the second hypothesis and determine whether domain-life satisfaction relationships varied significantly. In addition to confidence intervals, z-scores computed from the unstandardised beta coefficients and standard error terms of these analyses were used to make direct comparisons. This method was outlined by Paternoster et al. (1998).

3. Results

The full results of the regression analyses are presented in the Appendix. The relationships between each domain and life satisfaction are summarised in Table 2: no domains predicted life satisfaction universally.

| Domain            | Significant | Not significant | Total | Per cent Significant |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|
| Family            | 20          | 9               | 29    | 69.0                 |
| Social            | 19          | 10              | 29    | 65.5                 |
| Financial Situation| 18         | 11              | 29    | 62.1                 |
| Health            | 18          | 11              | 29    | 62.1                 |
| Job               | 16          | 13              | 29    | 55.2                 |
| Home              | 5           | 24              | 29    | 17.2                 |
| Personal Safety   | 5           | 24              | 29    | 17.2                 |
| Neighbourhood     | 1           | 28              | 29    | 3.4                  |

Family, social life, financial situation, health and job satisfaction were the most frequent predictors of life satisfaction; each of these associations was significant in at least 16 nations. The countries where these associations were non-significant are reported in Table 3. Home, personal safety and neighbourhood satisfaction were the least frequent predictors; Table 4 reports the countries where these associations were significant. This pattern of results demonstrates the substantial cross-national variation in domain-life satisfaction relationships. As expected, no domains predicted life satisfaction universally (hypothesis one).
Table 3. Countries with No Significant Association Between Life Satisfaction and the Most Frequently Associated Domains

| Family   | Social | Financial Situation | Health | Job     |
|----------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Bulgaria | Cyprus (Republic) | Belgium | Belgium | Bulgaria |
| Germany East | Czech Republic | Cyprus (Republic) | Estonia | Cyprus (Republic) |
| Malta    | Estonia | Czech Republic | France | France |
| Northern Ireland | Finland | Denmark | Germany East | Germany East |
| Portugal | Germany East | Finland | Greece | Germany West |
| Romania  | Germany West | Luxembourg | Hungary | Greece |
| Slovenia | Greece | Malta | Italy | Hungary |
| Spain    | Hungary | Northern Ireland | Malta | Latvia |
| The Netherlands | Luxembourg | Poland | Northern Ireland | Lithuania |
|          | Northern Ireland | Spain | Poland | Malta |
|          | The Netherlands | Spain | Poland | 

Table 4. Countries with a Significant Association Between Life Satisfaction and the Least Frequently Associated Domains

| Home          | Personal Safety | Neighbourhood |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Belgium       | Denmark         | Spain         |
| Latvia        | Latvia          |               |
| Lithuania     | Luxembourg      |               |
| Poland        | Romania         |               |
| The Netherlands | The Netherlands |               |

Direct comparison of these associations revealed significant cross-national differences. Examples are reported in Table 5 and visualised Figure 1. For each domain, one country with a significant domain-life satisfaction relationship was compared to a nation where the association was non-significant. In each instance, the confidence intervals of the regression coefficients did not overlap. Z-scores computed from the unstandardised regression coefficients were all significant at p < 0.005. Taken together, these results support the second hypothesis.

Table 5. Direct Cross-national comparisons of domain satisfaction scores

| Domain         | Significant | Country       | Unstandardized Coefficients | 95.0% Confidence Interval | Z-Score |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Family         | Yes         | France        | 0.282 * 0.040              | 0.204 0.360              | 3.651 * |
|                | No          | Slovenia      | 0.054 0.048                | -0.040 0.148             |         |
| Social         | Yes         | Netherlands   | 0.269 * 0.041              | 0.189 0.349              | 3.597 * |
|                | No          | Finland       | 0.069 0.038                | -0.005 0.143             |         |
| Financial      | Yes         | Greece        | 0.287 * 0.047              | 0.195 0.380              | 3.600 * |
| Situation      | No          | Northern Ireland | 0.004 0.063             | -0.121 0.129             |         |
| Health         | Yes         | Great Britan  | 0.183 * 0.041              | 0.104 0.263              | 3.028 * |
|                | No          | Estonia       | 0.013 0.039                | -0.064 0.091             |         |
| Job            | Yes         | Belgium       | 0.163 * 0.034              | 0.096 0.231              | 2.794 * |
|                | No          | Bulgaria      | 0.008 0.044                | -0.079 0.094             |         |
| Home           | Yes         | Lithuania     | 0.159 * 0.036              | 0.088 0.230              | 2.936 * |
|                | No          | Slovakia      | 0.001 0.040                | -0.078 0.081             |         |
| Personal       | Yes         | Romania       | 0.156 * 0.044              | 0.069 0.243              | 2.855 * |
| Safety         | No          | Poland        | -0.010 0.038               | -0.085 0.065             |         |
| Neighbourhood  | Yes         | Spain         | 0.117 * 0.040              | 0.039 0.195              | 3.044 * |
|                | No          | Portugal      | -0.087 0.054               | -0.194 0.020             |         |
4. Discussion

While the number of countries puts a complete breakdown of the results beyond the scope of this article, the regression analyses revealed substantial cross-national variation in the relationships between basic domain satisfaction scores (health, family, social life, personal safety, financial situation, home life, job, neighbourhood) and life satisfaction. Though the domains addressed in this study are not from a single source, they represent ubiquitous components of human life. Despite this, none were universal predictors of life satisfaction (hypothesis one). Furthermore, direct cross-national comparison of the regression coefficients revealed significant differences in each domain (hypothesis two). In the context of wellbeing research, these results violate the core premise of objectivism: that the predictors of wellbeing are universal. Taken together, these results support a subjectivistic approach to wellbeing in psychological research; one which emphasises the unique characteristics of the populations being studied, with values being particularly important. This conclusion is further validated by previous research documenting cross-national variation in both values and domain-life satisfaction relationships (Fonberg, 2017).

An important caveat is that these conclusions concern the relative importance of domains. The distinction between subjectivism and objectivism lies in the role that values play in determining the predictors of wellbeing. Given that the importance of values are relative (Schwartz, 2012), domain life-satisfaction relationships had to be assessed in unison. In isolation, these associations were far more robust. Non-significant associations were not interpreted as evidence that the domain is irrelevant to life satisfaction, or that the values underlying the relationship are of no importance.

Regardless, the primary evidence presented in this study is straightforward. There was significant cross-national variation in domain-life satisfaction relationships, to the extent that none were universal. A direct comparison revealed these differences to be significant. Variation in these relationships refutes the core premise of objectivism, and indicates that subjectivism is a more appropriate framework for psychological research into wellbeing.

5. Limitations

A potential criticism of this study is that a selected set of countries were chosen for comparison. Empirically, the goal was to determine whether there was evidence of cross-national variation or universality in domain-life satisfaction relationships. The results of a systematic review (Fonberg, 2017) indicated that detecting these differences necessitated an examination of as many countries as possible. In this context, it makes little sense to compare countries which are unlikely to yield differences. To partially compensate for this approach, a conservative significance threshold ($p < 0.005$) was used.

While the Eurobarometer does account for a variety of relevant socio-demographic variables, it was not designed to be a comprehensive investigation of wellbeing. As a result, it lacks data on a variety of wellbeing covariates such as perceived stress, personal characteristics (coping styles), negative outcomes (e.g. anxiety and depression) and job characteristics (Mark and Smith, 2008). Also not present are positive factors, which research (Smith et al., 2011; Wadsworth et al., 2010) indicates share strong associations with life satisfaction, positive personality (self-esteem, self-efficacy and optimism) being particularly important examples. Incorporating these variables into cross-national comparisons of domain-life satisfaction relationships would allow for further consolidation of the conclusions concerning the respective merits of subjectivism and objectivism in wellbeing research.
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### Appendix

### Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

| v6 NATION -ALL SAMPLES | Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | 95.0% Confidence Interval for B |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----|-----------------------------|
|                        |       | B Std. Error Beta           |                           |   |     | Lower Bound    Upper Bound  |
| 1                       | France| 1 (Constant)               | 3.304 .261               | 12.670 | .000 | 2.792 3.817 |
|                        | Age   | -0.004 .003 -.075         | -1.504 .133 -0.009 .001  |
|                        | Male  | .010 .053 .009            | .197 .844 -.093 .114     |
|                        | Marital | -.178 .061 -.138        | -2.918 .004 -.298 -.058   |
|                        | Occupationdi2 | -.089 .088 .049| 1.014 .311 -.083 .261 |
|                        | AgeEducationDi | .043 .054 .039| .798 .425 -.063 .150 |
|                        | 2     | (Constant)                | .418 .277                 | 1.511 | .132 | -.126 .962 |
|                        | Age   | -0.002 .002 -.030         | -.763 .446 -.006 .003    |
|                        | Male  | .027 .042 .024            | .627 .531 -.057 .110     |
|                        | Marital | -.003 .051 -.002        | -.052 .958 -.103 .097    |
|                        | Occupationdi2 | .110 .070 .061| 1.579 .115 -.027 .247 |
|                        | AgeEducationDi | -.001 .043 -.001     | -.024 .981 -.086 .084    |
|                        | HealthSat | .066 .035 .080   | 1.892 .059 -.003 .134    |
|                        | FamSat  | .282 .040 .323           | 7.113 .000 .204 .360     |
|                        | PerSatSat | .033 .036 .038    | .910 .363 -.038 .105     |
|                        | SocSat  | .171 .043 .193           | 4.006 .000 .087 .255     |
|                        | FinanSat | .116 .030 .165      | 3.908 .000 .058 .175     |
|                        | HomeSat| .039 .038 .045           | 1.032 .303 -.035 .114     |
|                        | JobSat  | .049 .028 .071           | 1.784 .075 -.005 .103     |
|                        | NeighSat | .053 .033 .067     | 1.604 .109 -.012 .117     |
| 2                       | Belgium| 1(Constat)| 3.607 .244               | 14.773 | .000 | 3.128 4.087 |
|                        | Age   | -0.002 .003 -.044         | -.955 .340 -.008 .003    |
|                        | Male  | -.035 .053 -.030          | -.664 .507 -.140 .069    |
|                        | Marital | -.177 .063 -.127       | -2.787 .006 -.301 -.052   |
|                        | Occupationdi2 | .044 .077 .026| .576 .565 -.107 .195 |
|                        | AgeEducationDi | .006 .056 .005| .100 .920 -.105 .116 |
|                        | 2     | (Constant)                | .464 .255                 | 1.822 | .069 | -.036 .965 |
|                        | Age   | -.000 .002 -.008          | -.223 .824 -.004 .004    |
### Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

|          | Male  | .004 | .041 | .004 | .106 | .915 | -.076 | .084 |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Marital  | .005  | .051 | .003 | .090 | .928 | -.096| .105  |
| Occupationd2 | -.030 | .059 | -.018| -.507| .612 | -.145| .086  |
| AgeEducationDi | -.031 | .043 | -.025| -.727| .467 | -.116| .053  |
| HealthSat | .067  | .033 | .077 | 2.019| .044 | .002 | .132  |
| FamSat   | .150  | .037 | .172 | 4.027| .000 | .077 | .223  |
| PerSalSat | .048  | .034 | .054 | 1.424| .155 | -.018| .114  |
| SocSat   | .253  | .037 | .281 | 6.832| .000 | .181 | .326  |
| FinanSat | .077  | .035 | .095 | 2.228| .026 | .009 | .145  |
| HomeSat  | .118  | .037 | .131 | 3.140| .002 | .044 | .191  |
| JobSat   | .163  | .034 | .184 | 4.784| .000 | .096 | .231  |
| NeighSat | .021  | .034 | .025 | .637 | .524 | -.045| .088  |

3 The Netherlands 1

|          | .367 | .221 | 16.636| .000 | 3.237 | 4.104 |
|----------|------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| Age      | .001 | .002 | .017   | .384 | .701   | -.003 |
| Male     | .064 | .045 | .060   | 1.416| .157   | -.025 |
| Marital  | -.268| .052 | -.219  | -5.190| .000   | -.370 |
| Occupationd2 | .029 | .072 | .017   | .397 | .691   | -.113 |
| AgeEducationDi | .073 | .048 | .065   | 1.523| .128   | -.021 |

2 (Constant) .506 .253

|          | .004 | -.014 | -.385 | .700 | -.004 | .003  |
|----------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Male     | .036 | .037 | .033   | .967 | .334   | -.037 |
| Marital  | -.122| .042 | -.100  | -2.901| .004   | -.205 |
| Occupationd2 | .060 | .058 | .035   | 1.045| .296   | -.053 |
| AgeEducationDi | -.022| .039 | -.019  | -.565| .572   | -.097 |
| HealthSat | .115 | .032 | .136   | 3.639| .000   | .053  |
| FamSat   | .103 | .038 | .109   | 2.698| .007   | .028  |
| PerSalSat | .096 | .030 | .119   | 3.241| .001   | .038  |
| SocSat   | .269 | .041 | .273   | 6.629| .000   | .189  |
| FinanSat | .058 | .026 | .083   | 2.187| .029   | .006  |

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

|          | -.253 | .062 | -.191 | -4.043 | .000 | -.375 | -.130 |
|----------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| marital  | .002  | .086 | .001  | .028   | 978  | -167   | .172  |
| Age      | .053  | .057 | .043   | .924   | .356 | -.060  | .166  |

2 (Constant) .536 .253

|          | .536 | .253 | 2.120 | .035 | .039 | 1.032 |
|----------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Age      | .000  | .002 | .010   | .269 | .788 | -.003 |
| Male     | .013  | .042 | .011   | .310 | .756 | -.069 |
| marital  | -.080 | .050 | -.060  | -1.591| .112 | -.178 |
| Occupationd2 | .010 | .065 | .006   | .158 | .874 | -.117 |
| Age      | -.035 | .044 | -.028  | -.796 | .427 | -.121 |

| HealthSat | .185 | .031 | .220   | 5.989 | .000 | .125  |
| FamSat   | .201 | .036 | .228   | 5.536 | .000 | .129  |
| PerSalSat | .065 | .035 | .075   | 1.887 | .060 | -.003 |
| SocSat   | .056 | .039 | .064   | 1.428 | .154 | -.021 |
| FinanSat | .222 | .035 | .289   | 6.344 | .000 | .153  |
| HomeSat  | .067 | .035 | .078   | 1.928 | .054 | -.001 |
| JobSat   | .060 | .032 | .074   | 1.870 | .062 | -.003 |
| NeighSat | .022 | .035 | .025   | .629 | .530 | -.046 |

5 Italy 1

|          | 2.984 | .236 | 12.620| .000 | 2.519 | 3.448 |
|----------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| Age      | -.002 | .003 | -.025  | -.532| .595  | -.007 |
| Male     | -.012 | .056 | .010   | .218 | .828  | -.098 |
| marital  | -.137 | .063 | -.103  | -2.179| .030  | -.261 |
| Occupationd2 | -.026| .062 | -.019  | -.424| .672  | -.148 |
| Age      | -.224 | .056 | .178   | 3.964| .000  | .113  |

2 (Constant) .036 .225

|          | .036 | .225 | .159   | .874 | -.406 | .477  |
|----------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Age      | .000  | .002 | .002   | .059 | .953  | -.004 |
| Male     | .046  | .041 | .037   | 1.123| .262  | -.034 |
| marital  | .015  | .046 | .011   | .316 | .752  | -.077 |
| Occupationd2 | .026| .045 | .019   | .574 | .566  | -.062 |
| Age      | .042  | .041 | .033   | 1.009| .313  | -.040 |
| HealthSat| .052  | .037 | .053   | 1.392| .165  | -.021 |

183
|                | 6 Luxembourg | 7 Denmark | 8 Ireland |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| (Constant)     | 3.765 .371  | 3.519 .256 | 3.315 .227 |
| Age            | -.006 .004  | .005 .002  | -.011 .057 |
| Male           | -.005 .005  | .095 .049  | -.238 .055 |
| marital        | -.095 .089  | -.112 .051 | -.001 .057 |
| NeighSat       | .022 .035   | .025 .085  | -.787 .002 |
| AgeEducationDi | .125 .080   | .004 .061  | .110 .032  |
| JobSat         | .176 .051   | .004 .061  | .110 .032  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |
| FamSat         | .272 .062   | .272 .062  | .272 .062  |
| PerSafSat      | .110 .056   | .110 .056  | .110 .056  |
| SocSat         | .254 .040   | .046 .029  | .046 .029  |
| FinanSat       | .264 .040   | .060 .038  | .060 .038  |
| HomeSat        | .130 .056   | .023 .077  | .023 .077  |
| JobSat         | .110 .032   | .004 .061  | .004 .061  |
| HealthSat      | .183 .056   | .167 .050  | .167 .050  |

Regression
Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

| NeighSat | 0.090 | 0.070 | 0.105 | 1.278 | 0.204 | -0.050 | 0.230 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11 Greece | | | | | | | |
| 1 (Constant) | 3.532 | 0.338 | 10.435 | 0.000 | 2.867 | 4.197 |
| Age | -0.192 | 0.087 | -1.108 | -2.210 | 0.028 | -0.362 | -0.021 |
| marital | -0.228 | 0.096 | -1.253 | -2.373 | 0.018 | -0.418 | -0.039 |
| Occupaid2 | 0.064 | 0.093 | 0.035 | 0.681 | 0.497 | -0.120 | 0.247 |
| AgeEducationDi | 0.194 | 0.090 | 0.109 | 2.141 | 0.033 | 0.016 | 0.371 |
| 2 (Constant) | 0.501 | 0.356 | 1.408 | 0.160 | -0.199 | 1.201 |
| Age | -0.007 | 0.003 | -0.082 | -1.899 | 0.058 | -0.013 | 0.000 |
| marital | -0.103 | 0.070 | -0.058 | -1.482 | 0.139 | -0.240 | 0.034 |
| Occupaid2 | -0.173 | 0.077 | -0.095 | -2.259 | 0.024 | -0.324 | -0.022 |
| AgeEducationDi | 0.075 | 0.074 | 0.042 | 1.012 | 0.312 | -0.071 | 0.222 |
| Age | -0.094 | 0.073 | -0.053 | -1.297 | 0.195 | -0.049 | 0.237 |
| marital | -0.147 | 0.052 | -0.124 | -2.809 | 0.005 | 0.044 | 0.249 |
| PerSatDi | 0.279 | 0.061 | 0.233 | 4.578 | 0.000 | 0.159 | 0.399 |
| 12 Spain | | | | | | | |
| 1 (Constant) | 3.690 | 0.255 | 14.483 | 0.000 | 3.189 | 4.191 |
| Age | -0.009 | 0.003 | -0.167 | -3.231 | 0.001 | -0.014 | -0.003 |
| marital | -0.058 | 0.056 | -0.051 | -1.034 | 0.302 | -0.169 | 0.053 |
| Occupaid2 | -0.124 | 0.060 | -0.103 | -2.057 | 0.040 | -0.243 | -0.005 |
| AgeEducationDi | 0.157 | 0.059 | -0.130 | 2.679 | 0.008 | 0.042 | 0.272 |
| 2 (Constant) | 0.650 | 0.269 | 2.418 | 0.016 | 0.122 | 1.179 |
| Age | -0.004 | 0.002 | -0.084 | -2.069 | 0.039 | -0.008 | 0.000 |
| marital | -0.019 | 0.044 | -0.017 | -0.445 | 0.657 | -0.106 | 0.067 |
| Occupaid2 | -0.082 | 0.047 | -0.068 | -1.736 | 0.083 | -0.174 | 0.011 |

Regression
Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020
| Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020 |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Male | .071 | .078 | .055 | .920 | .359 | -.082 | .225 |
| marital | -.036 | .089 | -.026 | -.401 | .689 | .212 | .140 |
| OccupationDi2 | -.009 | .154 | -.004 | -.060 | .952 | -.314 | .295 |
| AgeEducationDi | -.017 | .086 | -.012 | -.195 | .846 | -.186 | .152 |
| HealthSat | .121 | .067 | .123 | 1.794 | .074 | -.012 | .254 |
| FamSat | .139 | .065 | .153 | 2.150 | .033 | .011 | .266 |
| PerSatSat | .017 | .060 | .018 | .281 | .779 | -.102 | .136 |
| SocSat | .099 | .060 | .120 | 1.661 | .098 | -.019 | .217 |
| FinanSat | .328 | .065 | .384 | 5.056 | .000 | .200 | .456 |
| HomeSat | -.096 | .076 | .090 | -.125 | .212 | -.247 | .055 |
| JobSat | .065 | .057 | .074 | 1.151 | .251 | -.047 | .177 |
| NeighSat | .129 | .069 | .129 | 1.864 | .064 | -.008 | .267 |
| 16 Finland 1 (Constant) | 3.348 | .218 | 15.368 | .000 | 2.920 | 3.776 |
| Age | -.001 | .002 | -.020 | -.436 | .663 | -.005 | .003 |
| marital | -.072 | .048 | -.069 | 1.505 | .133 | -.022 | .165 |
| OccupationDi2 | -.173 | .056 | -.137 | -.3078 | .002 | -.284 | -.063 |
| AgeEducationDi | .007 | .070 | .005 | .104 | .917 | -.129 | .144 |
| HealthSat | .110 | .053 | .095 | 2.091 | .037 | .007 | .213 |
| FamSat | .225 | .266 | .847 | .397 | -.297 | .748 |
| PerSatSat | .000 | .002 | .003 | .086 | .931 | -.003 | .004 |
| SocSat | .023 | .039 | .022 | .590 | .556 | -.054 | .100 |
| FinanSat | -.026 | .048 | -.020 | -.542 | .588 | -.119 | .068 |
| HomeSat | .015 | .057 | .010 | .257 | .797 | -.097 | .126 |
| JobSat | .065 | .043 | .056 | 1.507 | .132 | -.020 | .150 |
| NeighSat | .151 | .031 | .192 | 4.934 | .000 | .091 | .212 |
| 17 Sweden 1 (Constant) | 3.996 | .212 | 18.874 | .000 | 3.580 | 4.412 |
| Age | -.005 | .002 | -.102 | -.2338 | .011 | -.009 | -.001 |
### Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

| 19 Cyprus (Republic) | 1 | 2 |
|----------------------|---|---|
| (Constant)           | 3.549 | 2.127 |
| Age                  | -0.083 | -0.003 |
| Male                 | -0.079 | -0.015 |
| marital              | -0.155 | -0.196 |
| Occupationd2          | -0.019 | -0.268 |
| AgeEducationDi       | 0.231 | -0.248 |
| HealthSat            | 0.038 | -0.234 |
| FamSat               | 0.093 | -0.155 |
| FinanSat             | 0.099 | -0.196 |
| Age                  | 3.549 | 2.127 |
| Male                 | 0.071 | 0.039 |
| marital              | 0.099 | 0.038 |
| Occupationd2          | -0.019 | -0.268 |
| AgeEducationDi       | 0.121 | -0.234 |
| HealthSat            | 0.383 | -0.338 |
| FamSat               | 0.093 | -0.155 |
| FinanSat             | 0.099 | -0.196 |
| Age                  | 18 Austria | 18 Austria |
| Male                 | 0.022 | 0.022 |
| marital              | 0.006 | 0.006 |

### Additional Table

| 18 Austria |
|------------|
| Constant   | 3.257 |
| Age        | -0.003 |
| Male       | 0.094 |
| marital    | -0.115 |
| Occupationd2 | -0.019 |
| AgeEducationDi | 0.144 |

### Additional Coefficients

|                | 187 |
|----------------|-----|
| maritale       | .058 |
| Age            | 3.257 |
| Male           | 0.094 |
| marital        | -0.115 |
| Occupationd2   | -0.019 |
| AgeEducationDi | 0.144 |

Regression
### Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

| Occupationdi2 | AgeEducationDi | Age | Male | marital | Occupationdi2 | AgeEducationDi | HealthSat | FamSat | PerSaSat | SocSa | FimenSa | HomeSa | JobSa | NighSa |
|---------------|----------------|-----|------|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| .156          | .145           | -.060 | -1.074 | .284      | -.441         | .130           |           |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| .307          | .097           | .178 | 3.171 | .002       | .116          | .498           |           |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| 2 (Constant)  | .716           | .453 | 1.573 | .117       | -.180         | 1.613          |           |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| Age           | -.007          | .004 | -.103 | -1.962     | .051          | -.015          | .000      | .076    | .418     |      |        |        |       |       |
| Male          | -.084          | .077 | -.053 | -1.087     | .278          | -.235          | .068      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| marital       | -.157          | .086 | -.095 | -1.829     | .069          | -.326          | .012      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| Occupationdi2 | .096           | .123 | .037  | .776       | .438          | -.147          | .339      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| AgeEducationDi| .257           | .082 | .149  | 3.141      | .002          | .961           | .418      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| HealthSat     | .110           | .052 | .114  | 2.096      | .037          | .007           | .213      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| FamSat        | .179           | .052 | .193  | 3.413      | .001          | .076           | .282      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| PerSaSAT      | .033           | .053 | .034  | .633       | .528          | -.071          | .138      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| SocSa         | .149           | .052 | .154  | 2.835      | .005          | .045           | .252      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| FimenSa       | .327           | .055 | .342  | 5.964      | .000          | .219           | .435      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| HomeSa        | -.002          | .051 | -.003 | -.047      | .962          | -.104          | .099      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| JobSa         | .002           | .051 | .002  | .037       | .970          | -.098          | .102      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| NeighSa       | -.010          | .049 | -.010 | -.208      | .836          | -.108          | .087      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |

23 Latvia 1 (Constant) 2.930 .299 9.808 .000 2.343 3.517

| Age           | -.001          | .003 | -.019 | -.384       | .701          | -.006          | .004      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| Male          | .007           | .069 | .005  | .103        | .918          | -.129          | .143      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| marital       | -.150          | .069 | -.105 | -.218      | .029          | -.285          | -.015     |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| Occupationdi2 | -.179          | .118 | -.072 | -1.521     | .129          | -.410          | .052      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| AgeEducationDi| .227           | .067 | .163  | 3.377      | .001          | .095           | .358      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |

2 (Constant) .028 .299 .095 .925 -.559 .616

| Age           | .000           | .002 | -.005 | -.136       | .892          | -.004          | .004      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
| Male          | .051           | .054 | .035  | .937        | .350          | -.056          | .158      |         |          |       |        |        |       |       |
### Regression
Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

| FamSat | -.110 | .125 | -.094 | -.878 | .382 | -.356 | .137 |
|--------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| PerSatSat | .125 | .090 | .125 | 1.391 | .167 | -.053 | .302 |
| SocSat | .290 | .082 | .312 | 3.527 | .001 | .127 | .452 |
| FinanSat | .160 | .076 | .186 | 2.101 | .038 | .009 | .310 |
| HomeSat | .058 | .129 | .049 | .451 | .652 | -.196 | .313 |
| JobSat | .023 | .071 | .028 | .317 | .752 | -.119 | .164 |
| NeighSat | -.060 | .080 | -.070 | -.749 | .455 | -.218 | .098 |

| 26 Poland 1 (Constant) | 3.531 | .257 | 13.745 | .000 | 3.025 | 4.036 |
|------------------------|------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Age | -.008 | .003 | -.154 | -.274 | .006 | -.015 | -.002 |
| Male | -.060 | .065 | -.051 | -.930 | .353 | -.188 | .067 |
| marital | -.116 | .083 | -.077 | -.140 | .163 | -.278 | .047 |
| Occupationdi2 | .037 | .073 | .028 | .501 | .617 | -.107 | .180 |
| AgeEducationDi | .078 | .067 | .064 | 1.154 | .249 | -.055 | .210 |

| 2 (Constant) | .821 | .298 | 2.737 | .006 | .235 | 1.406 |
|--------------|------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Age | -.004 | .003 | -.072 | -.157 | .116 | -.009 | .001 |
| Male | -.040 | .052 | -.033 | -.759 | .448 | -.143 | .063 |
| marital | -.020 | .069 | .013 | .289 | .773 | -.116 | .156 |
| Occupationdi2 | -.023 | .060 | -.018 | -.382 | .703 | -.142 | .096 |
| AgeEducationDi | -.043 | .055 | -.035 | -.781 | .435 | -.151 | .065 |
| HealthSat | .073 | .040 | .090 | 1.833 | .068 | -.005 | .151 |
| FinanSat | .251 | .045 | .274 | 5.548 | .000 | .162 | .340 |
| PerSatSat | -.010 | .038 | -.012 | -.263 | .793 | -.085 | .065 |
| SocSat | .222 | .048 | .224 | 4.594 | .000 | .127 | .317 |
| FinanSat | .095 | .038 | .124 | 2.490 | .013 | .020 | .170 |
| Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020 |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Age | -0.012 | .004 | -0.157 | -3.033 | .003 | -0.20 | -0.04 |
| Male | .095 | .088 | .056 | 1.082 | .280 | -0.78 | .268 |
| marital | -1.194 | .116 | .087 | -1.678 | .094 | -4.21 | .033 |
| Occupationdi2 | -2.50 | .120 | -1.107 | -2.087 | .038 | -0.48 | -0.014 |
| AgeEducationDi | .277 | .088 | .162 | 3.128 | .002 | .103 | .451 |
| 2 (Constant) | .172 | .344 | .500 | .618 | -.505 | .849 |
| Age | -0.002 | .003 | -0.22 | -0.534 | .594 | -0.008 | .005 |
| Male | .128 | .068 | .075 | 1.892 | .059 | -0.004 | .261 |
| marital | -0.056 | .096 | -0.25 | -0.582 | .561 | -2.43 | .132 |
| Occupationdi2 | -0.095 | .094 | -0.41 | -1.011 | .313 | -2.79 | .090 |
| AgeEducationDi | .049 | .069 | .029 | .709 | .479 | -0.87 | .186 |
| HealthSat | .251 | .054 | .230 | 4.464 | .000 | .145 | .357 |
| FamSat | .046 | .051 | .047 | .899 | .369 | -0.054 | .145 |
| PerSatSat | .045 | .043 | .045 | 1.047 | .296 | -0.39 | .129 |
| SocSat | .234 | .049 | .239 | 4.811 | .000 | .139 | .330 |
| FinanSat | .296 | .050 | .290 | 5.862 | .000 | .197 | .395 |
| HomeSat | .084 | .048 | .083 | 1.758 | .080 | -0.010 | .178 |
| JobSat | .008 | .044 | .008 | .174 | .862 | -0.079 | .094 |
| NeighSat | -.030 | .045 | -.029 | -.670 | .503 | -.119 | .058 |
| 30 Romania 1 (Constant) | 2.702 | .362 | 7.466 | .000 | 1.990 | 3.414 |
| Model | Age | Male | Marital | Occupation1 | AgeEducation1 | (Constant) | Age | Male | Marital | Occupation1 | AgeEducation1 | HealthSat | FamSat | PerSafSat | SocSat | FinanSat | HomeSat | JobSat | NeighSat |
|-------|-----|------|---------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----|------|---------|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
|       | .006 | .004 | .079    | 1.466       | .143         | -.002     | .013 |
|       | -.034 | .082 | -.022   | -.419       | .676         | -.196     | .127 |
|       | -.285 | .095 | -.163   | -.2.993     | .003         | -.472     | -.098 |
|       | -.078 | .124 | -.033   | -.630       | .529         | -.322     | .166 |
|       | .178  | .081 | .116    | 2.183       | .030         | .018      | .338 |
|       | -.596 | .367 | .162    | 1.05        | 1.318        | .125      |
|       | .004  | .003 | .059    | 1.380       | .169         | -.002     | .010 |
|       | .105  | .063 | .069    | 1.676       | .095         | -.018     | .228 |
|       | -.084 | .080 | -.048   | -.1050      | .294         | -.240     | .073 |
|       | .123  | .095 | .052    | 1.296       | .196         | -.064     | .309 |
|       | -.007 | .062 | -.005   | -.111       | .912         | -.130     | .116 |
|       | .164  | .051 | .140    | 3.205       | .001         | .063      | .265 |
|       | .124  | .050 | .125    | 2.470       | .014         | .025      | .223 |
|       | .156  | .044 | .161    | 3.511       | .001         | .069      | .243 |
|       | .191  | .051 | .182    | 3.373       | .000         | .091      | .292 |
|       | .200  | .047 | .216    | 4.257       | .000         | .108      | .293 |
|       | .129  | .055 | .122    | 2.371       | .018         | .022      | .237 |
|       | .152  | .048 | .148    | 3.168       | .002         | .058      | .246 |
|       | -.103 | .051 | -.091   | -.2.007     | .046         | -.204     | -.002 |