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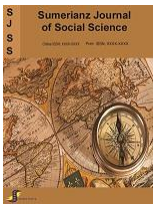

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Cross-National Variation in Domain-Life Satisfaction Relationships: Secondary Analyses of the Eurobarometer

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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

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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.

Table-2. Number of Countries Reporting Significant and Non-Significant Domain-Life Satisfaction Relationships

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
				Slovakia
				Slovenia

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

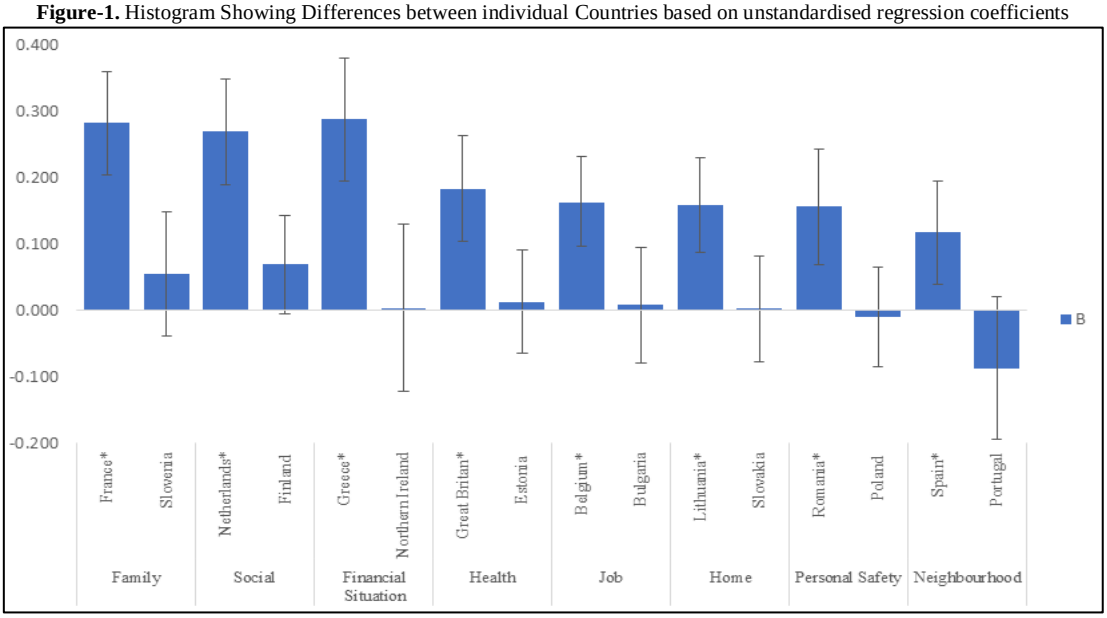
Home	**Personal Safety**	**Neighbourhood**
Belgium	Denmark	Spain
Latvia	Latvia	
Lithuania	Luxembourg	
Poland	Romania	
The Netherlands	The Netherlands	

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**	
			B		Std. Error	Lower	Upper		
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 Situation	Yes	Greece	0.287	*	0.047	0.195	0.380	3.600	*
	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 Safety	Yes	Romania	0.156	*	0.044	0.069	0.243	2.855	*
	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		

Figure-1. Histogram Showing Differences between individual Countries based on unstandardised regression coefficients



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

Coefficients[a]

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	-.004	.003	-.075	-1.504	.133	-.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	-.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
	PerSafSat	.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(Constant)	3.607	.244		14.773	.000	3.128	4.087
	Age	-.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

	Male	.004	.041	.004	.106	.915	-.076	.084
	Marital	.005	.051	.003	.090	.928	-.096	.105
	Occupationdi2	-.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
	PerSafSat	.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 (Constant)	3.671	.221		16.636	.000	3.237	4.104
	Age	.001	.002	.017	.384	.701	-.003	.005
	Male	.064	.045	.060	1.416	.157	-.025	.154
	Marital	-.268	.052	-.219	-5.190	.000	-.370	-.167
	Occupationdi2	.029	.072	.017	.397	.691	-.113	.170
	AgeEducationDi	.073	.048	.065	1.523	.128	-.021	.167
	2 (Constant)	.506	.253		2.000	.046	.009	1.003
	Age	-.001	.002	-.014	-.385	.700	-.004	.003
	Male	.036	.037	.033	.967	.334	-.037	.108
	Marital	-.122	.042	-.100	-2.901	.004	-.205	-.040
	Occupationdi2	.060	.058	.035	1.045	.296	-.053	.174
	AgeEducationDi	-.022	.039	-.019	-.565	.572	-.097	.054
	HealthSat	.115	.032	.136	3.639	.000	.053	.177
	FamSat	.103	.038	.109	2.698	.007	.028	.178
	PerSafSat	.096	.030	.119	3.241	.001	.038	.155
	SocSat	.269	.041	.273	6.629	.000	.189	.349
	FinanSat	.058	.026	.083	2.187	.029	.006	.109

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		marital	-.253	.062	-.191	-4.043	.000	-.375	-.130
		Occupationdi2	.002	.086	.001	.028	.978	-.167	.172
		AgeEducationDi	.053	.057	.043	.924	.356	-.060	.166
	2	(Constant)	.536	.253		2.120	.035	.039	1.032
		Age	.000	.002	.010	.269	.788	-.003	.004
		Male	.013	.042	.011	.310	.756	-.069	.095
		marital	-.080	.050	-.060	-1.591	.112	-.178	.019
		Occupationdi2	.010	.065	.006	.158	.874	-.117	.138
		AgeEducationDi	-.035	.044	-.028	-.796	.427	-.121	.051
		HealthSat	.185	.031	.220	5.989	.000	.125	.246
		FamSat	.201	.036	.228	5.536	.000	.129	.272
		PerSafSat	.065	.035	.075	1.887	.060	-.003	.133
		SocSat	.056	.039	.064	1.428	.154	-.021	.134
		FinanSat	.222	.035	.289	6.344	.000	.153	.290
		HomeSat	.067	.035	.078	1.928	.054	-.001	.136
		JobSat	.060	.032	.074	1.870	.062	-.003	.123
		NeighSat	.022	.035	.025	.629	.530	-.046	.090
5 Italy	1	(Constant)	2.984	.236		12.620	.000	2.519	3.448
		Age	-.002	.003	-.025	-.532	.595	-.007	.004
		Male	.012	.056	.010	.218	.828	-.098	.123
		marital	-.137	.063	-.103	-2.179	.030	-.261	-.013
		Occupationdi2	-.026	.062	-.019	-.424	.672	-.148	.096
		AgeEducationDi	.224	.056	.178	3.964	.000	.113	.334
	2	(Constant)	.036	.225		.159	.874	-.406	.477
		Age	.000	.002	.002	.059	.953	-.004	.004
		Male	.046	.041	.037	1.123	.262	-.034	.126
		marital	.015	.046	.011	.316	.752	-.077	.106
		Occupationdi2	.026	.045	.019	.574	.566	-.062	.113
		AgeEducationDi	.042	.041	.033	1.009	.313	-.040	.123
		HealthSat	.052	.037	.053	1.392	.165	-.021	.125

		FamSat	.222	.035	.241	6.241	.000	.152	.291
		PerSafSat	.079	.031	.091	2.573	.010	.019	.139
		SocSat	.229	.039	.243	5.807	.000	.151	.306
		FinanSat	.114	.031	.143	3.727	.000	.054	.174
		HomeSat	.075	.036	.081	2.078	.038	.004	.147
		JobSat	.139	.035	.162	3.974	.000	.070	.208
		NeighSat	.022	.035	.024	.628	.530	-.046	.090
6 Luxembourg	1	(Constant)	3.765	.371		10.149	.000	3.034	4.497
		Age	-.006	.004	-.097	-1.371	.172	-.014	.003
		Male	-.005	.080	-.005	-.068	.946	-.163	.152
		marital	-.095	.089	-.077	-1.070	.286	-.270	.080
		Occupationdi2	-.051	.126	-.029	-.405	.686	-.300	.198
		AgeEducationDi	.125	.080	.111	1.570	.118	-.032	.282
	2	(Constant)	.117	.351		.333	.740	-.575	.809
		Age	.000	.003	-.007	-.131	.896	-.006	.005
		Male	.039	.056	.035	.695	.488	-.071	.149
		marital	.069	.064	.056	1.082	.280	-.057	.195
		Occupationdi2	-.047	.089	-.026	-.523	.602	-.223	.129
		AgeEducationDi	.069	.055	.061	1.241	.216	-.041	.178
		HealthSat	.183	.056	.207	3.290	.001	.073	.293
		FamSat	.272	.062	.300	4.420	.000	.151	.394
		PerSafSat	.167	.050	.200	3.372	.001	.069	.265
		SocSat	.110	.056	.124	1.958	.052	-.001	.221
		FinanSat	.041	.049	.051	.849	.397	-.055	.137
		HomeSat	.004	.061	.004	.067	.947	-.117	.125
		JobSat	.176	.051	.196	3.419	.001	.074	.277
		NeighSat	-.018	.047	-.023	-.388	.699	-.111	.075
7 Denmark	1	(Constant)	3.519	.256		13.743	.000	3.016	4.022
		Age	.005	.002	.105	2.376	.018	.001	.009
		Male	.095	.049	.088	1.964	.050	.000	.191
		marital	-.238	.055	-.191	-4.314	.000	-.346	-.129
		Occupationdi2	.025	.085	.013	.295	.768	-.141	.191
		AgeEducationDi	- 022	078	- 012	- 279	780	- 174	131

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		HealthSat	.092	.030	.116	3.125	.002	.034	.150
		FamSat	.222	.040	.224	5.482	.000	.142	.301
		PerSafSat	.129	.036	.135	3.589	.000	.058	.199
		SocSat	.264	.040	.264	6.574	.000	.185	.343
		FinanSat	.046	.029	.062	1.610	.108	-.010	.102
		HomeSat	.060	.036	.066	1.686	.092	-.010	.131
		JobSat	.116	.032	.134	3.642	.000	.053	.178
		NeighSat	.059	.032	.069	1.826	.068	-.004	.122
8 Ireland	1	(Constant)	3.315	.227		14.626	.000	2.869	3.760
		Age	.000	.002	.004	.091	.927	-.004	.005
		Male	-.011	.057	-.009	-.183	.855	-.123	.102
		marital	-.112	.061	-.086	-1.836	.067	-.231	.008
		Occupationdi2	.033	.077	.020	.431	.666	-.118	.185
		AgeEducationDi	.130	.058	.103	2.238	.026	.016	.243
	2	(Constant)	.465	.236		1.970	.049	.001	.929
		Age	-4.797E-5	.002	-.001	-.026	.979	-.004	.004
		Male	.005	.044	.004	.113	.910	-.082	.092
		marital	-.011	.048	-.009	-.239	.812	-.105	.082
		Occupationdi2	-.004	.059	-.002	-.060	.952	-.120	.113
		AgeEducationDi	.076	.045	.060	1.691	.091	-.012	.164
		HealthSat	.124	.040	.130	3.067	.002	.045	.203
		FamSat	.272	.045	.266	5.987	.000	.183	.362
		PerSafSat	.030	.039	.033	.773	.440	-.046	.106
		SocSat	.120	.037	.139	3.241	.001	.047	.193
		FinanSat	.119	.036	.152	3.313	.001	.048	.189
		HomeSat	.019	.044	.022	.446	.656	-.066	.105
		JobSat	.126	.039	.138	3.272	.001	.050	.202
		NeighSat	.033	.044	.036	.752	.452	-.054	.120

9 Great Britain	1	(Constant)	4.040	.262		15.411	.000	3.525	4.556
		Age	-.004	.002	-.077	-1.588	.113	-.008	.001
		Male	.029	.057	.024	.502	.616	-.084	.141
		marital	-.187	.060	-.149	-3.118	.002	-.305	-.069
		Occupationdi2	-.108	.093	-.056	-1.160	.246	-.290	.075
		AgeEducationDi	-.029	.062	-.022	-.459	.646	-.151	.094
	2	(Constant)	.604	.301		2.007	.045	.013	1.196
		Age	-.004	.002	-.072	-1.855	.064	-.007	.000
		Male	.045	.045	.038	.996	.320	-.044	.135
		marital	-.070	.050	-.056	-1.408	.160	-.169	.028
		Occupationdi2	-.015	.072	-.008	-.208	.835	-.157	.127
		AgeEducationDi	.014	.049	.011	.296	.767	-.081	.110
		HealthSat	.183	.041	.184	4.518	.000	.104	.263
		FamSat	.177	.043	.178	4.089	.000	.092	.262
		PerSafSat	.019	.033	.024	.594	.553	-.045	.084
		SocSat	.183	.035	.224	5.226	.000	.114	.252
		FinanSat	.097	.032	.129	3.060	.002	.035	.160
		HomeSat	.111	.040	.131	2.786	.006	.033	.189
		JobSat	.101	.032	.124	3.128	.002	.037	.164
		NeighSat	.015	.037	.017	.402	.688	-.058	.088
10 Northern Ireland	1	(Constant)	3.829	.455		8.411	.000	2.927	4.731
		Age	-.002	.005	-.053	-.538	.592	-.012	.007
		Male	-.012	.105	-.011	-.118	.906	-.221	.196
		marital	-.298	.113	-.259	-2.639	.009	-.522	-.074
		Occupationdi2	.100	.160	.057	.627	.532	-.216	.417
		AgeEducationDi	.049	.109	.042	.450	.654	-.167	.265
	2	(Constant)	.472	.565		.836	.405	-.648	1.592
		Age	-.003	.004	-.065	-.836	.405	-.010	.004
		Male	.066	.083	.059	.804	.423	-.097	.230
		marital	-.182	.093	-.158	-1.958	.053	-.366	.002
		Occupationdi2	.262	.129	.150	2.027	.045	.006	.518
		AgeEducationDi	-.042	.087	-.035	-.479	.633	-.214	.130
		HealthSat	.153	.084	.161	1.828	.070	-.013	.319

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		NeighSat	.090	.070	.105	1.278	.204	-.050	.230
11 Greece	1	(Constant)	3.532	.338		10.435	.000	2.867	4.197
		Age	-.012	.004	-.146	-2.743	.006	-.020	-.003
		Male	-.192	.087	-.108	-2.210	.028	-.362	-.021
		marital	-.228	.096	-.125	-2.373	.018	-.418	-.039
		Occupationdi2	.064	.093	.035	.681	.497	-.120	.247
		AgeEducationDi	.194	.090	.109	2.141	.033	.016	.371
	2	(Constant)	.501	.356		1.408	.160	-.199	1.201
		Age	-.007	.003	-.082	-1.899	.058	-.013	.000
		Male	-.103	.070	-.058	-1.482	.139	-.240	.034
		marital	-.173	.077	-.095	-2.259	.024	-.324	-.022
		Occupationdi2	.075	.074	.042	1.012	.312	-.071	.222
		AgeEducationDi	.094	.073	.053	1.297	.195	-.049	.237
		HealthSat	.147	.052	.124	2.809	.005	.044	.249
		FamSat	.279	.061	.233	4.578	.000	.159	.399
		PerSafSat	.070	.040	.074	1.733	.084	-.009	.148
		SocSat	.117	.049	.111	2.375	.018	.020	.213
		FinanSat	.287	.047	.290	6.106	.000	.195	.380
		HomeSat	-.015	.051	-.014	-.301	.764	-.115	.084
		JobSat	.049	.046	.048	1.076	.283	-.041	.140
		NeighSat	.007	.046	.006	.150	.881	-.084	.098
12 Spain	1	(Constant)	3.690	.255		14.483	.000	3.189	4.191
		Age	-.009	.003	-.167	-3.231	.001	-.014	-.003
		Male	-.058	.056	-.051	-1.034	.302	-.169	.053
		marital	-.124	.060	-.103	-2.057	.040	-.243	-.005
		Occupationdi2	-.084	.078	-.053	-1.070	.285	-.238	.070
		AgeEducationDi	.157	.059	.130	2.679	.008	.042	.272
	2	(Constant)	.650	.269		2.418	.016	.122	1.179
		Age	-.004	.002	-.084	-2.069	.039	-.008	.000
		Male	-.019	.044	-.017	-.445	.657	-.106	.067
		marital	-.082	.047	-.068	-1.736	.083	-.174	.011
		Occupationdi2	-.031	.061	-.020	-.515	.607	-.151	.088

		AgeEducationDi	.040	.047	.033	.852	.395	-.052	.131
		HealthSat	.098	.041	.104	2.394	.017	.018	.179
		FamSat	.062	.049	.060	1.250	.212	-.035	.159
		PerSafSat	.069	.038	.077	1.820	.070	-.006	.143
		SocSat	.288	.050	.285	5.806	.000	.190	.385
		FinanSat	.007	.032	.010	.234	.815	-.055	.070
		HomeSat	.076	.040	.088	1.890	.059	-.003	.155
		JobSat	.177	.038	.197	4.595	.000	.101	.252
		NeighSat	.117	.040	.132	2.948	.003	.039	.195
13 Portugal	1	(Constant)	3.374	.335		10.080	.000	2.716	4.032
		Age	-.004	.003	-.070	-1.309	.191	-.010	.002
		Male	-.077	.077	-.051	-.999	.318	-.227	.074
		marital	-.136	.086	-.083	-1.575	.116	-.306	.034
		Occupationdi2	-.134	.120	-.058	-1.117	.265	-.370	.102
		AgeEducationDi	.170	.090	.097	1.875	.062	-.008	.347
	2	(Constant)	-.606	.313		-1.937	.054	-1.222	.009
		Age	.004	.002	.061	1.600	.110	-.001	.008
		Male	.055	.053	.037	1.035	.301	-.049	.158
		marital	-.012	.061	-.008	-.203	.839	-.132	.107
		Occupationdi2	.029	.084	.013	.349	.728	-.135	.194
		AgeEducationDi	.015	.064	.009	.241	.810	-.110	.140
		HealthSat	.279	.048	.269	5.815	.000	.184	.373
		FamSat	.147	.069	.116	2.134	.033	.012	.282
		PerSafSat	.058	.046	.056	1.255	.210	-.033	.148
		SocSat	.278	.064	.232	4.332	.000	.152	.404
		FinanSat	.240	.039	.250	6.139	.000	.163	.317
		HomeSat	.046	.055	.042	.844	.399	-.061	.154
		JobSat	.147	.051	.130	2.874	.004	.046	.247
		NeighSat	-.087	.054	-.077	-1.596	.111	-.194	.020
14 Germany East	1	(Constant) Age	3.142 - 006	.473 004	 - 106	6.646 -1 461	.000 146	2.209 - 015	4.074 002

Regression

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
		PerSafSat	.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	-1.252	.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
		Male	.072	.048	.069	1.505	.133	-.022	.165
		marital	-.173	.056	-.137	-3.078	.002	-.284	-.063
		Occupationdi2	.007	.070	.005	.104	.917	-.129	.144
		AgeEducationDi	.110	.053	.095	2.091	.037	.007	.213
	2	(Constant)	.225	.266		.847	.397	-.297	.748
		Age	.000	.002	.003	.086	.931	-.003	.004
		Male	.023	.039	.022	.590	.556	-.054	.100
		marital	-.026	.048	-.020	-.542	.588	-.119	.068
		Occupationdi2	.015	.057	.010	.257	.797	-.097	.126
		AgeEducationDi	.065	.043	.056	1.507	.132	-.020	.150
		HealthSat	.151	.031	.192	4.934	.000	.091	.212
		FamSat	.274	.039	.297	6.995	.000	.197	.351
		PerSafSat	.082	.038	.083	2.188	.029	.008	.156
		SocSat	.069	.038	.077	1.825	.069	-.005	.143
		FinanSat	.021	.032	.027	.649	.517	-.043	.085
		HomeSat	.094	.036	.113	2.634	.009	.024	.165
		JobSat	.108	.033	.128	3.263	.001	.043	.173
		NeighSat	.082	.036	.093	2.301	.022	.012	.152
17 Sweden	1	(Constant)	3.996	.212		18.874	.000	3.580	4.412
		Age	-.005	.002	-.102	-2.538	.011	-.009	-.001

		Male	.113	.048	.097	2.383	.017	.020	.207
		marital	-.328	.056	-.235	-5.869	.000	-.438	-.218
		Occupationdi2	-.177	.074	-.098	-2.399	.017	-.322	-.032
		AgeEducationDi	.149	.051	.118	2.931	.004	.049	.250
	2	(Constant)	.694	.266		2.612	.009	.172	1.216
		Age	-.005	.002	-.099	-2.823	.005	-.008	-.001
		Male	.059	.039	.050	1.487	.137	-.019	.136
		marital	-.015	.053	-.010	-.273	.785	-.119	.090
		Occupationdi2	-.120	.061	-.066	-1.978	.048	-.239	-.001
		AgeEducationDi	.084	.042	.066	2.002	.046	.002	.166
		HealthSat	.157	.030	.187	5.207	.000	.098	.217
		FamSat	.205	.040	.225	5.145	.000	.127	.283
		PerSafSat	.047	.035	.047	1.328	.185	-.023	.117
		SocSat	.180	.035	.199	5.101	.000	.110	.249
		FinanSat	.107	.030	.131	3.573	.000	.048	.166
		HomeSat	.094	.037	.101	2.528	.012	.021	.167
		JobSat	.093	.030	.110	3.150	.002	.035	.151
		NeighSat	-.003	.036	-.003	-.087	.930	-.075	.068
18 Austria	1	(Constant)	3.257	.228		14.307	.000	2.810	3.705
		Age	-.003	.002	-.061	-1.360	.174	-.008	.001
		Male	.094	.050	.083	1.888	.060	-.004	.192
		marital	-.115	.055	-.093	-2.088	.037	-.224	-.007
		Occupationdi2	-.019	.071	-.012	-.267	.790	-.159	.121
		AgeEducationDi	.144	.052	.121	2.768	.006	.042	.247
	2	(Constant)	.127	.225		.562	.574	-.316	.570
		Age	-.001	.002	-.019	-.556	.578	-.004	.003
		Male	.022	.037	.020	.605	.546	-.050	.094
		marital	-.006	.041	-.005	-.137	.891	-.086	.075

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		FinanSat	.096	.030	.126	3.210	.001	.037	.155
		HomeSat	.071	.036	.081	1.998	.046	.001	.141
		JobSat	.099	.031	.120	3.202	.001	.038	.159
		NeighSat	.038	.032	.043	1.198	.231	-.024	.100
19 Cyprus (Republic)	1	(Constant)	3.549	.417		8.509	.000	2.727	4.371
		Age	-.003	.004	-.042	-.628	.531	-.011	.006
		Male	-.079	.095	-.054	-.841	.401	-.266	.107
		marital	-.155	.132	-.078	-1.172	.242	-.416	.106
		Occupationdi2	-.196	.126	-.100	-1.553	.122	-.444	.053
		AgeEducationDi	.231	.100	.149	2.310	.022	.034	.428
	2	(Constant)	-.248	.442		-.562	.575	-1.118	.622
		Age	-3.929E-5	.003	-.001	-.012	.990	-.006	.006
		Male	-.016	.075	-.011	-.215	.830	-.163	.131
		marital	-.052	.103	-.026	-.510	.610	-.255	.150
		Occupationdi2	-.108	.098	-.055	-1.096	.274	-.302	.086
		AgeEducationDi	.069	.080	.044	.853	.395	-.090	.227
		HealthSat	.194	.061	.178	3.191	.002	.074	.314
		FamSat	.245	.067	.213	3.680	.000	.114	.377
		PerSafSat	.062	.064	.053	.975	.331	-.064	.189
		SocSat	.104	.062	.103	1.660	.098	-.019	.227
		FinanSat	.128	.058	.141	2.185	.030	.013	.243
		HomeSat	.150	.061	.155	2.453	.015	.030	.271
		JobSat	.120	.063	.108	1.913	.057	-.004	.243
		NeighSat	.086	.055	.094	1.574	.117	-.022	.193

20 Czech Republic	1	(Constant)	3.381	.211		16.027	.000	2.967	3.795
		Age	-.001	.002	-.018	-.425	.671	-.005	.003
		Male	.010	.048	.009	.206	.837	-.085	.105
		marital	-.222	.054	-.173	-4.080	.000	-.329	-.115
		Occupationdi2	-.032	.079	-.017	-.402	.688	-.188	.124
		AgeEducationDi	.011	.049	.010	.234	.815	-.084	.107
	2	(Constant)	.698	.248		2.811	.005	.210	1.186
		Age	.001	.002	.013	.348	.728	-.003	.004
		Male	.016	.040	.014	.398	.691	-.063	.095
		marital	-.068	.048	-.053	-1.404	.161	-.163	.027
		Occupationdi2	-.003	.066	-.001	-.038	.970	-.133	.128
		AgeEducationDi	-.064	.041	-.056	-1.562	.119	-.144	.016
		HealthSat	.146	.036	.156	4.008	.000	.074	.217
		FamSat	.210	.036	.254	5.770	.000	.139	.282
		PerSafSat	.050	.034	.056	1.487	.138	-.016	.116
		SocSat	.083	.036	.094	2.304	.022	.012	.154
		FinanSat	.069	.031	.090	2.215	.027	.008	.131
		HomeSat	.055	.035	.064	1.544	.123	-.015	.125
		JobSat	.155	.035	.176	4.440	.000	.087	.224
		NeighSat	.042	.035	.047	1.196	.232	-.027	.112
21 Estonia	1	(Constant)	3.648	.249		14.628	.000	3.157	4.138
		Age	-.006	.002	-.131	-2.727	.007	-.011	-.002
		Male	.076	.057	.064	1.327	.185	-.037	.189
		Marital	-.224	.060	-.181	-3.750	.000	-.341	-.107
		Occupationdi2	-.231	.088	-.126	-2.631	.009	-.404	-.058
		AgeEducationDi	.028	.056	.024	.507	.613	-.081	.138
	2	(Constant)	1.514	.305		4.958	.000	.914	2.114
		Age	-.006	.002	-.133	-3.103	.002	-.010	-.002
		Male	.052	.049	.044	1.063	.289	-.044	.147
		marital	-.148	.052	-.120	-2.847	.005	-.250	-.046
		Occupationdi2	-.122	.074	-.067	-1.659	.098	-.267	.023
		AgeEducationDi	-.025	.047	-.021	-.522	.602	-.117	.068
		HealthSat	.013	.039	.014	.333	.740	-.064	.091
		FamSat	.176	.041	.195	4.348	.000	.097	.256
		PerSafSat	.002	.040	.002	.047	.963	-.076	.080
		SocSat	.050	.043	.051	1.162	.246	-.034	.133
		FinanSat	.249	.036	.323	6.991	.000	.179	.319
		HomeSat	.076	.037	.091	2.074	.039	.004	.149

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		Occupationdi2	-.156	.145	-.060	-1.074	.284	-.441	.130
		AgeEducationDi	.307	.097	.178	3.171	.002	.116	.498
	2	(Constant)	.716	.455		1.573	.117	-.180	1.613
		Age	-.007	.004	-.103	-1.962	.051	-.015	.000
		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	.096	.418
		HealthSat	.110	.052	.114	2.096	.037	.007	.213
		FamSat	.179	.052	.193	3.413	.001	.076	.282
		PerSafSat	.033	.053	.034	.633	.528	-.071	.138
		SocSat	.149	.052	.154	2.835	.005	.045	.252
		FinanSat	.327	.055	.342	5.964	.000	.219	.435
		HomeSat	-.002	.051	-.003	-.047	.962	-.104	.099
		JobSat	.002	.051	.002	.037	.970	-.098	.102
		NeighSat	-.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	-2.185	.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

		marital	.025	.058	.017	.426	.670	-.089	.138
		Occupationdi2	-.127	.090	-.052	-1.413	.158	-.305	.050
		AgeEducationDi	.078	.053	.056	1.465	.144	-.027	.182
		HealthSat	.119	.037	.128	3.225	.001	.046	.191
		FamSat	.173	.040	.188	4.361	.000	.095	.250
		PerSafSat	.104	.036	.110	2.914	.004	.034	.175
		SocSat	.129	.038	.133	3.383	.001	.054	.204
		FinanSat	.249	.038	.279	6.604	.000	.175	.323
		HomeSat	.129	.038	.151	3.361	.001	.054	.204
		JobSat	.068	.038	.072	1.792	.074	-.007	.142
		NeighSat	.047	.038	.050	1.244	.214	-.027	.121
24 Lithuania	1	(Constant)	3.369	.331		10.182	.000	2.719	4.020
		Age	-.012	.003	-.203	-3.976	.000	-.018	-.006
		Male	.007	.072	.005	.096	.924	-.135	.149
		marital	-.145	.073	-.104	-1.979	.049	-.290	-.001
		Occupationdi2	-.120	.132	-.046	-.904	.366	-.380	.140
		AgeEducationDi	.188	.070	.138	2.678	.008	.050	.325
	2	(Constant)	.162	.318		.508	.612	-.465	.788
		Age	-.005	.002	-.086	-2.241	.026	-.010	-.001
		Male	.108	.053	.080	2.025	.044	.003	.214
		marital	.050	.058	.036	.866	.387	-.063	.163
		Occupationdi2	.005	.095	.002	.057	.955	-.182	.193
		AgeEducationDi	.028	.052	.021	.551	.582	-.073	.130
		HealthSat	.213	.037	.236	5.749	.000	.140	.286
		FamSat	.146	.037	.171	3.944	.000	.073	.218
		PerSafSat	.054	.035	.063	1.556	.121	-.014	.123
		SocSat	.252	.046	.256	5.465	.000	.161	.342
		FinanSat	.198	.042	.218	4.675	.000	.115	.281
		HomeSat	.159	.036	.184	4.398	.000	.088	.230
		JobSat	-.033	.036	-.038	-.929	.353	-.104	.037
		NeighSat	-.010	.035	-.011	-.276	.782	-.079	.060
25 Malta	1	(Constant)	2.720	.579		4.697	.000	1.575	3.866
		Age	.003	.005	.054	.575	.566	-.007	.014
		Male	-.023	.114	-.017	-.199	.842	-.248	.203
		marital	.048	.143	.030	.332	.741	-.236	.331
		Occupationdi2	-.031	.192	-.013	-.159	.874	-.411	.350
		AgeEducationDi	.347	.115	.256	3.015	.003	.120	.575
	2	(Constant)	569	666		854	395	- 749	1 886

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		FamSat	-.110	.125	-.094	-.878	.382	-.356	.137
		PerSafSat	.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	-2.748	.006	-.015	-.002
		Male	-.060	.065	-.051	-.930	.353	-.188	.067
		marital	-.116	.083	-.077	-1.400	.163	-.278	.047
		Occupationdi2	.037	.073	.028	.501	.617	-.107	.180
		AgeEducationDi	.078	.067	.064	1.154	.249	-.055	.210
	2	(Constant)	.821	.298		2.757	.006	.235	1.406
		Age	-.004	.003	-.072	-1.575	.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
		FamSat	.251	.045	.274	5.548	.000	.162	.340
		PerSafSat	-.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

		HomeSat	.165	.042	.199	3.899	.000	.082	.249
		JobSat	.049	.036	.063	1.348	.179	-.023	.120
		NeighSat	.005	.042	.005	.109	.913	-.078	.088
27 Slovakia	1	(Constant)	3.660	.214		17.124	.000	3.240	4.079
		Age	-.008	.002	-.138	-3.484	.001	-.013	-.004
		Male	-.050	.048	-.041	-1.036	.301	-.145	.045
		marital	-.122	.058	-.083	-2.094	.037	-.236	-.008
		Occupationdi2	-.111	.081	-.054	-1.373	.170	-.269	.048
		AgeEducationDi	.013	.050	.010	.256	.798	-.085	.111
	2	(Constant)	.914	.247		3.696	.000	.428	1.399
		Age	-.001	.002	-.024	-.707	.480	-.005	.003
		Male	-.047	.040	-.038	-1.166	.244	-.126	.032
		marital	.001	.050	.001	.024	.981	-.098	.100
		Occupationdi2	-.018	.068	-.009	-.266	.790	-.152	.116
		AgeEducationDi	-.032	.042	-.025	-.754	.451	-.114	.051
		HealthSat	.138	.034	.151	4.035	.000	.071	.205
		FamSat	.235	.037	.260	6.292	.000	.162	.309
		PerSafSat	.006	.034	.007	.185	.853	-.061	.074
		SocSat	.135	.035	.153	3.842	.000	.066	.205
		FinanSat	.161	.029	.201	5.548	.000	.104	.218
		HomeSat	.001	.040	.001	.032	.974	-.078	.081
		JobSat	.035	.031	.041	1.130	.259	-.026	.096
		NeighSat	.051	.037	.053	1.389	.165	-.021	.122
28 Slovenia	1	(Constant)	3.693	.250		14.774	.000	3.202	4.184
		Age	-.005	.003	-.101	-1.996	.047	-.011	.000
		Male	-.074	.055	-.067	-1.361	.174	-.181	.033
		marital	-.289	.066	-.218	-4.394	.000	-.419	-.160
		Occupationdi2	-.003	.084	-.002	-.034	.973	-.168	.162
		AgeEducationDi	.145	.055	.129	2.650	.008	.037	.252
	2	(Constant)	.858	.316		2.712	.007	.236	1.480
		Age	-.002	.002	-.044	-1.006	.315	-.007	.002
		Male	-.042	.047	-.038	-.906	.365	-.134	.049
		marital	-.122	.061	-.092	-2.000	.046	-.242	-.002
		Occupationdi2	.068	.072	.040	.950	.343	-.073	.210
		AgeEducationDi	.059	.048	.053	1.242	.215	-.034	.152
		HealthSat	.219	.042	.242	5.238	.000	.137	.301
		FamSat	.054	.048	.060	1.138	.256	-.040	.148
		PerSafSat	.029	.044	.033	.665	.506	-.058	.116

Regression

Regression - Coefficients - October 31, 2020

		Age	-.012	.004	-.157	-3.033	.003	-.020	-.004
		Male	.095	.088	.056	1.082	.280	-.078	.268
		marital	-.194	.116	-.087	-1.678	.094	-.421	.033
		Occupationdi2	-.250	.120	-.107	-2.087	.038	-.486	-.014
		AgeEducationDi	.277	.088	.162	3.128	.002	.103	.451
	2	(Constant)	.172	.344		.500	.618	-.505	.849
		Age	-.002	.003	-.022	-.534	.594	-.008	.005
		Male	.128	.068	.075	1.892	.059	-.005	.261
		marital	-.056	.096	-.025	-.582	.561	-.243	.132
		Occupationdi2	-.095	.094	-.041	-1.011	.313	-.279	.090
		AgeEducationDi	.049	.069	.029	.709	.479	-.087	.186
		HealthSat	.251	.054	.230	4.646	.000	.145	.357
		FamSat	.046	.051	.047	.899	.369	-.054	.145
		PerSafSat	.045	.043	.045	1.047	.296	-.039	.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	-.010	.178
		JobSat	.008	.044	.008	.174	.862	-.079	.094
		NeighSat	-.030	.045	-.029	-.670	.503	-.119	.058
30 Romania	1	(Constant)	2.702	.362		7.466	.000	1.990	3.414

		Age	.006	.004	.079	1.466	.143	-.002	.013
		Male	-.034	.082	-.022	-.419	.676	-.196	.127
		marital	-.285	.095	-.163	-2.993	.003	-.472	-.098
		Occupationdi2	-.078	.124	-.033	-.630	.529	-.322	.166
		AgeEducationDi	.178	.081	.116	2.183	.030	.018	.338
	2	(Constant)	-.596	.367		-1.627	.105	-1.318	.125
		Age	.004	.003	.059	1.380	.169	-.002	.010
		Male	.105	.063	.069	1.676	.095	-.018	.228
		marital	-.084	.080	-.048	-1.050	.294	-.240	.073
		Occupationdi2	.123	.095	.052	1.296	.196	-.064	.309
		AgeEducationDi	-.007	.062	-.005	-.111	.912	-.130	.116
		HealthSat	.164	.051	.140	3.205	.001	.063	.265
		FamSat	.124	.050	.125	2.470	.014	.025	.223
		PerSafSat	.156	.044	.161	3.511	.001	.069	.243
		SocSat	.191	.051	.182	3.733	.000	.091	.292
		FinanSat	.200	.047	.216	4.257	.000	.108	.293
		HomeSat	.129	.055	.122	2.371	.018	.022	.237
		JobSat	.152	.048	.148	3.168	.002	.058	.246
		NeighSat	-.103	.051	-.091	-2.007	.046	-.204	-.002