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The OECD Social Indicator Development Programme:

Selected tabulations of Irish data in the areas of

housing, health and working life

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
List of tables	(i)
1. Introduction	1
2. Background to OECD work on social indicators	2
3. Description of ESRI data sources	3
4. Table specifications and layout	4
5. Standard footnotes	6
6. Selected tabulations (grouped under main indicator headings):	8
Short-term disability	9
Long-term disability	15
Atypical work schedule	24
Work environment nuisances	32
Indoor dwelling space	34
Access to outdoor space	39
Basic amenities	47
Proximity of selected services	51
Fear for personal safety	57
References	59

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
<u>SHORT-TERM DISABILITY</u>		
1	Average number of temporary disability days per person in the whole population: 1977	9
2	Average number of temporary disability days per person by individual characteristics: 1977	11
3	Average number of bed days due to temporary disability per person, by individual characteristics: 1977	13
<u>LONG-TERM DISABILITY</u>		
1	Percentage of the population restricted in daily activities because of long-standing health conditions, by level of restriction: 1977	15
2	Percentage of the population restricted at all in daily activities because of long-standing health conditions, by individual characteristics: 1977	17
3	Distribution of the long-term disabled by household type: 1977	19
4	Percentage of the population with selected types of functional disability by age and sex: 1977	21
<u>ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE</u>		
1	Percentage of employed with atypical work schedules: 1978	24
2	Percentage of employees working in shifts, by selected individual characteristics, and sector of activity: 1978	26
3	Percentage of employed working at night, by selected individual characteristics, and sector of activity: 1978	28
4	Percentage of employed working on Sundays and public holidays by selected individual characteristics, and sector of activity: 1978	30
<u>WORK ENVIRONMENT NUISANCES</u>		
1	Percentage of employed reporting regular exposure to specific nuisances in their work environment by socio-economic status and sex: 1978	32

(ii)

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
<u>INDOOR DWELLING SPACE</u>		
1	Distribution of the private household population by density of occupation of dwellings: 1977	34
2	Density of occupation of dwellings by selected characteristics of head of household: 1977	35
3	Percentage of private household population living in dwellings occupied by more than one person per room, by selected individual characteristics: 1980	37
<u>ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE</u>		
1	Percentage of households in dwellings with balcony/terrace and/or private garden, by selected characteristics of head of household: 1977	39
1 ^{bis}	Percentage of private household population in dwellings with balcony/terrace and/or private garden, by selected individual characteristics: 1977	41
2	Percentage of urban private households having access from their dwelling to an area of open space within a stated time, by selected characteristics of head of household: 1977	43
2 ^{bis}	Percentage of urban private household population having access from their dwelling and within a stated time to an area of open space by selected individual characteristics: 1977	45
<u>BASIC AMENITIES</u>		
1	Percentage of the private household population in dwellings with specific amenities: 1977	47
2	Percentage of private households in dwellings lacking one of the amenities, by selected characteristics of the head of household: 1977	49

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)PagePROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Percentage of the private household population having access from their dwelling and within a stated time to selected services: urban and rural population: 1977 | 51 |
| 2 | Percentage of the private household population having access from their dwelling within a normal walking distance of 20 minutes to a store satisfying daily needs, by characteristics of head of household and of individuals: 1977 | 53 |
| 3 | Percentage of the private household population having access from their dwelling within a normal walking distance of 20 minutes to a post office, by characteristics of head of household and of individuals: 1977 | 55 |

FEAR FOR PERSONAL SAFETY

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Percentage of the population afraid to walk alone in their neighbourhood at night, by selected individual characteristics: 1977 | 57 |
|---|---|----|

1. Introduction

This document contains a set of social indicator tables requested recently by the OECD via the Department of Finance. They represent part of a project which has been in operation since 1971, the aim of which is to produce accurate measures of social well-being to aid the formulation and monitoring of social policies.

The tables consist of unpublished data collected at ESRI in the form of two nationwide social surveys. The data requested, together with the specific disaggregations, reflect the overall priorities of the OECD rather than those of interested parties in Ireland. However, as will be outlined later, considerable effort was expended at OECD in developing a set of indicators and disaggregating variables which might prove useful to social scientists and policy-makers. Consequently, in advance of their publication by the OECD at some future date, and of detailed Irish reports on the original two surveys, it was thought useful to provide access to these tabulations.

The remainder of this document is organised as follows: first, a brief history of OECD Social Indicator Development Programme is given; following this, the two social indicator surveys at ESRI are described, along with some information on the general format of the tables; finally, the tables themselves are provided.

2. Background to OECD work on social indicators

The OECD Social Indicator Development Programme has been organised into three distinct phases, the first two of which have now been completed. Phase 1, which began in 1971, centred around the establishment of a number of separate

areas of concern within which specific social measures could be developed.

This phase culminated in the production of a "List of Social Concerns Common to most OECD Countries" (OECD, 1973) in which broad areas such as health, education, employment, leisure and the physical environment were identified as important foci for the work of the second phase.

Phase 2, which began in 1973, proceeded with the development of specific indicators and resulted in 1976 with the publication of a provisional working list of social concerns and indicators (OECD, 1976). At this point more intensive work was undertaken within many social concern areas with the establishment of fifteen sub-groups (called Common Development Efforts or CDEs). These sub-groups were composed of experts in specific social areas whose task was to produce a serviceable list of indicators for implementation in the final phase of the programme.

This developmental work resulted in the adoption by the Council of OECD of a "1980 List of Social Indicators". This list of social indicators, which was considerably more restricted in range than was originally envisaged, represented a compromise between the aim of accurately reflecting all aspects of social well-being and the need to produce a list of indicators which would be both compatible with existing national data-bases and available for use in a reasonable period of time.

Following the adoption of the 1980 list, the OECD Secretariat set about work on the final phase of the programme. The main thrust of this work appears to be the collection of data compatible with the specifications of the list from member countries. The aim is to produce a "Compendium of Social Data" based on indicators for which there is sufficient cross-national comparability. This

process was begun toward the latter part of 1981 with the issuing of a request to member countries to provide available data in specific tabular formats. In the case of Ireland, this request was channeled through the Department of Finance to specific sources such as the CSO, the Department of Education and the ESRI.

Thus, it can be seen that the specific requests are informed by developmental work covering more than ten years. The role of ESRI in providing tabulations stems from its involvement in two nationwide surveys sponsored by the EEC in the late 1970s. The following section provides background information on these surveys.

3. Description of ESRI data sources

As part of separate work on social indicators sponsored by the EEC, two nationally representative surveys were fielded in member states in 1977 and 1978. The first of these surveys collected objective data and subjective perceptions in the areas of housing, physical and mental health and health service utilisation. Thus, this survey provides information on objective characteristics of housing, such as number of rooms, possession of facilities such as central heating and bath, availability and proximity of neighbourhood amenities, etc., while also measuring subjective evaluations of the adequacy of the above (e.g., perceived overcrowding, satisfaction with household facilities).

Similarly, in the area of health, information was collected on the respondents' illness history, their present functional abilities with regard to reading, climbing stairs, etc., together with subjective assessments of their state of health. In the section on health service utilisation, respondents provided detailed information

on doctor visitations and hospital stays, along with information on timing, nature of the illness, etc. Furthermore, assessments as to the adequacy of these services were also obtained.

The second EEC survey focussed on the quality of working life and once again collected a variety of data, both subjective and objective. In this survey, five separate questionnaires were used, depending on the work status of this respondent: employed, unemployed, retired, housewife or persons with no work experience. The data collected ranged from work histories of the employed and unemployed, together with the nature of their work and the stresses experienced on the job, details of absenteeism due to sickness, similar retrospective information from retired persons, and finally, housewives' perception of their work in the home, together with their orientation toward future labour market work.

As can be seen from the above, a large volume of data has been collected in these surveys. As yet, analyses of these data have not been published; however, two reports based on the Irish data have been submitted to the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg (Davis, Fine-Davis, Meehan and Downey, 1980; Fine-Davis, Davis, and Bolger, 1981).

The social indicator tables requested by OECD cover only a small portion of these data, yet, nevertheless, touch on a number of the areas alluded to above. The next section describes the general nature of these tables, their format, disaggregations and footnotes.

4. Table specifications and layout

The main noteworthy points on this topic are outlined below.

a. Symbols used in the tables

- 0 in cells where no group of this kind exists in Ireland.
- in cells where this sub-population exists (and is included in the total but cannot be sorted out according to the specifications).

blank no data on this (sub) indicator available.

b. Footnotes

As per OECD instructions, these are contained on a separate page in each case. As many tables share some footnotes in common, to simplify matters, a set of standard footnotes has been prepared (see page 6) which are referred to where appropriate.

c. Disaggregations

These vary from indicator to indicator but usually consist of age, sex, socio-economic status, household type and community size. For the work-related variables, manual/non-manual and branch of activity tend to be also used.

d. Sample sizes

In all tables, where appropriate, the row and column ns (on which rates, percentages, etc., are based) are included. In many cases, due to missing data, the sample sizes in the table will vary depending on the particular disaggregating variable.

e. Time of data collection and source

The original request from OECD specified 1980 as the preferred year for which data should be provided. In addition, a number of time series were requested. As the ESRI data covers only 1977 and 1978, depending on the indication, these have been provided instead. In all tables the original source of the data and the collection year is indicated.

5. Standard Footnotes

- (a) Reference population is all persons aged 18 years and over.
- (b) Information on sector of economic activity not available: therefore, self-employed are treated as single category.

(c) Community size is defined as follows:

- Very large metropolitan areas = Dublin
- Large metropolitan areas = Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford
- Other urban = All other towns of population greater than 500
- Rural = All other towns of 500 or less/ open country

(d) Branch of activity categories derived from combining the following codes as indicated:

Agriculture	{	Agriculture.....	01
		Hunting, forestry and/or fishing	02
		Energy and/or water	03
		Mining (coal, extraction and preparation of ores etc.)	04
		Iron and steel industry	05
Industry	{	Production of other raw or basic materials (e.g. glass, paper, ceramics etc.)	06
		Chemical industry	07
		Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and/or instrument engineering	08
		Other manufacturing industries	09
		Building and civil engineering	10
		Distributive trades, hotels, catering; Repairs	11
		Transport and/or communications.....	12
Other	{	Banking and finance, insurance, business services, renting	13
		Public administration, national defence; social security	14
		Other services	15
		International organizations (EEC, UN etc.)	16
		Don't know	17

(e) Tenure status defined as follows:

- Owner = Owned outright or mortgage/loan still being paid
- Renter = Rented from public authority or private landlord
- Other = Rent free

- (f) The symbol "0" indicates that a particular cell in a tabulation is empty. However, as these data refer to a sample survey, it is not possible to infer from this that the group defined by such a cell does not exist in the population.

To avoid confusion with the above, the symbol "zero" has been used where a particular cell in a tabulation is not empty but whose percentage value rounds to zero.

- (g) Data on characteristics of the head of household where the respondent is not a head of household are incomplete; therefore, to provide the table requested, data only from respondents who are heads of household are included. As this sub-sample is representative of heads of household in the population, it is also representative of households.

6. Selected tabulations

HEALTH

(social concern)

Indicator: SHORT-TERM DISABILITY

Reference Population: All Persons Aged 1 Year or More⁽⁰⁾

TABLE 1: Average^{(2)*} Number of Temporary Disability Days⁽¹⁾
per Person in the Whole Population: 1977

Disability Days	June 1977 ⁽³⁾		19.. ⁽³⁾		1980 ⁽³⁾	
	Total	of which : bed days	Total	of which : bed days	Total	of which : bed day
Underlying conditions:						
- accidents						
- other						
Total	N = 2019 11.4	N = 2019 4.2				

NOTES

- (0) Please specify, if different age limit used:
- (1) Disability days: day on which an individual has to cut down on his usual level of activity, because of illness or injury.
- (2) Average is usually calculated from disability days within a period of fixed duration (e.g. two weeks), reported through surveys. Results should then be extended on a year basis.
- (3) Please indicate number of times a year the survey is taken, and method used to derive average.

Indicator: SHORT-TERM DISABILITY

Footnotes: Table 1

- (0) See Standard Footnote (a).
- (1) Number of disability days derived from responses to the following question:

"Looking back over the past four weeks ... for how many days, if any, were you unable to carry out normal activities because of illness? (or injury)?"

Number of bed days derived from the following question:

"Looking back over the past four weeks ... for how many days were you kept in bed at home?"

- (2)* Average disability days and bed days derived from annualized estimates based on once off survey data collected in June 1977. As these measures are highly seasonal, the validity of this exercise is questionable. The figures provided are highly likely to underestimate the true annual levels of short-term disability.
- (3) Survey taken once only; average refers to the arithmetic mean, i. e.:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n$$

Where X_i is a single observation and n is the sample size.

Indicator: SHORT-TERM DISABILITY (cont.)

TABLE 2: Average Number of Temporary Disability Days Per Person⁽¹⁾
by Individual Characteristics: 1977⁽²⁾

Year: 1977		Females	Males	(days)	
		N = 996	N = 993	Total N = 1989	
<u>Age</u>					
1 - 14					
18 - 24		8.6	6.2	7.3	N = 227
25 - 44		7.9	4.8	6.3	N = 716
45 - 64				14.1	N = 682
65+		19.1	15.5	17.6	N = 364
ALL AGES		10.5	11.9	11.2	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> ⁽³⁾					
self-employed agricultural	}	-	6.0	5.6	N = 290
self-employed non-agricultural					
non-manual employees		9.8	3.5	6.1	N = 297
manual employees		16.1	9.6	11.1	N = 402
ALL ACTIVE		10.5	7.7	8.4	N = 989
of which: unemployed		.	17.5	14.8	N = 75
home-makers		10.1	.	10.0	N = 664
students		.	.	.	N = 16
recipients of retirement and disability pensions		25.3	38.7	34.5	N = 207
ALL NOT ACTIVE		11.3	35.0	15.6	N = 887
<u>Community Size</u> ⁽⁴⁾					
very large metropolitan areas		14.3	11.9	13.3	N = 470
large metropolitan areas				12.2	N = 214
other urban		8.0	8.2	8.1	N = 391
rural		13.4	9.9	11.5	N = 884

NOTES

(1) See Table 1.

Indicator: SHORT-TERM DISABILITY

Footnotes: Table 2

- (1) See Standard Footnote (a)
- (2) See Table 1 (2)*
- (3) See Standard Footnote (b)
- (4) See Standard Footnote (c)

Indicator: SHORT-TERM DISABILITY (cont.)

TABLE 3: Average Number of Bed Days due to Temporary Disability(1)
per Person, by Individual Characteristics: 1977(2)

				(days)		
Year: 1980	Females	Males	Total			
(1) <u>Age</u>	N = 996	N = 993	N = 1989			
1 - 14						
18 - 24	6.3	3.2	4.6	N = 227		
25 - 44	3.1	1.9	2.5	N = 716		
45 - 64	3.7	4.5	4.1	N = 682		
65+	10.9	3.7	7.8	N = 364		
ALL AGES	5.3	3.2	4.3			
(3) <u>Socio-Economic Status</u>	N = 987	N = 964	N = 1951			
self-employed agricultural } self-employed non- agricultural }	.	1.1	1.3	N = 290		
non-manual employees	5.7	1.8	3.4	N = 297		
manual employees	3.3	3.2	3.2	N = 402		
ALL ACTIVE	4.3	2.7	3.1	N = 1064		
of which: unemployed	.	9.3	8.0	N = 75		
home-makers	4.8	.	4.8	N = 664		
students	.	.	.	N = 16		
recipients of retirement and disability pensions	12.6	7.1	8.8	N = 207		
ALL NOT ACTIVE	5.4	6.4	5.6	N = 887		
(4) <u>Community Size</u>	N = 986	N = 973	N = 1959			
very large metropolitan areas	5.1	5.9	5.5	N = 470		
large metropolitan areas	0.8	2.9	1.8	N = 214		
other urban	4.2	1.6	3.0	N = 391		
rural	7.4	2.7	4.8	N = 884		

NOTES

(1) See Table 1.

Indicator: SHORT-TERM DISABILITY

Footnotes: Table 3

- (1) See Standard Footnote (a)
- (2) See Table 1 (2)*
- (3) See Standard Footnote (b)
- (4) See Standard Footnote (c)

LONG-TERM DISABILITY
Reference Population: Whole Population

TABLE 1: Percentage of the Population⁽¹⁾ Restricted in Daily Activities⁽²⁾ because of Long-standing⁽³⁾ Health Conditions, by Level of Restriction - 19.., 19.., 1980

	19 77		19..		1980	
	to any extent(3)	to a great extent(3)	to any extent(3)	to a great extent(3)	to any extent(3)	to a great extent(3)
Persons restricted in their daily activities						
- as a percentage of the whole population(1)	27	Zero ⁽⁵⁾				
- of which: conditions resulting from accidents ⁽⁴⁾						

(1) Please notify partial coverage of population:

(2) Restriction relatively to kind or level of activities normal to the group. Question asked: Do you have any illness, etc., that has troubled you for at least last year ...

(3) Please indicate criteria applied.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Health, Housing and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: LONG-TERM DISABILITY

Footnotes: Table 1

- (1) See Standard Footnote (a)
- (2) Restriction defined on basis of following question:

"Do you yourself have any illness, physical disability that has troubled you for at least the past year or is likely to go on troubling you in the near future? (YES/NO)"
- (3) Extent of restriction disaggregated according to whether respondent was bedfast/wheelchair user (e.g., restricted "to a great extent") or not.
- (4) Disaggregation not available.
- (5) See Standard Footnote (f).

Indicator: LONG-TERM DISABILITY (cont.)

TABLE 2: ⁽²⁾ Percentage of the Population Restricted at all in Daily Activities because of Long-Standing Health Conditions(1), by Individual Characteristics: 1977

Year: 1977	Females	Males	Total	
<u>Age</u>	N = 996	N = 993	N = 1989	
0 - 14 ⁽²⁾				
18 - 24	18	11	14	N = 227
25 - 44	16	13	14	N = 716
45 - 64	34	26	30	N = 682
65+(2)	59	52	56	N = 364
ALL AGES	31	24	27	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> ⁽³⁾	N = 987	N = 964	N = 1951	
self-employed agricultural } self-employed non- agricultural }	.	17	17	N = 290
non-manual employees	8	16	13	N = 297
manual employees	25	16	18	N = 402
ALL ACTIVE	17	17	17	N = 1064
of which: unemployed	.	24	25	N = 75
homemakers	33	.	33	N = 664
students	.	.	.	N = 16
recipients of retirement and disability pensions	72	64	66	N = 207
ALL NOT ACTIVE	36	59	40	N = 887
<u>Community Size</u> ⁽⁴⁾	N = 986	N = 973	N = 1959	
very large metropolitan areas	35	23	30	N = 470
large metropolitan areas	20	24	22	N = 214
other urban	32	20	27	N = 391
rural	31	24	27	N = 884

NOTES

- (1) Restriction relative to kind or level of activity normal to the group. For "long-standing" give national criteria.
- (2) Give lower age limit included.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: LONG-TERM DISABILITY

Footnotes: Table 2

- (1) See Table 1 (2)
- (2) See Standard Footnote (a)
- (3) See Standard Footnote (b)
- (4) See Standard Footnote (c)

LONG-TERM DISABILITY (Continued)

TABLE 3: Distribution of the Long-Term Disabled⁽²⁾ by Household Type⁽¹⁾: 1977.

(percentages)

	Private Households						Institutions	TOTAL
	One Person	Single Person With Children	Couple With Children	Childless Couple	Other	Total		
1977	(N = 138) 40	(N = 8)	(N = 450) 16	(N = 200) 39	(N = 1210) 28	(N = 2006) 27.		<u>100</u>
19..								<u>100</u>
<u>1980</u>								<u>100</u>

NOTES

(1) Whenever data for private households and institutions originate from different sources, percentages should be recalculated on the basis of the total population.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: LONG-TERM DISABILITY

Footnotes: Table 3

(1) See Standard Footnote (a)

(2) See Table 1(2)

Indicator: LONG-TERM DISABILITY

Table 4: Percentage of the Population⁽¹⁾ with Selected Types of Functional Disability, by Age and Sex: 1977

a. Percentage of the population finding it impossible to see adequately "to read an article in a daily newspaper (with glasses)".

Year: 1977	Females	Males	Total	
Age	N = 992	N = 988	N = 1980	
18 - 24	0 ⁽²⁾	0	0	N = 226
25 - 44	Zero ⁽²⁾	1	1	N = 713
45 - 64	1	2	2	N = 678
65+	6	1	4	N = 363
All Ages	2	1	2	

b. Percentage of the population finding it impossible "to hear what is being said in a conversation between several people (with hearing aid)"

Year: 1977	Females	Males	Total	
Age	N = 993	N = 988	N = 1981	
18 - 24	0	0	0	N = 226
25 - 44	0	0	0	N = 715
45 - 64	0	0	0	N = 678
65+	2	1	2	N = 362
All Ages	1	Zero	Zero	

Table 4 (Continued)

c. Percentage of the population finding it impossible to "climb a flight of stairs without help from anyone else"

Year: 1977	Females	Males	Total	
Age	N = 994	N = 989	N = 1983	
18 - 24	Zero	0	0	N = 226
25 - 44	1	Zero	Zero	N = 715
45 - 64	2	2	2	N = 679
65+	14	5	11	N = 363
All Ages	4	2	3	

Source of Data: EEC sponsored Health, Housing and General Attitudes Survey

d. Percentage of the population finding it impossible to dress "without help from anyone else"

Year: 1977	Females	Males	Total	
Age	N = 994	N = 989	N = 1983	
18 - 24	0	0	0	N = 226
25 - 44	0	0	0	N = 715
45 - 64	0	Zero	Zero	N = 679
65+	3	1	2	N = 363
All Ages	1	Zero	1	

Source: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: LONG-TERM DISABILITY

Footnote: Table 4

- (1) See Standard Footnote (a)
- (2) See Standard Footnote (f)

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE (cont.)

Reference Population: employed persons

TABLE 1: Percentage of Employed with Atypical Work Schedule
1978

Year	(percentages)		
	1978 ⁽¹⁾	19..	<u>1980</u>
<u>Shift Work</u> , total: ⁽²⁾	(N = 936) 13		
of which:- fully continuous shifts			
partly continuous shifts			
rotating shifts			
split shifts			
<u>Night Work</u>	(N = 936)		
regularly	9		
occasionally	9		
<u>Work on Sundays and Public Holidays</u>	(N = 936)		
regularly	31		
occasionally	16		

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE

Footnotes: Table 1

- (1) Data derived from a once off sample survey fielded in July 1978.
Coverage: non-institutionalized population age 18 years and over.

- (2) Includes those working shifts occasionally and regularly.

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE (cont.)

TABLE 2: Percentage of Employees Working in Shifts⁽¹⁾ by Selected Individual Characteristics, and Sector of Activity: 1978

(percentages)

Year: 1978	Female	Male	Total	
<u>Age</u> (2)	N = 200	N = 450	N = 650	
18 - 24	10	14	12	N=17
25 - 44	5	21	17	N=31
45 - 64	6	13	11	N=15
65 and over	0 ⁽⁵⁾	0 ⁽⁵⁾	0 ⁽⁵⁾	N=7
ALL AGES	7	17	14	
non-manual employees	N = 200	N = 450	N = 650	
manual employees ⁽³⁾	8	15	11	N=29
	6	19	16	N=35
<u>Household Type</u>	N = 200	N = 450	N = 650	
one person	.	.	.	N=38
single person with child(ren)	.	.	.	N=0
couple with child(ren)	.	21	21	N=16
childless couple	7	.	17	N=69
other private households		15	12	N=381
<u>Branch of Activity</u> (4)	N = 200	N = 450	N = 650	
agriculture	.	.	.	N=31
industry	12	19	18	N=225
others	6	18	13	N=394

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Working Life and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE

Footnotes: Table 2

- (1) Regular skills only.
- (2) See Table 1 (1)
- (3) Supervisors, foremen (either manual or non-manual) classified as non-manual employees.
- (4), (5) See Standard Footnotes (d) and (f) respectively.

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE (cont.)

TABLE 3: Percentage of Employed Working at Night⁽¹⁾, by Selected Individual Characteristics and Sector of Activity: 1978

(percentages)				
Year: 1978	Female	Male	Total	
<u>Age</u>	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
18 - 24	6	9	8	N = 185
25 - 44	7	13	12	N = 407
45 - 64	4	8	7	N = 302
65 and over	0 ⁽⁵⁾	0 ⁽⁵⁾	0 ⁽⁵⁾	N = 42
ALL AGES	6	10	9	
<u>Socio-Economic Status⁽³⁾</u>	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
self-employed agricultural	.	0	0	N = 184
self-employed non-agricultural	.	17	14	N = 102
non-manual employees	8	15	12	N = 291
manual employees	3	11	10	N = 359
<u>Household Type</u>	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
one person	.	.	2	N = 65
single person with child(ren)	.	.	.	N = 3
couple with child(ren)	.	15	15	N = 223
childless couple	.	7	6	N = 100
other private households	6	8	8	N = 545
<u>Branch of Activity⁽⁴⁾</u>	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
agriculture	.	0	0	N = 215
industry	.	10	9	N = 250
others	6	17	13	N = 471

NOTES

(1) At least once in a specified week; please give time considered as night:

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Working Life and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: Atypical Work Schedule

Footnotes: Table 3

- (1) Night work defined as those working regularly between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- (2) See Table 1 (1).
- (3) See Table 2 (3).
- (4), (5) See Standard Footnotes (d) and (f) respectively.

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE (cont.)

TABLE 4: Percentage of Employed Working on Sundays and Public Holidays (1),
by Selected Individual Characteristics and Sector of Activity: 1978

(percentages)				
Year: 1978	Female	Male	Total	
<u>Age</u> (2)	N = 235	N = 701	N = 894	
18 - 24	17	26	22	N=185
25 - 44	14	29	26	N=407
45 - 64	24	45	42	N=302
65 and over	.	.	.	N=42
ALL AGES	17	36	31	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> (3)	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
self-employed agricultural	22	72	70	N=184
self-employed non-agricultural	35	36	35	N=102
non-manual employees	14	21	18	N=291
manual employees	13	22	20	N=359
<u>Household Type</u>	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
one person	.	.	31	N=65
single person with child(ren)	.	.	.	N=3
couple with child(ren)	.	30	30	N=223
childless couple	.	39	35	N=100
other private households	15	36	30	N=545
<u>Branch of Activity</u> (4)	N = 235	N = 701	N = 936	
agriculture	.	68	66	N=215
industry	.	13	10	N=250
others	20	30	26	N=471

NOTES

(1) At least once in a specified month.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Working Life and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: ATYPICAL WORK SCHEDULE

Footnotes: Table 4

- (1) Sunday work only; includes those working regularly only (i.e., every, every other, or every third Sunday).
- (2) See Table 1 (1).
- (3) See Table 2 (3)
- (4), (5) See Standard Footnote (d) and (f).

(Social Concern)

Indicator: WORK ENVIRONMENT NUISANCES
Reference Population: employed persons

TABLE 1: Percentage of Employed Reporting Regular Exposure to Specific Nuisances in their Work Environment, (1)
by Socio-Economic Status and Sex: 1978

(percentages)

Nuisances	Socio-Economic Status (2)				
	self-employed agricultural	self-employed non-agricultural	non-manual employees	skilled manual employees	unskilled manual employees
<u>Draught</u> Female Male F & M					
<u>High Temperature</u> Female Male F & M					
<u>Low Temperature</u> Female Male F & M					
<u>Moisture, Water</u> Female Male F & M					
<u>Dusts of Different kinds</u> (3) Female Male F & M	. (N=9) 5 (N=175) 4 (N=184)	. (N=26) 21 (N=76) 18 (N=102)	10 (N=132) 9 (N=159) 9 (N=291)	. (N=38) 41 (N=214) 36 (N=252)	. (N=30) 39 (N=77) 31 (N=107)
<u>Polluted Air</u> Female Male F & M					
<u>Vibration, Heavy Shaking</u> (4) Female Male F & M	. (N=9) 8 (N=175) 8 (N=184)	. (N=26) 5 (N=76) 4 (N=102)	. (N=132) 4 (N=159) 3 (N=291)	. (N=38) 25 (N=214) 23 (N=252)	. (N=30) 14 (N=77) 11 (N=107)
<u>Noise</u> (5) Female Male F & M	. (N=9) 6 (N=175) 6 (N=184)	. (N=26) 22 (N=76) 19 (N=102)	17 (N=132) 18 (N=159) 18 (N=291)	. (N=38) 44 (N=214) 40 (N=252)	. (N=30) 33 (N=77) 31 (N=107)
<u>Uncomfortable Working Position</u> (6) Female Male F & M	. (N=9) 26 (N=175) 26 (N=184)	. (N=26) 32 (N=76) 24 (N=102)	4 (N=132) 7 (N=159) 6 (N=291)	. (N=38) 42 (N=214) 37 (N=252)	. (N=30) 33 (N=77) 25 (N=107)
<u>Heavy Lifting</u> (7) Female Male F & M	. (N=9) 50 (N=175) 49 (N=184)	. (N=26) 29 (N=76) 23 (N=102)	2 (N=132) 7 (N=159) 5 (N=291)	. (N=38) 31 (N=214) 29 (N=251)	. (N=30) 35 (N=77) 30 (N=107)

Source of data: EEC sponsored Working Life and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: WORK ENVIRONMENT NUISANCES

Footnotes: Table 1

- (1) Data derived on basis of following question: "Which of the following circumstances is particularly stressful in your work. Only mention things that occur regularly or often" (YES/NO).
- (2) Supervisors, Foremen (either manual or non-manual) classified as non-manual employees.
- (3) Present survey: "Inhalation of dust, gases".
- (4) Present survey: "Continuous exposure to vibration and jolting of tools or machinery" used in present survey.
- (5) Present survey: "Loud and persistent noise".
- (6) Present survey: "Working in awkward positions, i.e., working in tiring postures frequently or for long periods (bending, kneeling, lying down, working overhead).
- (7) Present survey: "Lifting or carrying heavy loads, working with heavy tools".

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

(Social Concern)

Indicator: INDOOR DWELLING SPACE

Reference Population: private household population

TABLE 1: Distribution of the Private Household Population by Density of Occupation⁽¹⁾ of Dwellings⁽²⁾: 1977.

	average number of persons per room	population living in dwellings with a density of occupation of:							
		less than 0.5	0.5 to less than 1.0	1.0	more than 1.0 & less than 1.5	1.5 to less than 2.0	2.0 to less than 3.0	3.0 and more	
<u>1950</u>					(percentages)				100
<u>1960</u>									100
<u>1970</u>									100
1977	N = 2018 0.86	N = 347 17	N = 907 45	N = 296 15	N = 248 12	N = 149 7	N = 59 3	N = 12 1	N=2018 100

NOTES

(1) Number of persons per room.

(2) Principal residences.

(3) See Standard Footnote (a)

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: INDOOR DWELLING SPACE (cont.)

TABLE 2: Density of Occupation of Dwellings by Selected Characteristics of Head of Household: 1977

Characteristics of head of household (6)	Average number of persons per room	Percentage of households in dwellings occupied by more than one person per room	
<u>Age</u> (1)		N = 975 %	
less than 25	.	.	N = 21
25 - 44	0.88	25	N = 310
45 - 64	0.85	23	N = 410
65 and over	0.57	8	N = 234
ALL AGES	0.80	20	
<u>Sex</u>		N = 988	
Female	0.57	9	N = 224
Male	0.86	23	N = 764
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> (2)		N = 844	
self-employed agricultural	.	.	N = 259
self-employed non-agricultural	0.76	20	N = 259
non-manual employees	0.77	12	N = 155
manual employees	0.99	30	N = 273
ALL ACTIVE	0.85	22	N = 687
students	.	.	N = 0
recipients of retirement and disability pensions	0.65		
<u>Household Type</u>		N = 978	
one person	0.31	0 ⁽⁵⁾	N = 137
single person with child(ren)	.	.	N = 7
couple with child(ren)	0.98	28	N = 243
childless couples	0.48	3	N = 100
other private households	0.90	24	N = 491
<u>Community Size</u> (3)		N = 961	
very large metropolitan areas	0.82	22	N = 202
large metropolitan areas	0.82	24	N = 106
other urban	0.75	14	N = 208
rural	0.79	20	N = 445
<u>Tenure Status</u> (4)		N = 984	
owner	0.77	18	N = 784
tenant	0.90	27	N = 185
other	.	.	N = 15
<u>Year of Dwelling</u>		N = 983	
Up to 1945	0.74	17	N = 569
1946 - 1959	0.86	23	N = 171
since 1961	0.84	21	N = 243

Indicator: INDOOR DWELLING SPACE

Footnotes: Table 2

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) (6) see Standard Footnotes (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g) respectively.

Indicator: INDOOR DWELLING SPACE (cont.)

TABLE 3: Percentage of the Private Household Population Living in Dwellings Occupied by more than one Person per Room, by Selected Individual Characteristics: 1980

	population in dwellings with more than one person per room	
<u>Age</u> (1)	(percentages) N = 1988	
0 - 14		
18 - 24	35	N = 227
25 - 44	27	N = 715
45 - 64	23	N = 682
65 and over	10	N = 364
ALL AGES	23	
<u>Community Size</u> (2)	N = 1958	
very large metropolitan areas	25	N = 470
large metropolitan areas	26	N = 214
other urban	18	N = 391
rural	24	N = 883

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: INDOOR DWELLING SPACE

Footnotes: Table 3

(1) See standard footnote (a)

(2) See standard footnote (c)

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE

Reference Population: private household population

TABLE 1: Percentage of Households in Dwellings with Balcony/Terrace and/or Private Garden, by Selected Characteristics of Head of Household: 1977.

(percentages)

Characteristics of (5) Head of Household	Households in Dwellings with:		
	Balcony/Terrace	Garden (5)	Either Balcony/ Terrace or Garden
<u>Age (1)</u> (N = 975)			
less than 25 (N = 21)		.	
25 - 44 (N = 310)		92	
45 - 64 (N = 410)		91	
65 and over (N = 234)		90	
ALL AGES		91	
<u>Socio-Economic Status (2)</u> (N = 844)			
self-employed agricultural			
self-employed non-agricultural (N=259)		93	
non-manual employees (N=155)		92	
manual employees (N=273)		88	
ALL ACTIVE (N=687)		91	
students (N=0)		.	
recipients of retirement and disability pensions (N=157)		90	
<u>Community Size (3)</u> (N = 961)			
very large metropolitan areas (N=202)		88	
large metropolitan areas (N=106)		91	
other urban (N=208)		85	
rural (N=445)		94	
<u>Household Type</u> (N=978)			
one person (N=137)		80	
single person with child(ren) (N=7)		.	
couple with child(ren) (N=243)		91	
childless couples (N=100)		89	
other private households (N=491)		94	
<u>Tenure Status (4)</u> (N=984)			
owner (N=784)		94	
tenant (N=185)		77	
other (N=15)		.	
<u>Year of Dwelling</u> (N=983)			
before 1945 (N=569)		88	
1945 - 1970 (N=171)		97	
since 1971 (N=243)		94	

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE

Footnotes: Table 1

For footnotes (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), see Standard Footnotes (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) respectively.

(5) Present survey definition: Sole or shared use of garden

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE

TABLE 1^{bis}: Percentage of Private Household Population in Dwellings with Balcony/Terrace and/or Private Garden, by Selected Individual Characteristics: 1980

(percentages)

Individual Characteristics	Population in Dwellings with:		
	Balcony/Terrace	Garden (1)	Either Balcony/Terrace or Garden
<u>Age</u> (2) (N = 1988)			
0 - 14			
18 - 24 (N = 227)		89	
25 - 44 (N = 715)		94	
45 - 64 (N = 682)		92	
65 and over (N = 364)		92	
ALL AGES		92	
<u>Community Size</u> (3) (N = 1958)			
very large metropolitan areas (N=470)		90	
large metropolitan areas (N = 214)		93	
other urban (N = 391)		88	
rural (N = 883)		96	

Source of data: Health, Housing and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE

Footnotes: Table 1^{bis}

(1) See Table 1 (p. 65) (5)

(2), (3) See Standard Footnotes (a) and (c) respectively

TABLE 2: Percentage of Urban Private Households having access from their Dwelling to an Area of Open Space Within a Stated Time. (1)
by Selected Characteristics of Head of Household: 1977

(percentages)

Characteristics of (6) Head of Household	Open Space Within a Normal Walking Distance of:		
		20 Minutes	
<u>Age</u> (2) (N=503)			
less than 25 (N=11)		.	
25 - 44 (N=191)		88	
45 - 64 (N=192)		90	
65 and over (N=109)		88	
ALL AGES		89	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> (3) (N = 432)			
self-employed agricultural	}	95	
self-employed non-agricultural (N = 57)			
non-manual employees (N = 127)		84	
manual employees (N = 171)		87	
ALL ACTIVE (N = 355)		87	
students (N = 0)		.	
recipients of retirement and disability pensions (N = 77)		92	
<u>Community Size</u> (4) (N=513)			
very large metropolitan areas (N=200)		85	
large metropolitan areas (N=105)		94	
other urban (N=208)		89	
<u>Household Type</u> (N=505)			
one person (N=73)		86	
single person with child(ren) (N=4)		.	
couple with child(ren) (N=154)		84	
childless couples (N=45)		.	
other private households (N=229)		91	
<u>Tenure Status</u> (5) (N=512)			
owner (N=362)		89	
tenant (N=141)		87	
other (N=9)		.	
<u>Year of Dwelling</u> (N=511)			
Up to 1945 (N=253)		91	
1946 - 1959 (N=106)		88	
since 1960 (N=152)		86	

NOTES

(1) Area suitable for walking/sitting and resting, e.g. a park.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE

Footnotes: Table 2

- (1) Survey question as follows: "I would like you to tell me whether there is one (of the following) within a mile or so of here (i. e., within about 20 minutes walk):

Park or open space"
etc.

- (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), see Standard Footnotes (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) respectively.

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE (cont.)

TABLE 2^{bis}: Percentage of the Urban Private Household Population having Access from their Dwelling and Within a Stated Time to an Area of Open Space⁽¹⁾, by Selected Individual Characteristics: 1977

(percentages)

Individual Characteristics	Open Space Within a Normal Walking Distance of:		
		20 mins.	
<u>Age</u> ⁽²⁾ (N = 1051)			
0 - 14			
18 - 24 (N = 135)		91	
25 - 44 (N = 430)		87	
45 - 64 (N = 341)		85	
65 and over (N = 145)		88	
ALL AGES		87	
<u>Community Size</u> ⁽³⁾ (N = 1072)			
very large metropolitan areas (N = 468)		85	
large metropolitan areas (N = 213)		91	
other urban (N = 391)		88	

Source of data: EEC Sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: ACCESS TO OUTDOOR SPACE

Footnotes: Table 2^{bis}

(1) See Table 2 (p. 67) (1).

(2), (3) See Standard Footnotes (a) and (c) respectively.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

(Social Concern)

Indicator: BASIC AMENITIES

Reference Population: private household population⁽²⁾

TABLE 1: Percentage of the Private Household Population in Dwellings with Specific Amenities⁽¹⁾: 1977

(percentages)

	pipd water	flush toilet	fixed bath or shower ⁽³⁾	kitchen or kitchenette ⁽⁴⁾	three amenities
1950					
1960					
1970					
<u>1977</u>		(N = 1988) 78	(N = 1993) 74	(N = 1983) 83	(N = 1977) 69

NOTES

(1) Amenities should be inside the dwelling, and to the exclusive use of the household.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey.

Indicator: BASIC AMENITIES

Footnotes: Table 1

- (1) Sole use by respondent's household.
- (2) See Standard Footnote (a)
- (3) Present survey wording: "Fixed bath or shower with piped water"
- (4) Present survey wording: "Cooking facilities in a separate room (kitchen) and a fixed sink with piped water".

Indicator: BASIC AMENITIES (cont.)

TABLE 2: Percentage of Private Households in Dwellings Lacking one of the Amenities, by Selected Characteristics of Head of Household: 1977

(percentages)

Characteristics of Head of Household (6)	private households in dwellings lacking:		
	pipd water	flush toilet	fixed bath or shower ⁽¹⁾
<u>Age</u> (2) (N=962)			
less than 25 (N = 21)		.	.
25 - 44 (N=305)		14	18
45 - 64 (N=405)		19	23
65 and over (N=231)		35	42
ALL AGES		22	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> (3) (N=832)			
self-employed agricultural			
self-employed non-agricultural (N=254)		26	29
non-manual employees (N=154)		6	8
manual employees (N=270)		17	23
ALL ACTIVE (N=677)		18	22
students (N=0)		.	.
recipients of retirement and disability pensions (N=154)		31	39
<u>Community Size</u> (4) (N=950)			
very large metropolitan areas (N=202)		7	8
large metropolitan areas (N=106)		15	22
other urban (N=205)		11	21
rural (N=437)		34	38
<u>Household Type</u> (N=965)			
one person (N=137)		44	53
single person with child(ren) (N=7)		.	.
couple with child(ren) (N=238)		9	12
childless couples (N=98)		24	30
other private households (N=485)		21	26
<u>Tenure Status</u> (5) (N=971)			
owner (N=772)		20	24
tenant (N=184)		24	34
other (N=15)		.	.
<u>Year of Dwelling</u> (N=970)			
Up to 1945 (N=560)		32	39
1946 - 1959 (N=168)		11	13
since 1960 (N=242)		4	5

Indicator: BASIC AMENITIES

Footnotes: Table 2

(1) See Table 1 (3)

(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), see Standard Footnotes (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) respectively.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

(Social Concern)

Indicator: PROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES

Reference Population: private household population

TABLE 1: Percentage of the Private Household Population having Access from their Dwelling and Within a Stated Time to Selected Services: Urban and Rural Population⁽¹⁾: 1977.

(percentages)

Year: 1980	normal walking distance of: ⁽²⁾	
	0 to 20 minutes	10 to 30 minutes
1. <u>Store satisfying daily needs</u> ⁽³⁾ N = 1957		
urban population	97 N = 1073	
rural population	67 N = 884	
2. <u>Primary School</u>		
urban population		
rural population		
3. <u>Post Office</u> N = 1957		
urban population	: 93 N = 1073	
rural population	46 N = 884	
4. <u>Public transport stop</u>		
urban population		
rural population		

Source of data: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: PROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES

Footnotes: Table 1

- (1) Urban = all population centres over 500 persons
Rural = all population centres less than 500 persons
- (2) See Footnote (1) to Table 2, p. 67, for question wording.
- (3) Survey wording: "Small shop selling groceries, etc."

Indicator: PROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES (cont.)

TABLE 2: Percentage of the Private Households Population Having Access from their Dwellings Within a Normal Walking Distance of Less Than 20 Minutes⁽¹⁾ to a STORE SATISFYING DAILY NEEDS⁽²⁾ by Characteristics of Head of Household and of Individuals: 1977

(percentages)

Year: 1980	Percentage of Households by Characteristics of Head of Household (7)	Percentage of Population by Characteristics of Individuals
<u>Age</u> (3)	(N = 974)	(N = 1987)
less than 25	(N=21) .	(N=227) 89
25 - 44	(N=311) 86	(N=716) 86
45 - 64	(N=408) 82	(N=680) 82
65 and over	(N=234) 83	(N=364) 80
ALL AGES	84	84
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> (4)	(N = 843)	(N = 1831)
self-employed agricultural	(N=259) 66	(N=499) 67
self-employed non-agricultural	(N=155) 99	(N=415) 95
non-manual employees	(N=273) 91	(N=695) 88
manual employees	(N=687) 83	(N=1609) 83
ALL ACTIVE	(N=0) .	(N=16) .
students	(N=156) 85	(N=206) 85
recipients of retirement and disability pensions		
<u>Community Size</u> (5)	(N = 960)	(N = 1957)
very large metropolitan areas	(N=201) 99	(N=469) 97
large metropolitan areas	(N=105) 100	(N=213) 98
other urban	(N=208) 97	(N= 91) 97
rural	(N=446) 67	(N=884) 67
<u>Household Type</u>	(N = 977)	(N = 2004)
one person	(N=137) 82	(N=138) 82
single person with child(ren)	(N=7) .	(N=8) .
couple with child(ren)	(N=244) 89	(N=450) 89
childless couples	(N=100) 88	(N=200) 87
other private households	(N=489) 80	(N=1208) 82
<u>Tenure Status</u> (6)	(N = 983)	(N = 2011)
owner	(N=784) 81	(N=1628) 82
tenant	(N=184) 96	(N=358) 94
other	(N=15) .	(N=25) .
<u>Year of Dwelling</u>	(N = 982)	(N = 2011)
Up to 1945	(N=568) 81	(N=1144) 81
1946 - 1959	(N=170) 91	(N=374) 90
since 1960	(N=244) 86	(N=493) 86

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: PROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES

Footnotes: Table 2.

- (1) See footnote to Table 2 (p. 67) for question wording.
- (2) See Table 2 (present indicator).
- (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), see Standard Footnotes (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g), respectively.

Indicator: PROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES (cont.)

TABLE 3: Percentage of the Private Households Population having Access from their Dwelling Within a Normal Walking Distance of Less Than 20 Minutes to a POST OFFICE, by Characteristics of Head of Household and of Individuals: 1977

(percentages)

Year: 1977	Percentage of Households by Characteristics of Head of Household (6)	Percentage of Population by Characteristics of Individuals
<u>Age</u> (2)	(N = 974)	(N = 1987)
less than 25	(N=21) .	(N=227) 78
25 - 44	(N=311) 74	(N=716) 75
45 - 64	(N=408) 70	(N=680) 71
65 and over	(N=234) 69	(N=364) 65
ALL AGES		72
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u> (3)	(N = 843)	(N = 1831)
self-employed agricultural	(N=259) 52	(N=499) 52
self-employed non-agricultural	(N=155) 88	(N=415) 85
non-manual employees	(N=273) 83	(N=695) 81
manual employees	(N=687) 72	(N=1609) 73
ALL ACTIVE	(N=0) .	(N=16) .
students	(N=156) 72	(N=206) 70
recipients of retirement and disability pensions		
<u>Community Size</u> (4)	(N = 960)	(N = 1957)
very large metropolitan areas	(N=201) 94	(N=469) 93
large metropolitan areas	(N=105) 98	(N=213) 95
other urban	(N=208) 92	(N=391) 92
rural	(N=446) 46	(N=884) 46
<u>Household Type</u>	(N = 977)	(N = 2004)
one person	(N=137) 75	(N=138) 75
single person with child(ren)	(N=7) .	(N=8) 88
couple with child(ren)	(N=244) 78	(N=450) 77
childless couples	(N=100) 74	(N=200) 71
other private households	(N=489) 67	(N=1208) 70
<u>Tenure Status</u> (5)	(N = 983)	(N = 2011)
owner	(N=784) 67	(N=1628) 69
tenant	(N=184) 91	(N=358) 88
other	(N=15) .	(N=25) .
<u>Year of Dwelling</u>	(N = 982)	(N = 2011)
Up to 1945	(N=568) 67	(N=1144) 68
1946 - 1959	(N=170) 81	(N=374) 81
since 1960	(N=244) 77	(N=493) 75

Indicator: PROXIMITY OF SELECTED SERVICES

Footnotes: Table 3

(1) See Table 1 (1)

(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), see Standard Footnotes (a), (b), (c), (d), and (g), respectively.

PERSONAL SAFETY

Social Concern)

Indicator: FEAR FOR PERSONAL SAFETY

Reference Population: whole population (1)

TABLE 1: Percentage of the Population Afraid to Walk Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night,⁽²⁾ by Selected Individual Characteristics: 1977

(percentages)

Year: 1977	Female	Male	Total
<u>Age (1)</u>	(N = 995)	(N = 993)	(N = 1988)
0 - 14			
18 - 24 (N = 227)	3	4	4
25 - 44 (N = 716)	3	2	2
45 - 64 (N = 681)	4	2	3
65 and over (N = 364)	4	3	3
<u>Community Size (2)</u>	(N = 985)	(N = 973)	(N = 1958)
very large metropolitan areas (N = 470)	6	7	7
large metropolitan areas (N = 214)	6	4	5
other urban (N = 391)	2	1	1
rural (N = 883)	2	1	1

IF DATA AVAILABLE FOR OTHER YEARS, PLEASE REPEAT TABLE.

SOURCE OF DATA: EEC sponsored Housing, Health and General Attitudes Survey

Indicator: FEAR FOR PERSONAL SAFETY

Footnotes: Table 1

(1), (3). See Standard Footnotes (a) and (c) respectively.

(2) Survey question was as follows: "How much of a problem is safety in this neighbourhood as far as the following are concerned?"

Is:

Personal safety (mugging, etc.)

Very much of a problem?	/	A bit of a problem?	/	Not much of a problem?	/	No problem at all?
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Tabulated percentages refer to those stating that personal safety was "Very much of a problem".

References

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