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SOCIAL CAPITAL AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY:

THE CASE OF EUROPEAN UNION

Isabella Santini and Anna De Pascale

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Isabella Santini[1]

Anna De Pascale[2](*)

ABSTRACT

It is widespread opinion that the concept of poverty, as well as measures of the extent of poverty at national or local level, cannot be entirely linked to income and assets but because of its multidimensionality necessarily involves a variety of individual/household characteristics (age, gender, education level, employment status, household size and so on) and several territorial and societal level aspects. Social capital plays a crucial role, here. According to the most widely accepted definition suggested by the World Bank Social Capital Initiative Program research group, social capital INCLUDES THE INSTITUTIONS, THE RELATIONSHIPS, THE ATTITUDES AND VALUES THAT GOVERN INTERACTIONS AMONG PEOPLE AND CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. This definition encompasses economic, social and political aspects and implies that socio- institutional relationships can foster economic development and improve both the quality of the territorial context where households live and the welfare of the whole population. However, empirical research designed to test the relationships between social capital and household poverty in Europe is almost rare because of reduced data availability. The EU-SILC survey and the Eurostat statistic database certainly offer a new opportunity for research in this specific field. As a matter of fact, they represent an important reference source for comparative studies whose purpose is to assess the determinants of household poverty because they provide comparable and high quality cross-sectional indicators for all the EU countries. Taking these observations into account, this paper aims to assess the potential of EU-SILC survey and Eurostat statistic database in describing the relationships between social capital and household poverty in Europe. In particular, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been performed on two sets of variables: a set of active variables proxy for community and household social capital endowment and a set of supplementary variables describing household economic well-being. Results show that there is a strong association between social capital and household economic well-being especially as far as poverty perception is regarded. Implications for public policies are also discussed.

Classification JEL: *I32, D10, I38*
Keywords: *Social Capital, Household poverty, European Union, EU-SILC*

1. INTRODUCTION

The EU-SILC survey and the Eurostat statistic database represent an important reference source for comparative studies whose purpose is to assess of the effect of social capital on household poverty (Santini and De

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[1]Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, SAPIENZA University of Rome , Via del Castro Laurenziano,9 00161 ROMA (e-mail: ✉ Isabella.Santini@uniroma1.it).
[2] Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, SAPIENZA University of Rome , Via del Castro Laurenziano,9 00161 ROMA (e-mail: Anna.Depascale@uniroma1.it).
(∗) Although this paper is the result of a joint research work, Isabella Santini has written Section 1 ,3 and 4 , and Anna de Pascale has written Section 2.

Pascale, 2012). Despite some shortcomings [2], both these sources provide comparable and high quality cross-sectional indicators for all the EU countries overcoming many of the drawbacks of the European Values Survey (EVS) and the European Social Survey (ESS) used so far for cross-country comparisons. In particular, as far as social capital indicators are concerned, 2008 EU-SILC survey includes questions to assess the following components: Social Behaviour, Social Relationships and specific characteristics of the territorial context. Further information on community social capital endowment can be obtained from Eurostat statistic database (Santini and De Pascale, 2012)

This paper aims to assess the potential of 2008 EU-SILC survey and Eurostat statistic database in describing the relationships between social capital and household poverty in Europe. After a brief analysis of social capital indicators at territorial level, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) will be performed on two sets of variables: a set of active variables proxy for community and household social capital endowment and a set of supplementary variables describing household economic well-being. The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 illustrates data and the method applied. Section 3 provides a brief analysis of social capital indicators and a discussion of the results of PCA, while section 4 provides conclusions and future research prospects.

2.   DATA and METHOD
2.1 *DATA*

As far as social capital indicators are concerned, 2008 EU-SILC survey includes questions to assess the following components: Social Behaviour, Social Relationships and specific characteristics of the territorial context [see Santini and De Pascale (2012) for a discussion on social capital components]. Further information on community social capital endowment can be obtained from Eurostat statistic database. The indicators are summarized in Table 1.

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[2] As a matter of fact, these sources do not allow to measure all social capital components and to carry on comparative longitudinal studies .

Table 1 Social Capital Indicators

N°	Label	Name	Type of indicator	Year	Source[3]
		Social behavior (SB)			
1	CRh	In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism? [(i)] [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
2	CRc	Crime recorded by the police: total crime [(ii)] [Number of crimes per 100 inhabitants].	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
		Social relationships (SR)			
3	PHO	Do you have a phone? (including mobile) [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
4	TVC	Do you have a colour tv? [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
5	PC	Do you have a computer? [(iii)] [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
6	CHI	Number of hours of child care by grandparents, others household members (outside parents), other relatives, friends or neighbors (free of charge) [per household member if less than 12 years old].	Household	2008	EU-SILC
7	FAW	Are there "family workers" in your family business? [Number] [(iv)].	Household	2008	EU-SILC
8	BOR	Household can borrow from family or friends [(v)] [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
		Territorial context (TC)			
9	DUR	Degree of urbanization [1: densely populated area;2 intermediate area; 3: thinly populated area] [(vi)].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
10	Och	Overcrowded household [0:not overcrowded; 1:overcrowded].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
	Occ	Overcrowding rate [(vii)].	Community: country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
11	H1h	Do you have any of the following problems related to the place where you live? (Leaking roof, Dump walls/floors/foundation, rot in windows frames or floor) [0 : NO; 1:YES]	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
	H1c	Housing deprivation rate: % of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor.	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database

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[3] 2008 EU-SILC survey does not include the data for Malta which can be found from the 2009 wave onwards, however, not yet available at the time the paper was written.

12	*H2h*	Is your dwelling too dark, meaning is there not enough day-light coming through the windows? [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
	H2c	Housing deprivation rate: % of total population considering their dwelling as too dark .	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
13	*H3h*	Do you have too much noise in your dwelling from neighbours or from outside (traffic, business, factory)? [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
	H3c	Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering noise from neighbors or from the street.	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
14	*H4h*	Pollution, grime or other environmental problems in the local area such as smoke, dust, unpleasant smells or polluted water [0 : NO; 1:YES].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
	H4c	Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering from pollution, grime or other environmental problems.	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
15	*AP1*	Greenhouse gas emission (in CO_2 equivalent).	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
16	*AP2*	Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone (micrograms per cubic meter day).	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
17	*AP3*	Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (micrograms per cubic meter).	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database

(i) Crime is defined as a deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms and cultural standards prescribing how individuals ought to behave normally. (ii)The indicator includes homicides, violent crime, robbery, domestic burglary, motor vehicle theft and drug trafficking.(iii)The indicator includes portable and desktop computers**.**Machines dedicated to video games but without any broader functionality and computers provided only for work purposes are excluded. (iv) A *family worker* is anyone who helps a family member in agriculture or other activity, provided they are not considered employees. Persons working in a family business or in a family farm without being paid should be living in the same household as the owner of the business or farm, or in a slightly broader interpretation, in a house located on the same plot of land and with common household interests. Such people frequently receive remuneration in the form of fringe benefits and payments in kind. This category includes:- a son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without being paid;- a wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g. a haulage contractor, without receiving any formal pay. (v) 2008 EU-SILC module on *Over indebtedness and financial exclusion*. (vi) The degree of urbanization is classified into three categories: - *densely populated area :* this is a contiguous set of local areas, each of which has a density superior to 500 inhabitants per square kilometer, where the total population for the set is at least 50,000 inhabitants; - *intermediate area :* this is a contiguous set of local areas, not belonging to a densely-populated area, each of which has a density superior to 100 inhabitants per square kilometer, and either with a total population for the set of at least 50,000 inhabitants or adjacent to a densely-populated area; - *thinly-populated area :* this is a contiguous set of local areas belonging neither to a densely-populated nor to an intermediate area. (vii).The overcrowding rate describes the proportion of people living in an overcrowded dwelling as defined by the number of rooms available to the household, the household's size, as well as its members' ages and family situation. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded dwelling if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to one room for the household, one room per couple in the household, one room for each single person aged 18 or more, one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 -17 years of age, one room for each single person between 12 - 17 years of age not included in the previous category and one room per pair of children <12 years of age.

As already highlighted in Santini and De Pascale (2012):

1.   Perceived crime, violence and vandalism as well as rate of crime are proxy indicators of those characteristics of the territorial context which hinder the development of economic and social cooperative behavior. In particular, local crime and perceived crime may promote fear and suspicion of neighbors that inhibit socializing and building long-term relationships. Nevertheless, the indicators have some shortcomings. The statistics about crime are drawn from administrative sources which are suitable instruments to measure only the so-called apparent crime that is the crime reported to police and courts. On the other end, the reliability of the indicators of perception is unknown. As a matter of fact, individuals directly involved in acts of crime may be led to minimize the phenomenon, despite the anonymity of the survey. Moreover, persons who are not directly involved in acts of crime may have inaccurate information about the phenomenon and simply speak from hearsay.

2.   As far as social relationships indicators are concerned, a distinction has been made between real and virtual relationships. Real relationships are those based on face-to-face formal or informal socializing which can be transformed in durable networks that provide access to resources, information or assistance and from which one can derive market and non-market benefits (i.e. better social status, better educational and professional achievement). Virtual relationships provide the same benefits of real relationships but are based on networks of heterogeneous contacts generated via-computer over the internet.

   The following variables from EU-SILC seem relevant to virtual and real relationships :

 - the variable *Do you have a computer?* detects the availability of the technological instrument which facilitates the creation of virtual networks, while the variable *Do you have a phone? (including mobile phone)* detects the availability of a device which help to keep alive both real and virtual relationships. The variable *Do you have a tv?* measures a negative feature of social relationships. Some authors have empirically verified (Olken, 2006) that more time spent watching television is associated with substantially lower levels of participation in social activities and with lower self-reported measures of trust. Even, Putnam in a series of books and articles, famously argued that social capital in the United States has been declining over the past 40 years – and that the rise of television is a major factor behind this decline (Putnam 1995, 2000).

   However, the above mentioned indicators measure only partly the phenomenon as they do not take into account the intensity with which each device is used.

   - As far as real relationships are concerned EU-SILC provides three proxies: i) *Child care by grandparents, others household members (outside*

parents), other relatives, friends or neighbors ; ii) Are there "family workers"[4]
in your family business?; iii) Can household borrow from family or friends ?
which capture the existence of support relationships which households can
use to cope with child care, management of family firms, financial needs
compensating their socio-economic vulnerability.

A relevant shortcoming of these indicators is that they do not measure the
intensity with which individuals rely on family support networks.

3.   Finally, a set of territorial and environment indicators have been
selected as they are significant determinants of social capital formation
(Loopmans, 2001; Glaeser et al., 2002). A higher urbanization rate should
encourage social and economic networking although, in large urban
centers, people' behavior seems, more and more, individualistic ; moreover,
a higher overcrowding rate should be a symptom of poor living conditions
which could have a negative effect on the quality of family relationships.This
aspect is further emphasized by the introduction of additional variables on
housing and environment conditions such as features of the house or the
dwelling, relationships with neighbors, urban population exposure to air
pollution and greenhouse gas emission .

The above-mentioned indicators, when available, are measured both at
household and at societal level in order to take into account simultaneously
the families status and that of the community they belong to. In fact, the
growing importance of social capital as a major determinant of household
well-being increases its implications in public social policy as a tool to
achieve better outcomes of traditional public policies aimed at reducing
poverty. Public policies should then focus both on individual and community
social capital. Public policy that focuses on individual social capital is
primarily concerned with questions pertaining to the individual benefits
resulting from the inclusion of the individual within his social environment.
This may involve kin relationships, work relationships, or participation in
groups or organizations in which the individual forges ties with others and
which are often viewed in terms of civic or political participation or
engagement. Similarly, policies that focus on community social capital deal
with questions that refer to the collective benefits arising from participatory
and associative dynamics, which can be defined socially or on a territorial
basis (e.g., networking among community organizations within a given
community).

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[4] A *family worker* is anyone who helps a family member in agriculture or other activity,
provided they are not considered employees. Persons working in a family business or in
a family farm without being paid should be living in the same household as the owner of
the business or farm, or in a slightly broader interpretation, in a house located on the
same plot of land and with common household interests. Such people frequently receive
remuneration in the form of fringe benefits and payments in kind. This category
includes:- a son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm
without being paid;- a wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g. a haulage
contractor, without receiving any formal pay.

Table 2 shows the indicators selected from 2008 EU-SILC survey and Eurostat statistic database in order to describe a number of aspects regarding the economic status of households and of the country where they live, going also beyond economic dimension, taking in the sphere of personal perception .

Table 2 Economic well-being indicators

N° Label	Name	Type of indicator	Year	Source
1 GDP	GDP per capita in PPS [Index: EU27=100].	Community : country	2008	Eurostat statistic database
2 AME	Ability to make ends meet [1 : with great difficulty; 2 : with difficulty ; 3 : with some difficulty; 4 – fairly easily ; 5 : easily ; 6 : very easily].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC
3 HDI	Equivalised disposable income [i] [Quintiles].	Household (respondent)	2008	EU-SILC

(i) (Total disposable household income*Within-household non-response inflation factor) / Equivalised household size. The equivalised household size is defined as: 1+ 0.5 * (HM$_{14+}$ -1) + 0.3 * HM$_{13.}$ where HM$_{14+}$ is the number of household members aged 14 and over and HM$_{13.}$ is the number of household members aged 13 or less. The *within-household non-response inflation factor* is the coefficient by which it is necessary to multiply the total disposable income to compensate the non-response in individual questionnaires. It is necessary to correct the effect of non-responding individuals within a household otherwise, income of individuals not interviewed is not added up into the total household income.

2.2 METHOD

The Principal Component Analysis (*PCA*) is a multivariate statistical technique that allows the synthesis of a large set of data with minimum loss of information. The Principal Component Analysis (*PCA*) synthesizes the information contained in the data matrix X$_{n,p}$, where *n* represents the number of statistical units and *p* the number of quantitative variables, by identifying h ≤ p uncorrelated latent variables (not observed), the principal components, linear combinations of the original *p* variables. Among all possible linear combinations that can be formed, the principal component is the one that has maximum variance. Then, the PCA, as a method of data reduction, tries to limit the loss of information about the degree of variability in the data that are expression of individual peculiarities.

From a geometrical point of view *the goal of the PCA is to look for the best axis, the best plane or the best subspace to represent the projections of the distances among any generic couple of points with minimum distortion* (Lebart et al., 1995).

Let X$_{n,p}$ be the data matrix characterized by *n* row vectors in the space R_p and *p* column vectors in the space R_n

$$\boldsymbol{X} : \{x_{ij}\}, i = 1,2,......, n; j = 1,2,......, p$$

The Principal Component Analysis aims at identifying the best subspace of reduced dimensions, respectively in R_p and in R_n, in such a way as to maximize the sum of the squares of the projections of the row points (columns points) on the new reference system. Let's u_k a unit length vector (i.e. $u_k'u_k=1$).The projections of n row-points on vector u_k are given by

$$Xu_k$$

u_k is obtained by maximizing the sum of squares of these projections

$$u_k'X'Xu_k$$

with the normalization constraint $u_k'u_k = 1$. This is a classic problem of constrained optimization that can be solved by the method of Lagrange. Let's the Lagrangian

$$L = u_k'X'Xu_k - \lambda_k(u_k'u_k-1)$$

Differentiating partially with respect to u_k, equating to zero and simplifying

$$X'Xu_k = \lambda_k u_k$$

Then u_k is the eigenvector of matrix $X'X$ associated to the eigenvalue λ_k. As the quantity to be maximized is $u_k'X'Xu_k = \lambda_k u_k'u_k = \lambda_k$ then we should choose λ_k to be as big as possible. Then, calling λ_1 the largest eigenvalue of $X'X$ and u_1 the corresponding eigenvector, the solution to

$$X'Xu_1 = \lambda_1 u_1$$

is the 1st principal component of X. In general Xu_k will be the kth principal component and Var $(Xu_k) = \lambda_k$.

The second principal component is obtained by maximizing $u_2'X'Xu_2$ with the normalization $u_2'u_2=1$ and uncorrelation $u_2'u_1=0$ constraints :

$$L = u_2'X'Xu_2 - \lambda_2(u_2'u_2-1) - \theta(u_2'u_1)$$

Differentiating partially with respect to u_2, equating to zero and simplifying

$$X'Xu_2 - \lambda_2 u_2 - \theta u_1 = 0$$

Pre-multiplying by u_1'

$$u_1'X'Xu_2 - \lambda_2 u_1'u_2 - \theta u_1'u_1 = 0$$

and due to the contraints, θ must be zero and when this is true we are left with

$$X'Xu_2 = \lambda_2 u_2$$

Calling λ_2 the second largest eigenvalue of $X'X$ and u_2 the corresponding eigenvector the solution is the 2nd principal component of X. This process

which can be repeated for k = 1 ,2, …. p yielding up to p different eigenvectors along with the corresponding eigenvalues λ_k : k=1,2,.. ., p is called diagonalization of the matrix **X'X.**

It is usually considered good common practice to conduct a normalized principal component analysis where

$$X : \{x_{ij}\}, i = 1,2,......, n; j = 1,2,......, p$$

is obtained from the data matrix

$$M : \{m_{ij}\}, i = 1,2,......, n; j = 1,2,......, p$$

performing the following transformation

$$x_{ij} = \frac{m_{ij} - \overline{m}_j}{\sqrt{n}s_j}$$

in such a way as to ensure the comparability of variables expressed in different measurement unit and with different variability. The matrix **X'X** is then a correlation matrix. Moreover as Var **(Xu**$_k$) = λ_k and the principal components are uncorrelated, the percentage of variance accounted for by retaining the first *q* principal components is given by

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{q} \lambda_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{p} \lambda_k} \times 100$$

3.RESULTS
3.1. SOCIAL CAPITAL INDICATORS : A BRIEF ANALYSIS

3.1.1. Social behavior (Table A1- Appendix)

On average, 13.08% of the European households feel the presence of problems of crime, violence and vandalism in the area where they live. The index of perception of crime has, however, a considerable variability both between and within the European countries. As a matter of fact, the indicator ranges from 5.37% (Lithuania) and 27.91% (Latvia) and it is significantly higher than the European average mainly in Eastern and Northern Europe [Latvia (+ 113.32%), Bulgaria (83.92%), Great Britain (+82.44%), Belgium (+29.85%), Denmark (17.99%), Estonia (+14.96%), France (+10.37%), Netherlands (+ 9.80%) Spain (+4.96%)] and in metropolitan areas. As pointed out by Lagrange (1992), in the context of

large metropolitan cities human relationships are more autonomous than those experienced in the provincial or small towns. So a more amplified concern for security is added to the individual apprehension while, the richness in the characterization of social relationships plays a crucial role in reducing the perception of crime risk and the stress, in increasing the feel of a serene environment and the sense of security. In particular, Fischer (1982) studies have shown that sociality and in general an adequate social integration of the individuals reduces fear.

The European regions where it is relevant the metropolitan areas effect are:
- East Austria, with the city of Vienna (+26.87 %);
- in the Czeck Republic, Prague (+119.43%) and the regions immediately contiguous Central[5] (+ 52.62%) and Northwest (+ 45.41%) Bohemia;
- the Spanish regions which include the most populous metropolitan areas[6] : Madrid (+88.59%), Barcellona (Catalonia +34.01%), Valencia and Alicante–Elche (Valencian Community +72.75%), Seville and Malaga (Andalucia + 9.27%) ;
- South Finland (+ 15.96%) with the city of Helsinky ;
- Attica (+66.06%) with the city of Athen ;
- Central Hungary (+22.67%) with the city of Budapest .

Finally, the indicator of crime perception is greater than European average
- in the South of Italy (+13.20) historically characterized by significant rates of organized crime ;
- in the Balearic Islands (+77.92%), the Canary Island (+3.85%) and in particular the autonomous city of Melilla (115.8%), an exclave on the north coast of Morocco, which are important transit areas of criminal networks traffic in drugs and in people mostly from Northern and central Africa towards North Europe (Europol, 2009). As a matter of fact, another significant criminal activity in Spain, which follows the illegal drug trade, is the organized smuggling of migrants coming from the African continent. Especially during the summer months, Spain faces the arrival of thousands

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[5] The administrative center of the region Central Bohemia is Prague which lies in the center of the region. The city is not, however, part of it and creates a region of its own.
[6] This is the list of the Spanish metropolitan areas

Spanish Metropolitan Areas by population (1 january 2011)				
Pos.	City	Region	Province	Population
1	Madrid	Community of Madrid	Madrid	6.369.162
2	Barcelona	Catalonia	Barcelona	5.375.774
3	Valencia	Valencian Community	Valencia	2.516.818
4	Seville	Andalusia	Seville	1.877.060
5	Alicante–Elche	Valencian Community	Alicante	1.895.857
6	Málaga	Andalusia	Málaga	1.600.004
7	Bilbao	Basque Country	Biscay	1.136.357
8	Oviedo–Gijón–Avilés	Asturias	Asturias	1.055.558
9	Zaragoza	Aragon	Zaragoza	951.427
10	Las Palmas	Canarias	Las Palmas	848.460
Source: Eurostat Statistic Database (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home)				

of illegal immigrants originating in the sub-Saharan and the western-coast regions of Africa. These immigrants, travelling in small/medium overcrowded fishing boats, undertake a hazardous trip especially into the shores of the Canary Islands.

Conversely, the crime rate (number of crimes per 100 inhabitants) shows a different geographical pattern. The European average is 5.31% and rates are significantly greater than the average in Northern Europe due partly to a higher level of crime reporting as a result of a developed sense of civic duty and responsibility.

Sweden (14.94%) has the highest crime rate, confirming the record reached by this country at international level (UNODC, 2011) : the data reported to INTERPOL show that Sweden is perhaps the most crime ridden country in the world. It is followed by Belgium (9.56%), and by the neighboring countries Denmark (8.68%), UK (8.45%) and Finland (8.29%). Slightly lower rates are recorded in the Central European countries [Netherlands (7.67%), Germany (7.45%), Austria (6.87%), Luxembourg (5.77%) and France (5.71%)].

The crime rate and the indicator of crime perception are both higher than the European average only in some countries (Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands) proving that the variables measure two distinct aspects of the same phenomenon. Actually, the crime rate measures the goodness of the behavior in the community while the indicator of crime perception evaluates how such behavior affects individual sense of security.

3.1.2. Social relationships[7](Table A2- Appendix).

The percentage of households that have a phone or a mobile (96.37%) and a color television (97.66%) is, on average, rather high. However, while the percentage of households that have a color TV shows low variability[8] between and within the European countries, the same cannot be said for the percentage of households that have a phone. Actually, while in the Netherlands and Denmark 100% of the households have a phone, in Romania the average percentage is equal to 75.72% with a rather high variability within the country: in the metropolitan area of Bucharest the percentage is equal to 93% but in the North-East it does not reach 67%.

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[7] The variable *Can household borrow from family or friends ?* has not be taken into account because of the high rate of non-response. The rate of non-response is on average equal to 4,31 % but it is greater than 25% in Great Britain (27,1%) , Finland (39,4%) and Slovakia (43,2%).
[8] The minimum value is detected in Finland (93.90%) and the maximum value in Spain (99.56%).

The indicator *Do you have a computer?* shows a different territorial distribution. In fact, the percentage of households that have a computer is still on average quite low (60.16%) with a very high variability between and within the European countries.

The highest percentage is recorded in Denmark (88.32%) and values greater than the average are detected only in a limited number of countries situated in

- Northern and Central Europe [Netherlands (87.69%), Sweden (83.91%), Finland (79.42%), Germany (76.37%), Luxembourg (76.52%), Belgium (69.86%), France (65.98%), Austria (63.74%)];
- Eastern Europe [Estonia (61.46%) and Slovenia (69.33%)]. known for the high degree of technological advancement[9].

In all other countries, the percentage of households that have a PC is on average equal to 55 % with the lowest values recorded in Greece (36.76%), Bulgaria (27.63%) and Romania (26.30%).

Households rely on support relationships to cope with child care mainly in those countries characterized by strong ancient traditions of family cooperation but also by limited family and social care policies for children such as Romania (about 23 hours per week) Bulgaria (9.3 hours), Greece (7.0 hours), Cyprus (6.7 hours), Poland and Slovenia (5.4 hours), Italy (5 hours), Portugal (4.5 hours), Hungary (4.3 hours).Contrary to expectations, Spain records values which are about or more than 50% lower than the European average.

 The Scandinavian households do not rely on support relationships for child care because these countries are characterized by strong, tax-funded and universal public provision of childcare services, though with punctual help from informal networks when public services are not available. By contrast, Middle-European and Mediterranean countries tend to privatize care but with major differences between and within countries on the nature of this private delegation of care responsibilities. In Mediterranean countries care is largely provided from within families, with very limited private childcare services. On the other hand, Germany has privatized care, but has also developed a large voluntary sector publicly funded which provides care services for elderly and children. France is a different case with a very strong distinction between care for children, which is strongly publicly supported with scarce participation of the voluntary sector, and care for elderly adults which has limited public support (Daly and Lewis, 2000)

Romania is the European country where households strongly rely on non-paid family workers in their business. On average the use of family workers in family business is negligible (0.0281 persons) and it is greater

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[9] Estonia and Slovenia stand out when compared to countries in the Central and Eastern Europe , having the highest Internet penetration rates and outperforming half of the member countries of the European Union (Kitsing, 2004).

than the average in countries with ancient traditions of family cooperation: Romania (0.1436), Greece (0.1376), Poland (0.0822) ,Italy (0.0375) and Lithuania (0.0359).

3.1.3. Territorial context[10] (Table A3- Appendix)

Household living conditions play a crucial role in generating quality relationships inside the families and in the community they belong to since, as avowed by the European Commission[11], housing deprivation represents one of the most extreme examples of social exclusion in society today (Rybkowska and Schneider, 2011). In Europe 23.1 % of the total population live in an overcrowded dwelling. The poorest housing conditions are recorded in East Europe, especially in Latvia (58.1%), Romania (56.5%), Poland (50.8%), Lithuania (49.9%), Hungary (48.3%) and Bulgaria (48.1%) where the overcrowded rate is close to or even more than twice the European average. The poor housing conditions detected in East Europe is confirmed by the very high percentage, compared with the European average (17.7%), of the population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor [Bulgaria (30.4%), Hungary (30.8%), Slovenia (30.2%), Romania (24.3%), Lithuania (24.8%), Latvia (25.5%) and Poland (22.8%)].High values are also recorded in Cyprus (26.9%), Italy (20.4%), Portugal (18.9%), Greece (18.6%) and Belgium (18.0%)] showing the severity of the problems related to housing conditions in Europe.

Poor living conditions in Europe are proved also by the high percentage of the population suffering noise from neighbors/from the street (20.6%) or grime from pollution or other environmental problems (16%), related in part to the lack of attention devoted to environmental issues. The countries where both the percentages are higher than the average are Cyprus (30.5 e 20.5%), Germany (26.3% e 23.1%), Greece (22.3% e 20.3%), Italy (24.3% e 19.8%), Portugal (24.2% e 16.8%), Romania (31.3% e 17.2%) and Belgium (21.0% e 16.1%) while only in Latvia the percentage of the population suffering from pollution is more than twice the European average.

Less alarming is the average percentage of the population that considers the house too dark (7.2%); however, the percentage exceeds

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[10] The indicator *Degree of urbanization* will not be taken into account as it is not available for the Netherlands and Slovenia . Moreover as far as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are concerned the items 1 - densely populated area and 2 intermediate area have been merged.

[11] COM(2010) 758 final- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. "The European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion: A European framework for social and territorial cohesion" December 2010.

10% in Hungary (10.1%), Lithuania and Great Britain (10.2%), Portugal (11.5%), Latvia (11.6 %) and Slovenia (11.8%) .

Finally, except for Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Sweden and Great Britain all the European countries analyzed seem to suffer from poor environmental quality measured by greenhouse gas emission (in CO_2 equivalent) or by the exposure of the population to urban air pollution by ozone or particulate matter .

3.2.   THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

The principal component analysis (PCA) has been performed using two sets of variables:
-        a set of active variables proxy for community and household social capital endowment (Table 1 pages 3-4)[12];
-        a set of supplementary variables describing household economic well-being (Table 2 page 7).
The variability explained by the first two principal components obtained applying the PCA[13] to the correlation matrix of the active variables is about 30%[14].The correlation circle on the principal plane is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Principal Component Analysis : projection of the continuous active and supplementary variables on the first factorial plane.

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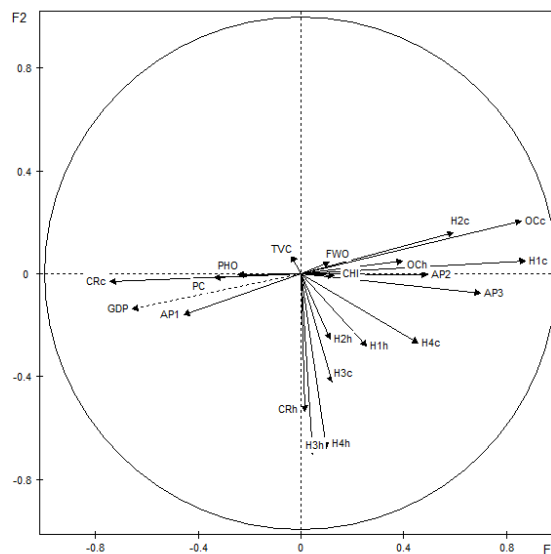
[12] The variables *Household can borrow from family or friends ?* and *Degree of urbanization* have not been taken into account because of the high rate of non-response (see footnote 7 and 10).
[13] The analysis has been performed using the statistical package SPAD (Système Portable pour l'Analise des Données) release 5.0.
[14] This result was expected as the majority of active variables are boolean and therefore with low variability.

In particular, the first factorial axis can be regarded as a measure of social capital endowment strongly associated with household economic well-being. As the coordinates on the first factorial axis increase, housing conditions and the quality of environment where the European families live worsen *(H1c- Housing deprivation rate : % of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor; OCc-Overcrowding rate; AP3- Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter; H2c- Housing deprivation rate: % of total population considering their dwelling as too dark)* while the crime rate and the greenhouse gas emission decrease (*CRc- Crime recorded by the police: total crime per 100 inhabitants; AP1- Greenhouse gas emission*)[15]. The negative correlation between the first axis and household economic well-being in Europe is proved by the projection of the supplementary variables *GDP per capita in PPS* (GDP- Fig.1), *Ability to make ends meet* [1:with great difficulty; 2:with difficulty; 3 : with some difficulty; 4 : fairly easily; 5 : easily; 6 : very easily] and *Equivalised disposable income* (in quintiles-HDI) (Fig.2) which decrease when the first factorial axis coordinates increase. The results are consistent with those obtained in previous studies: in fact, as extensively proved by empirical research (Eurostat,2010), poverty and poor housing and environmental conditions are two concepts that can be used in conjunction to analyze different aspects of households' and individuals' well-being. The two concepts are directly related to the definition of poverty that the EU Council of Ministers agreed back in 1985 and according to which the poor are 'the persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the Member State to which they belong' (Council, 1985). This definition is relative and includes both outcome elements ('the exclusion of minimum acceptable way of life...') and input elements ('... due to a lack of resources').

Implied in the above results is the possible reverse causality between household economic well-being and social capital endowment. Social capital influences household well-being because it generates and facilitates income-related knowledge and information flow; conversely, income levels are also expected to determine many forms of social capital endowment being investigated. These alternative reactions or reverse causality must be accounted for when defining the empirical model which analyzes the determinants of household economic well- being.

The positive correlation observed between household economic well-being and crime rates is confirmed by the results of a recent research which

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[15] Actually, the first factorial axis is positively correlated with H1c(+0.87),OCc(+0.86), AP3 (+0.70), H2c(+0.59) and with low intensity to AP2 (*Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone ;* +0.49) and H4c*(Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering from pollution, grime or other environmental problems* ;+0.45) which are opposite to the variables CRc (-0.74) and AP1 (-0.46).

analyzes the relationships between crime and poverty status in the 27 European countries (Fraser,2011).Actually, the results show that, contrary to the expectations and trends observed in the past, poverty and conditions associated with poor socio-economic communities (as measured by gross domestic product per capita, Gini coefficient and Human Development Index -HDI) are *not* linked to higher crime rates and they may even suggest the opposite. The poorer of these nations, and those with higher degrees of inequality of wealth, and those who are less well developed in terms of important services, have *less* crime than the wealthier nations. Furthermore, higher crime rate in wealthier countries seem to depend also on the greater propensity of the population living in developed countries to denounce criminal events to the authorities of jurisdiction.

The second factorial axis can be interpreted as a measure of household social capital endowment which doesn't depend on household economic well-being as, it is worth remembering, the principal components are uncorrelated. Actually, when the coordinates of the second factorial axis increase those territorial and environmental characteristics which are significant determinants of social capital formation improve. In particular, the second factorial axis is negatively correlated

- with those environmental conditions which can exert a strong negative effect on the quality of family and community relationships such as H3h (*Do you have too much noise in your dwelling from neighbors or from outside*?; -0.70] and H4h (*Pollution, grime or other environmental problems in the local area such as smoke, dust, unpleasant smells or polluted water*;-0.68)

- and also with perceived crime, violence and vandalism CRh (*In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism?;* -0.53) a proxy indicator of those characteristics of the territorial context which hinder the development of economic and social cooperative behavior.

Thus, on the basis of the results discussed above it is possible to identify on the factorial plane two areas (Fig. 2):

- the first and second quadrants which include households characterized by high social capital endowment and both by low (Czeck Republic Estonia, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania Slovenia, Hungary and Bulgaria) and medium-high levels of economic well-being (France, Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Finland and Sweden);

- the third and the fourth quadrants which include those households characterized by low social capital endowment and both by medium-high (Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands) and low levels of economic well-being (Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Latvia and Romania). Specifically, in the latter group of countries poor perceived

economic well-being and low social capital endowment seem strongly associated [16].

The results clearly show the essential strategies of public policies aimed at poverty reduction. In particular, in countries such as Czeck Republic, Estonia, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania Slovenia, Hungary and Bulgaria where low levels of economic well-being and high social capital endowment prevail, traditional welfare programs based on income support mechanism are recommended. In countries such as Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Latvia and Romania characterized by poor household economic well-being but also by low social capital endowment, policies aimed at poverty reduction can be effective if they reconcile traditional income support programs with measures which facilitate and support the development of desirable forms of social capital, in particular those which strengthen mutual trust relationships and foster model behavior (i.e. reducing criminality and improving housing and environmental conditions).

Actually, living in a society characterized by economic and social cooperative behavior and where trust replaces suspicion and fear can have a systematic positive effect on households' economic well-being as their socio-economic vulnerability is reduced as well as the resources they need only for the fact that they must deal with risk and avert major losses.

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[16] In particular, as far as Italy is concerned, these results are consistent with those of a recent study based on the Survey on Household Income and Wealth (SHIW) of the Bank of Italy (Santini, 2011)

Fig. 2 - Principal Component Analysis : projections of the supplementary variables on the first principal plane
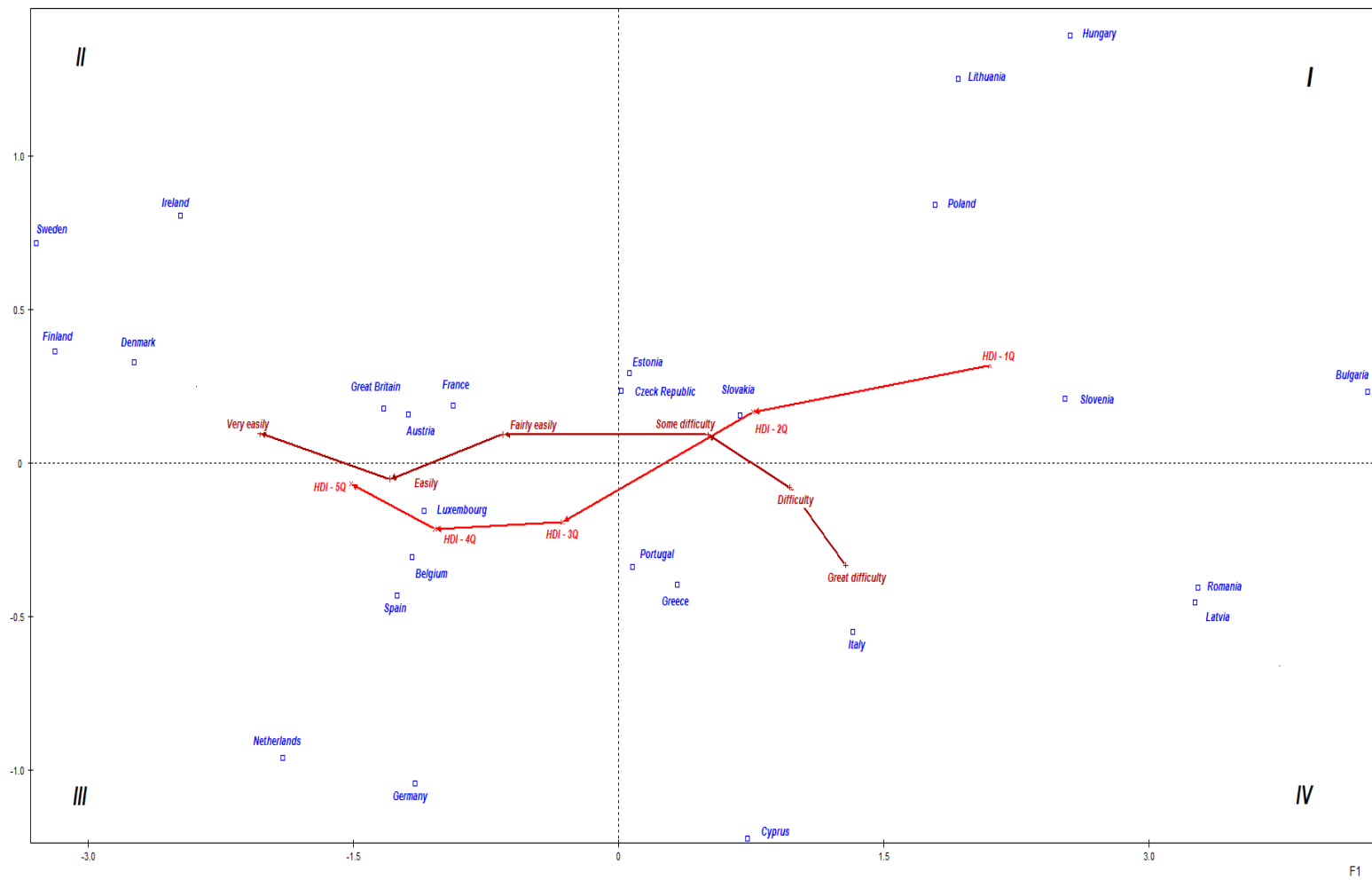
4.   CONCLUSIONS

This paper aimed to assess the potential of EU-SILC survey and regional Eurostat statistic database in describing and explaining the relationships between social capital and household poverty in Europe. The results show a strong association between social capital and household well-being especially as far as poverty perception is regarded. Therefore, in many countries policies aimed at poverty reduction should enhance household economic well-being not only through traditional income support measures but also facilitating or supporting the development of desirable forms of social capital which strengthen mutual trust relationships and foster model behavior (i.e. reducing criminality and improving housing and environmental conditions).

If the EU-SILC survey and Eurostat statistic database would provide more social capital indicators with a greater territorial breakdown, associations between social capital and household poverty could be entirely described, thus helping considerably policy-makers to promote the suitable poverty reduction strategies.

Further research should be addressed to identify which among the individual/household socio-economic characteristics and community/household social capital endowment exert more influence on European household poverty in order to disclose the primary risk factors of household well-being. As a matter of fact in EU countries almost 84 million people live at risk of poverty, facing, depending on the country, a variety of problems from not having enough money to spend on food and clothes to suffering poor housing conditions and even homelessness; from having to cope with limited lifestyle choices that may lead to social exclusion to living in areas where social capital is deteriorating. The European Union has joined forces with its Member States supporting numerous initiatives among which we remember the *2010 European Year For Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion :* its objective was to raise public awareness about these issues and renew the political commitment of the EU and its Member States to combat poverty and social exclusion. A comparative analysis of household poverty determinants in EU countries should help to properly direct the efforts for the improvement of European population well-being.

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Tab.A1 Social capital Indicators - Mean (I) / Coefficient of variation (CV) and Territorial divide (D=I$_r$/I$_{EU}$)				
	Social behavior (SB)			
	In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Crime recorded by the police: total crime.[Number of crimes per 100 inhabitants]	
Country/REGION	I / CV	D	I / CV	D
EAST AUSTRIA	0.1660 / 2.24	1.2687		
SOUTH AUSTRIA	0.0613 / 3.91	0.4689		
WEST AUSTRIA	0.0712 / 3.61	0.5442		
Austria	0.1087 / 2.86	0.8312	6.87	1.2938
BRUSSELS CAPITAL REGION	0.3520 / 1.36	2.6908		
FLEMISH REGION	0.1168 / 2.75	0.8925		
WALLOON REGION	0.1857 / 2.09	1.4193		
Belgium	0.1699 / 2.21	1.2985	9.56	1.8003
SEVERNA I IZTOCHNA	0.2342 / 1.81	1.7905		
YUGOZAPADNA I YUZHNA TSENTRALNA	0.2476 / 1.74	1.8926		
Bulgaria	0.2406 / 1.78	1.8392	1.66	0.3126
Cyprus	0.0963 / 3.06	0.7359	0.93	0.1751
PRAGUE	0.2871 / 1.58	2.1943		
CENTRAL BOHEMIA	0.1997 / 2.00	1.5262		
SOUTHWEST BOHEMIA	0.1222 / 2.68	0.9341		
NORTHWEST BOHEMIA	0.1902 / 2.06	1.4541		
NORTHEAST BOHEMIA	0.0972 / 3.05	0.7429		
SOUTHEAST BOHEMIA	0.0778 / 3.44	0.5946		
CENTRAL MORAVIA	0.0666 / 3.75	0.5089		
MORAVIAN-SILESIAN REGION	0.1011 / 2.98	0.7729		
Czeck Republic	0.1312 / 2.57	1.0031	3.30	0.6215
Denmark	0.1544 / 2.34	1.1799	8.68	1.6346
Estonia	0.1504 / 2.38	1.1496	3.80	0.7156

COUNTRY/REGION	In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Crime recorded by the police: total crime.[Number of crimes per 100 inhabitants]	
	I CV	D	I CV	D
EAST FINLAND	0.0673 3.72	0.5145		
SOUTH FINLAND	0.1517 2.36	1.1596		
WEST FINLAND	0.0962 3.07	0.7355		
NORTH FINLAND	0.0926 3.13	0.7080		
Finland	**0.1179** 2.74	**0.9012**	**8.29**	**1.5612**
ÎLE DE FRANCE	0.1952 2.03	1.4924		
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	0.1245 2.66	0.9519		
PICARDIE	0.1293 2.60	0.9883		
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	0.2271 1.85	1.7359		
CENTRE	0.1287 2.60	0.9841		
BASSE-NORMANDIE	0.0772 3.46	0.5901		
BOURGOGNE	0.1022 2.97	0.7815		
NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	0.2218 1.87	1.6952		
LORRAINE	0.1849 2.10	1.4137		
ALSACE	0.1525 2.36	1.1656		
FRANCHE-COMTÉ	0.1231 2.67	0.9408		
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	0.1011 2.98	0.7730		
BRETAGNE	0.0848 3.29	0.6480		
POITOU-CHARENTES	0.0698 3.66	0.5333		
AQUITAINE	0.0991 3.02	0.7579		
MIDI-PYRÉNÉES	0.1269 2.63	0.9701		
LIMOUSIN	0.0621 3.90	0.4748		
RHÔNE-ALPES	0.1437 2.44	1.0986		
AUVERGNE	0.0785 3.43	0.6002		
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	0.1750 2.17	1.3377		
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	0.1720 2.20	1.3148		
CORSE	0.0000 0.00	0.0000		
France	**0.1444** 2.43	**1.1037**	**5.71**	**1.0753**

COUNTRY/ REGION	In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Crime recorded by the police: total crime.[Number of crimes per 100 inhabitants]	
	I CV		I CV	D
Germany	*0.1297* *2.59*	*0.9914*	*7.45*	*1.4030*
VORREIA ELLADA	*0.0722* *3.58*	*0.5522*		
KENTRIKI ELLADA	*0.0172* *7.56*	*0.1317*		
ATTICA	*0.2172* *1.90*	*1.6606*		
NISIA AIGAIOU. KRITI	*0.0391* *4.96*	*0.2989*		
Greece	*0.1021* *2.97*	*0.7804*	*3.71*	*0.6987*
CENTRAL HUNGARY	*0.1605* *2.29*	*1.2267*		
TRANSDANUBIA	*0.0981* *3.03*	*0.7501*		
GREAT PLAIN AND NORTH	*0.1290* *2.60*	*0.9860*		
Hungary	*0.1280* *2.61*	*0.9784*	*4.07*	*0.7665*
Ireland	*0.1262* *2.63*	*0.9646*	*2.33*	*0.4388*
NORTH WEST	*0.1237* *2.66*	*0.9456*		
NORTH EAST	*0.1000* *3.00*	*0.7647*		
CENTRE	*0.1164* *2.76*	*0.8896*		
SOUTH	*0.1481* *2.40*	*1.1320*		
ISLANDS	*0.0948* *3.09*	*0.7250*		
Italy	*0.1191* *2.72*	*0.9106*	*4.56*	*0.8587*
Latvia	*0.2791* *1.61*	*2.1332*	*2.54*	*0.4783*
Lithuania	*0.0537* *4.20*	*0.4105*	*2.14*	*0.4030*
Luxembourg	*0.1032* *2.95*	*0.7889*	*5.77*	*1.0866*
Netherlands	*0.1436* *2.44*	*1.0980*	*7.67*	*1.4444*
CENTRAL REGION	*0.0748* *3.52*	*0.5714*		
SOUTH REGION	*0.0870* *3.24*	*0.6653*		
EAST REGION	*0.0378* *5.05*	*0.2888*		
NORTHWEST REGION	*0.0508* *4.32*	*0.3882*		
SOUTHWEST REGION	*0.0959* *3.07*	*0.7328*		
NORTH REGION	*0.0847* *3.29*	*0.6475*		
Poland	*0.0699* *3.65*	*0.5346*	*2.84*	*0.5348*

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CONTINUE Tab. A1.				
	In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Crime recorded by the police: total crime.[Number of crimes per 100 inhabitants]	
COUNTRY/REGION	I CV	D	I CV	D
Portugal	*0.1010* *2.98*	*0.7723*	*4.05*	*0.7627*
NORD-EST	0.1359 2.52	1.0387		
SUD-EST	0.1323 2.56	1.0115		
SUD-MUNTENIA	0.0952 3.08	0.7280		
SUD-VEST OLTENIA	0.1150 2.78	0.8792		
VEST	0.1087 2.86	0.8311		
NORD-VEST	0.0935 3.11	0.7150		
CENTRU	0.1116 2.82	0.8534		
BUCUREŞTI-ILFOV	0.2555 1.71	1.9527		
Romania	*0.1250* *2.65*	*0.9559*	*1.34*	*0.2523*
Slovakia	*0.0892* *3.20*	*0.6819*	*1.94*	*0.3653*
Slovenia	*0.0871* *3.24*	*0.6655*	*4.05*	*0.7627*

COUNTRY/REGION	In your local area are there any problems of crime, violence or vandalism? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Crime recorded by the police: total crime.[Number of crimes per 100 inhabitants]	
	I CV	D	I CV	D
GALICIA	0.0820 3.35	0.6267		
ASTURIAS	0.0722 3.59	0.5521		
CANTABRIA	0.0566 4.09	0.4323		
BASQUE COMMUNITY	0.0924 3.14	0.7066		
NAVARRE	0.0690 3.68	0.5278		
LA RIOJA	0.0856 3.27	0.6547		
ARAGÓN	0.1019 2.97	0.7792		
MADRID	0.2467 1.75	1.8859		
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	0.1015 2.98	0.7756		
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	0.1289 2.60	0.9856		
EXTREMADURA	0.0712 3.62	0.5440		
CATALONIA	0.1753 2.17	1.3401		
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	0.2260 1.85	1.7275		
BALEARIC ISLANDS	0.2328 1.82	1.7792		
ANDALUSIA	0.1429 2.45	1.0927		
REGION OF MURCIA	0.1004 3.00	0.7673		
CEUTA	0.0945 3.11	0.7223		
MELILLA	0.2823 1.60	2.1576		
CANARY ISLANDS	0.1359 2.52	1.0385		
Spain	**0.1373** 2.51	**1.0496**	**5.21**	**0.9812**
EAST SWEDEN	0.1336 2.55	1.0213		
SOUTH SWEDEN	0.1365 2.52	1.0434		
NORTH SWEDEN	0.0867 3.25	0.6624		
Sweden	**0.1258** 2.64	**0.9613**	**14.94**	**2.8135**
United Kingdom	**0.2387** 1.79	**1.8244**	**8.45**	**1.5913**
European Union	**0.1308** 2.58	**1.0000**	**5.31** 0.55	**1.0000**
Min	**0.0537** 4.20	**0.4105**	**0.93**	**0.1751**
Max	**0.2791** 1.61	**2.1332**	**14.94**	**2.8135**

Tab.A2 Social capital Indicators - Mean (I$_i$) / Coefficient of variation (CV) and Territorial divide (D=I$_i$/I$_{EU}$)										

Social relationships (SR)

Country/Region	Do you have a phone? (including mobile) [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a colour tv? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a computer? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Number of hours of Child care by grandparents, others household members (outside parents), other relatives, friends or neighbors (free of charge) [per household member if less than 12 years old]		Are there "family workers"in your family business? [Number]	
	I / CV	D	I / CV	D	I / CV	D	I / CV	D	I / CV	D
EAST AUSTRIA	0.9845 / 0.13	1.0215	0.9606 / 0.20	0.9836	0.6425 / 0.75	1.0680	2.7786 / 2.38	0.7775	0.0075 / 11.47	0.2686
SOUTH AUSTRIA	0.9824 / 0.13	1.0193	0.9689 / 0.18	0.9921	0.5950 / 0.83	0.9890	3.2772 / 2.02	0.9170	0.0092 / 10.36	0.3291
WEST AUSTRIA	0.9906 / 0.10	1.0279	0.9742 / 0.16	0.9976	0.6553 / 0.73	1.0892	2.5169 / 2.99	0.7042	0.0117 / 9.19	0.4169
Austria	**0.9863 / 0.12**	**1.0235**	**0.9674 / 0.18**	**0.9906**	**0.6374 / 0.75**	**1.0595**	**2.7807 / 2.51**	**0.7781**	**0.0095 / 10.24**	**0.3366**
BRUSSELS CAPITAL REGION	0.9829 / 0.13	1.0199	0.9391 / 0.25	0.9616	0.6845 / 0.68	1.1379	1.3799 / 3.03	0.3861	0.0049 / 14.30	0.1735
FLEMISH REGION	0.9959 / 0.06	1.0334	0.9845 / 0.13	1.0081	0.7359 / 0.60	1.2233	3.3876 / 2.20	0.9479	0.0251 / 6.31	0.8935
WALLOON REGION	0.9937 / 0.08	1.0311	0.9795 / 0.14	1.0030	0.6418 / 0.75	1.0669	2.8957 / 2.50	0.8103	0.0156 / 7.95	0.5552
Belgium	**0.9935 / 0.08**	**1.0309**	**0.9770 / 0.15**	**1.0004**	**0.6986 / 0.66**	**1.1612**	**2.9460 / 2.39**	**0.8243**	**0.0194 / 7.18**	**0.6895**
SEVERNA I IZTOCHNA	0.9079 / 0.32	0.9421	0.9391 / 0.25	0.9616	0.2444 / 1.76	0.4062	8.0011 / 2.22	2.2388	0.0132 / 10.00	0.4701
YUGOZAPADNA I YUZHNA TSENTRALNA	0.9001 / 0.33	0.9340	0.9546 / 0.22	0.9775	0.3113 / 1.49	0.5174	10.7230 / 1.77	3.0004	0.0130 / 10.48	0.4639
Bulgaria	**0.9042 / 0.33**	**0.9382**	**0.9465 / 0.24**	**0.9692**	**0.2763 / 1.62**	**0.4593**	**9.2622 / 1.98**	**2.5917**	**0.0131 / 10.23**	**0.4672**
Cyprus	**0.9934 / 0.08**	**1.0308**	**0.9946 / 0.07**	**1.0185**	**0.5311 / 0.94**	**0.8829**	**6.7243 / 1.63**	**1.8815**	**0.0471 / 4.62**	**1.6767**
PRAGUE	0.9790 / 0.15	1.0158	0.9748 / 0.16	0.9981	0.5783 / 0.85	0.9613	2.2400 / 2.74	0.6268	0.0032 / 22.98	0.1123
CENTRAL BOHEMIA	0.9548 / 0.22	0.9907	0.9872 / 0.11	1.0108	0.4881 / 1.02	0.8113	4.2759 / 2.08	1.1965	0.0077 / 11.37	0.2734
SOUTHWEST BOHEMIA	0.9725 / 0.17	1.0091	0.9863 / 0.12	1.0099	0.4830 / 1.03	0.8029	5.6738 / 1.59	1.5876	0.0043 / 15.15	0.1545
NORTHWEST BOHEMIA	0.9633 / 0.20	0.9996	0.9893 / 0.10	1.0130	0.4882 / 1.02	0.8114	4.6370 / 1.96	1.2975	0.0046 / 14.74	0.1632
NORTHEAST BOHEMIA	0.9658 / 0.19	1.0021	0.9896 / 0.10	1.0133	0.5079 / 0.98	0.8443	3.1577 / 2.24	0.8836	0.0031 / 18.07	0.1088
SOUTHEAST BOHEMIA	0.9572 / 0.21	0.9932	0.9921 / 0.09	1.0159	0.5214 / 0.96	0.8667	2.9579 / 2.44	0.8276	0.0034 / 19.84	0.1204
CENTRAL MORAVIA	0.9609 / 0.20	0.9970	0.9890 / 0.11	1.0127	0.5113 / 0.98	0.8500	3.4309 / 2.71	0.9600	0.0021 / 22.02	0.0733
MORAVIAN-SILESIAN REGION	0.9547 / 0.22	0.9906	0.9895 / 0.10	1.0132	0.4547 / 1.10	0.7559	2.7990 / 2.18	0.7832	0.0050 / 14.16	0.1767
Czeck Republic	**0.9627 / 0.20**	**0.9990**	**0.9880 / 0.11**	**1.0116**	**0.5014 / 1.00**	**0.8335**	**3.6712 / 2.18**	**1.0272**	**0.0041 / 16.31**	**0.1450**

COUNTRY/ REGION	Do you have a phone? (including mobile) [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a colour tv? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a computer? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Number of hours of Child care (free of charge) [per household member if less than 12 years old]		Are there "family workers" in your family business? [Number]	
	I CV	D	I CV	D	I CV	D	I CV	D	I CV	D
Denmark	**1.0000**	**1.0376**	**0.9877**	**1.0114**	**0.8832**	**1.4681**	**0.0341**	**0.0096**	**0.0052**	**0.1849**
	0.00		0.11		0.36		21.21		14.30	
Estonia	**0.9755**	**1.0123**	**0.9873**	**1.0110**	**0.6146**	**1.0216**	**3.1897**	**0.8925**	**0.0065**	**0.2327**
	0.16		0.11		0.79		2.38		14.54	
EAST FINLAND	0.9945	1.0319	0.9615	0.9846	0.7500	1.2467	0.3028	0.0847	0.0165	0.5869
	0.07		0.20		0.58		8.48		8.36	
SOUTH FINLAND	0.9978	1.0353	0.9395	0.9620	0.8152	1.3550	0.3407	0.0953	0.0099	0.3538
	0.05		0.25		0.48		6.37		10.77	
WEST FINLAND	0.9979	1.0355	0.9395	0.9620	0.7805	1.2973	0.6135	0.1717	0.0112	0.3979
	0.05		0.25		0.53		5.60		9.70	
NORTH FINLAND	0.9673	1.0037	0.9091	0.9309	0.7943	1.3203	0.5447	0.1524	0.0131	0.4662
	0.18		0.32		0.51		6.18		10.20	
Finland	**0.9938**	**1.0312**	**0.9390**	**0.9615**	**0.7942**	**1.3201**	**0.4366**	**0.1222**	**0.0116**	**0.4114**
	0.08		0.25		0.51		6.36		9.99	
ÎLE DE FRANCE	0.9775	1.0143	0.9452	0.9678	0.7643	1.2705	1.6388	0.4586	0.0061	0.2168
	0.15		0.24		0.56		3.66		12.78	
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	0.9849	1.0220	0.9736	0.9969	0.6113	1.0162	3.6250	1.0143	0.0453	1.6122
	0.12		0.17		0.80		2.15		4.60	
PICARDIE	0.9526	0.9885	0.9974	1.0213	0.5921	0.9842	4.1498	1.1612	0.0158	0.5622
	0.22		0.05		0.83		2.53		7.91	
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	0.9528	0.9886	0.9843	1.0078	0.6339	1.0536	0.9203	0.2575	0.0433	1.5419
	0.22		0.13		0.76		4.07		4.71	
CENTRE	0.9748	1.0115	0.9725	0.9958	0.6445	1.0713	2.2222	0.6218	0.0161	0.5716
	0.16		0.17		0.74		3.61		7.84	
BASSE-NORMANDIE	0.9790	1.0159	0.9895	1.0132	0.6049	1.0055	0.4776	0.1336	0.0664	2.3652
	0.15		0.10		0.81		4.15		3.76	
BOURGOGNE	0.9682	1.0046	0.9873	1.0109	0.6274	1.0429	1.8831	0.5269	0.0478	1.7008
	0.18		0.11		0.77		2.44		4.47	
NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	0.9823	1.0193	0.9932	1.0170	0.6332	1.0525	2.4276	0.6793	0.0217	0.7740
	0.13		0.08		0.76		2.55		6.71	
LORRAINE	0.9849	1.0220	0.9828	1.0063	0.6452	1.0724	2.8848	0.8072	0.0129	0.4594
	0.12		0.13		0.74		2.59		8.76	
ALSACE	0.9716	1.0082	0.9858	1.0094	0.7057	1.1730	6.2419	1.7466	0.0071	0.2525
	0.17		0.12		0.65		1.69		11.85	
FRANCHE-COMTÉ	0.9692	1.0057	0.9808	1.0043	0.6500	1.0805	1.3846	0.3874	0.0308	1.0955
	0.18		0.14		0.74		3.05		5.62	
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	0.9775	1.0143	0.9831	1.0067	0.6531	1.0856	1.3858	0.3878	0.0323	1.1501
	0.15		0.13		0.73		3.10		5.48	
BRETAGNE	0.9724	1.0090	0.9810	1.0045	0.5941	0.9876	1.7542	0.4908	0.0276	0.9838
	0.17		0.14		0.83		2.64		5.94	
POITOU-CHARENTES	0.9622	0.9984	0.9855	1.0091	0.6686	1.1114	2.6284	0.7354	0.0291	1.0350
	0.20		0.12		0.71		2.92		5.79	
AQUITAINE	0.9658	1.0022	0.9795	1.0029	0.6479	1.0769	2.4142	0.6755	0.0291	1.0346
	0.19		0.14		0.74		2.71		5.79	
MIDI-PYRÉNÉES	0.9608	0.9969	0.9695	0.9927	0.6514	1.0828	1.0293	0.2880	0.0392	1.3962
	0.20		0.18		0.73		2.97		4.96	
LIMOUSIN	0.9814	1.0183	0.9752	0.9985	0.5404	0.8982	1.5000	0.4197	0.0435	1.5480
	0.14		0.16		0.93		4.10		4.71	
RHÔNE-ALPES	0.9747	1.0114	0.9735	0.9968	0.7012	1.1656	1.6396	0.4588	0.0133	0.4718
	0.16		0.17		0.65		3.56		8.63	
AUVERGNE	0.9711	1.0076	0.9917	1.0155	0.5950	0.9891	1.6897	0.4728	0.0661	2.3539
	0.17		0.09		0.83		2.83		4.01	
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	0.9677	1.0042	0.9926	1.0163	0.5906	0.9817	1.7805	0.4982	0.0149	0.5301
	0.18		0.09		0.83		3.23		8.14	
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	0.9721	1.0087	0.9788	1.0022	0.6680	1.1104	1.9654	0.5499	0.0292	1.0402
	0.17		0.15		0.71		2.87		5.77	
CORSE	1.0000	1.0376	1.0000	1.0240	0.5000	0.8311	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.00		0.00		1.02		0.00		0.00	
France	**0.9729**	**1.0095**	**0.9766**	**1.0000**	**0.6598**	**1.0968**	**2.0358**	**0.5696**	**0.0248**	**0.8817**
	0.17		0.15		0.72		3.06		6.30	

Country/Region	Do you have a phone? (including mobile) [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a colour tv? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a computer? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Number of hours of Child care (free of charge) [per household member if less than 12 years old]		Are there "family workers"in your family business? [Number]	
	I CV	D	I CV	D	I CV	D	I CV	D	I CV	D
Germany	**0.9951**	**1.0326**	**0.9657**	**0.9888**	**0.7637**	**1.2695**	**1.4274**	**0.3994**	**0.0049**	**0.1738**
	0.07		0.19		0.56		3.18		14.71	
Vorreia Ellada	0.9886	1.0258	0.9943	1.0181	0.3314	0.5509	7.7061	2.1563	0.1913	6.8120
	0.11		0.08		1.42		1.78		2.31	
Kentriki Ellada	0.9766	1.0133	0.9883	1.0120	0.2522	0.4193	6.9397	1.9418	0.2247	7.9990
	0.15		0.11		1.72		1.93		2.10	
Attica	0.9922	1.0295	0.9912	1.0150	0.5022	0.8348	6.9800	1.9531	0.0312	1.1099
	0.09		0.09		1.00		1.80		6.17	
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	0.9777	1.0144	0.9818	1.0054	0.3310	0.5502	5.1876	1.4516	0.0950	3.3813
	0.15		0.14		1.42		2.12		3.33	
Greece	**0.9859**	**1.0230**	**0.9906**	**1.0143**	**0.3676**	**0.6111**	**7.0171**	**1.9635**	**0.1376**	**4.8992**
	0.12		0.10		1.31		1.85		2.79	
Central Hungary	0.9294	0.9643	0.9794	1.0029	0.5429	0.9025	5.2060	1.4567	0.0063	0.2225
	0.28		0.14		0.92		2.29		12.61	
Transdanubia	0.9139	0.9483	0.9813	1.0048	0.4852	0.8065	4.3402	1.2144	0.0051	0.1802
	0.31		0.14		1.03		2.39		14.02	
Great Plain and North	0.8905	0.9240	0.9815	1.0050	0.4204	0.6988	3.8761	1.0846	0.0087	0.3108
	0.35		0.14		1.17		2.14		10.66	
Hungary	**0.9072**	**0.9413**	**0.9809**	**1.0044**	**0.4704**	**0.7819**	**4.3104**	**1.2061**	**0.0070**	**0.2503**
	0.32		0.14		1.06		2.28		11.88	
Ireland	**0.9889**	**1.0262**	**0.9886**	**1.0122**	**0.5411**	**0.8994**	**1.7515**	**0.4901**	**0.0133**	**0.4750**
	0.11		0.11		0.92		3.30		8.72	
North west	0.9682	1.0047	0.9664	0.9896	0.4820	0.8012	6.0539	1.6939	0.0406	1.4443
	0.18		0.19		1.04		1.89		5.34	
North East	0.9791	1.0159	0.9678	0.9910	0.5365	0.8918	4.9412	1.3826	0.0515	1.8320
	0.15		0.18		0.93		1.95		4.71	
Centre	0.9705	1.0070	0.9758	0.9992	0.5282	0.8779	5.7709	1.6148	0.0329	1.1717
	0.17		0.16		0.95		2.01		5.78	
South	0.9143	0.9487	0.9796	1.0031	0.4510	0.7497	3.4725	0.9716	0.0317	1.1304
	0.31		0.14		1.10		2.48		6.04	
Islands	0.9401	0.9755	0.9692	0.9924	0.4469	0.7429	4.0581	1.1355	0.0166	0.5909
	0.25		0.18		1.11		2.42		7.70	
Italy	**0.9579**	**0.9940**	**0.9720**	**0.9952**	**0.4966**	**0.8255**	**4.9595**	**1.3877**	**0.0375**	**1.3355**
	0.21		0.17		1.01		2.09		5.50	
Latvia	**0.9442**	**0.9797**	**0.9765**	**0.9999**	**0.4467**	**0.7425**	**2.1426**	**0.5995**	**0.0096**	**0.3426**
	0.24		0.16		1.11		4.49		11.31	
Lithuania	**0.9258**	**0.9606**	**0.9849**	**1.0085**	**0.4624**	**0.7686**	**3.1401**	**0.8786**	**0.0359**	**1.2771**
	0.28		0.12		1.08		3.28		5.88	
Luxembourg	**0.9862**	**1.0234**	**0.9759**	**0.9993**	**0.7652**	**1.2719**	**2.4751**	**0.6926**	**0.0257**	**0.9139**
	0.12		0.16		0.55		3.11		6.78	
Netherlands	**1.0000**	**1.0376**	**0.9855**	**1.0091**	**0.8769**	**1.4577**	**2.8198**	**0.7890**	**0.0072**	**0.2549**
	0.00		0.12		0.37		1.80		11.78	

COUNTRY/REGION	Do you have a phone? (including mobile) [0 : NO; 1:YES] I / CV	D	Do you have a colour tv? [0 : NO; 1:YES] I / CV	D	Do you have a computer? [0 : NO; 1:YES] I / CV	D	Number of hours of Child care (free of charge) [per household member if less than 12 years old] I / CV	D	Are there "family workers" in your family business? [Number] I / CV	D
CENTRAL REGION	0.9510	0.9868	0.9729	0.9962	0.5296	0.8803	6.5862	1.8429	0.1061	3.7757
	0.23		0.17		0.94		2.15		3.48	
SOUTH REGION	0.9476	0.9833	0.9768	1.0002	0.5458	0.9072	4.6586	1.3035	0.0565	2.0122
	0.24		0.15		0.91		2.31		4.52	
EAST REGION	0.9364	0.9717	0.9699	0.9931	0.5089	0.8459	5.9733	1.6714	0.1355	4.8238
	0.26		0.18		0.98		1.98		3.22	
NORTHWEST REGION	0.9598	0.9959	0.9861	1.0097	0.5371	0.8929	5.0663	1.4176	0.0632	2.2518
	0.20		0.12		0.93		2.19		4.18	
SOUTHWEST REGION	0.9586	0.9947	0.9782	1.0016	0.5207	0.8655	4.1584	1.1636	0.0356	1.2669
	0.21		0.15		0.96		2.47		5.73	
NORTH REGION	0.9616	0.9978	0.9880	1.0117	0.5331	0.8862	4.8538	1.3581	0.0633	2.2529
	0.20		0.11		0.94		2.42		4.67	
Poland	**0.9510**	**0.9868**	**0.9778**	**1.0012**	**0.5296**	**0.8803**	**5.3532**	**1.4979**	**0.0822**	**2.9253**
	0.23		0.15		0.94		2.22		3.98	
Portugal	**0.9091**	**0.9433**	**0.9892**	**1.0129**	**0.4430**	**0.7363**	**4.5382**	**1.2698**	**0.0285**	**1.0152**
	0.32		0.10		1.12		2.40		6.29	
NORD-EST	0.6680	0.6932	0.9040	0.9256	0.2091	0.3476	20.6308	5.7727	0.2815	10.0233
	0.71		0.33		1.95		0.61		2.29	
SUD-EST	0.7717	0.8008	0.9394	0.9619	0.2465	0.4097	23.0561	6.4513	0.0929	3.3086
	0.54		0.25		1.75		0.64		3.41	
SUD-MUNTENIA	0.7369	0.7646	0.9395	0.9620	0.2357	0.3917	21.6478	6.0573	0.1574	5.6034
	0.60		0.25		1.80		0.55		2.90	
SUD-VEST OLTENIA	0.6725	0.6978	0.9343	0.9567	0.2324	0.3863	25.7214	7.1971	0.2594	9.2351
	0.70		0.27		1.82		0.63		2.60	
VEST	0.7977	0.8277	0.9608	0.9838	0.2693	0.4476	28.5351	7.9844	0.0746	2.6556
	0.50		0.20		1.65		0.57		4.34	
NORD-VEST	0.7751	0.8043	0.9463	0.9689	0.3005	0.4995	20.2160	5.6566	0.1423	5.0659
	0.54		0.24		1.53		0.63		2.86	
CENTRU	0.7720	0.8010	0.9527	0.9755	0.2838	0.4718	21.0169	5.8808	0.0605	2.1557
	0.54		0.22		1.59		0.59		4.88	
BUCUREŞTI-ILFOV	0.9299	0.9649	0.9891	1.0128	0.3847	0.6395	26.9592	7.5435	0.0016	0.0555
	0.27		0.11		1.27		0.59		25.34	
Romania	**0.7552**	**0.7836**	**0.9422**	**0.9648**	**0.2630**	**0.4372**	**22.9554**	**6.4231**	**0.1436**	**5.1135**
	0.57		0.25		1.67		0.61		3.21	
Slovakia	**0.9503**	**0.9860**	**0.9879**	**1.0116**	**0.5279**	**0.8775**	**2.6842**	**0.7511**	**0.0015**	**0.0523**
	0.23		0.11		0.95		2.77		26.08	
Slovenia	**0.9898**	**1.0271**	**0.9813**	**1.0048**	**0.6933**	**1.1524**	**5.3563**	**1.4988**	**0.0041**	**0.1459**
	0.10		0.14		0.67		1.88		16.81	

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CONTINUE TAB. A2									
	Do you have a phone? (including mobile) [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a colour tv? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Do you have a computer? [0 : NO; 1:YES]		Number of hours of Child care (free of charge) [per household member if less than 12 years old]		Are there "family workers"in your family business? [Number]	
COUNTRY/ REGION	I / CV	D	I / CV	D	I / CV	D	I / CV	D	I / CV	D
GALICIA	0.9763 / 0.16	1.0130	0.9914 / 0.09	1.0151	0.5307 / 0.94	0.8822	2.6712 / 4.06	0.7474	0.0162 / 9.69	0.5761
ASTURIAS	0.9920 / 0.09	1.0293	0.9968 / 0.06	1.0207	0.5698 / 0.87	0.9472	2.8045 / 4.08	0.7847	0.0225 / 6.60	0.8001
CANTABRIA	0.9897 / 0.10	1.0270	1.0000 / 0.00	1.0240	0.5424 / 0.92	0.9016	2.0683 / 3.50	0.5787	0.0129 / 8.77	0.4576
BASQUE COMMUNITY	0.9944 / 0.08	1.0318	0.9888 / 0.11	1.0125	0.6597 / 0.72	1.0965	1.7076 / 3.85	0.4778	0.0042 / 15.41	0.1496
NAVARRE	0.9800 / 0.14	1.0168	0.9911 / 0.09	1.0148	0.6281 / 0.77	1.0440	1.4836 / 4.54	0.4151	0.0156 / 7.96	0.5551
LA RIOJA	0.9874 / 0.11	1.0246	0.9950 / 0.07	1.0188	0.5718 / 0.87	0.9505	2.0115 / 4.59	0.5628	0.0202 / 6.98	0.7174
ARAGÓN	0.9912 / 0.09	1.0285	0.9947 / 0.07	1.0186	0.6221 / 0.78	1.0342	2.0420 / 3.07	0.5714	0.0316 / 5.54	1.1263
MADRID	0.9970 / 0.06	1.0345	0.9970 / 0.06	1.0208	0.6643 / 0.71	1.1042	1.1176 / 4.70	0.3127	0.0121 / 9.03	0.4320
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	0.9831 / 0.13	1.0201	0.9932 / 0.08	1.0170	0.4994 / 1.00	0.8302	3.1277 / 2.73	0.8752	0.0575 / 4.22	2.0471
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	0.9780 / 0.15	1.0148	0.9984 / 0.04	1.0223	0.5031 / 0.99	0.8364	2.0621 / 4.10	0.5770	0.0314 / 5.55	1.1196
EXTREMADURA	0.9551 / 0.22	0.9910	0.9981 / 0.04	1.0220	0.4513 / 1.10	0.7502	1.1977 / 3.52	0.3351	0.0318 / 5.85	1.1334
CATALONIA	0.9937 / 0.08	1.0311	0.9958 / 0.07	1.0196	0.6494 / 0.74	1.0794	2.5340 / 2.96	0.7090	0.0203 / 7.42	0.7240
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	0.9903 / 0.10	1.0276	0.9971 / 0.05	1.0210	0.5926 / 0.83	0.9851	2.2146 / 2.94	0.6197	0.0291 / 5.97	1.0360
BALEARIC ISLANDS	0.9871 / 0.11	1.0242	0.9978 / 0.05	1.0217	0.5841 / 0.84	0.9708	1.5300 / 3.85	0.4281	0.0323 / 5.48	1.1510
ANDALUSIA	0.9726 / 0.17	1.0092	0.9955 / 0.07	1.0194	0.5673 / 0.87	0.9430	1.7879 / 4.00	0.5003	0.0268 / 6.32	0.9543
REGION OF MURCIA	0.9792 / 0.15	1.0160	1.0000 / 0.00	1.0240	0.5492 / 0.91	0.9130	0.7527 / 5.78	0.2106	0.0189 / 7.20	0.6743
CEUTA	0.9843 / 0.13	1.0213	1.0000 / 0.00	1.0240	0.4961 / 1.01	0.8246	1.3559 / 7.68	0.3794	0.0079 / 11.27	0.2803
MELILLA	0.9839 / 0.13	1.0209	0.9919 / 0.09	1.0157	0.6290 / 0.77	1.0456	0.4255 / 5.38	0.1191	0.0000 / !	0.0000
CANARY ISLANDS	0.9858 / 0.12	1.0229	0.9984 / 0.04	1.0223	0.5893 / 0.84	0.9795	1.1542 / 5.29	0.3230	0.0300 / 5.69	1.0687
Spain	0.9845 / 0.13	1.0215	0.9956 / 0.07	1.0195	0.5805 / 0.85	0.9649	1.8657 / 3.93	0.5220	0.0243 / 6.58	0.8645
EAST SWEDEN	0.9960 / 0.06	1.0334	0.9650 / 0.19	0.9881	0.8614 / 0.40	1.4319	0.1667 / 12.11	0.0466	0.0029 / 18.41	0.1048
SOUTH SWEDEN	0.9982 / 0.04	1.0357	0.9647 / 0.19	0.9878	0.8292 / 0.45	1.3784	0.1291 / 12.30	0.0361	0.0036 / 16.54	0.1298
NORTH SWEDEN	0.9993 / 0.03	1.0369	0.9631 / 0.20	0.9862	0.8193 / 0.47	1.3618	0.3149 / 6.67	0.0881	0.0035 / 16.95	0.1235
Sweden	0.9976 / 0.05	1.0351	0.9645 / 0.19	0.9876	0.8391 / 0.44	1.3947	0.1756 / 10.52	0.0491	0.0034 / 17.24	0.1194
United Kingdom	0.9966 / 0.06	1.0341	0.9908 / 0.10	1.0146	0.7343 / 0.60	1.2206	3.8209 / 2.23	1.0691	0.0010 / 31.49	0.0359
European Union	0.9637 / 0.19	1.0000	0.9766 / 0.15	1.0000	0.6016 / 0.81	1.0000	3.5739 / 2.57	1.0000	0.0281 / 6.68	1.0000
Min	0.7552 / 0.57	**0.7836**	0.9390 / 0.25	**0.9615**	0.2630 / 1.67	**0.4372**	0.0341 / 21.21	0.0096	0.0010 / 31.49	0.0359
Max	1.0000 / 0.00	**1.0376**	0.9956 / 0.07	**1.0195**	0.8832 / 0.36	**1.4681**	22.9554 / 0.61	6.4231	0.1436 / 3.21	5.1135

Tab.A 3 Social capital Indicators - Mean (I_i) and Territorial divide ($D=I_i / I_{EU}$)															
Territorial characteristics (TC)															
	Overcrowding rate		Housing deprivation rate: % of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor.		Housing deprivation rate: % of total population considering their dwelling as too dark .		Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering noise from neighbors or from the street		Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering from pollution, grime or other environmental problems		Greenhouse gas emission (in CO_2 equivalent)		Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone, micrograms per cubic metre day		Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter, micrograms per cubic metre	
Country/REGION	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
Austria	15.0	0.6506	13.6	0.7699	6.9	0.9646	21.7	1.0524	8.4	0.5266	110.0	1.2303	5186.0	1.4314	22.0	0.8462
Belgium	4.1	0.1778	18.0	1.0190	7.9	1.1044	21.0	1.0185	16.1	1.0093	93.0	1.0402	2601.0	0.7179	26.0	1.0001
Bulgaria	48.1	2.0863	30.4	1.7209	8.0	1.1184	16.9	0.8196	20.2	1.2664	52.0	0.5816	3816.0	1.0533	60.0	2.3079
Cyprus	3.2	0.1388	26.9	1.5228	5.3	0.7409	30.5	1.4792	20.5	1.2852	90.0	1.0066	3525.0	0.9730	26.0	1.0001
Czeck Republic	29.8	1.2926	13.8	0.7812	4.1	0.5732	17.6	0.8536	17.0	1.0658	73.0	0.8165	4197.0	1.1585	25.0	0.9616
Denmark	7.3	0.3166	8.7	0.4925	4.3	0.6011	18.4	0.8924	7.7	0.4827	92.0	1.0290	2785.0	0.7687	21.0	0.8078
Estonia	41.7	1.8087	17.1	0.9680	5.4	0.7549	18.0	0.8730	22.3	1.3980	47.0	0.5257	1381.0	0.3812	11.0	0.4231
Finland	5.8	0.2516	4.4	0.2491	5.1	0.7130	15.5	0.7517	12.7	0.7962	99.0	1.1073	1918.0	0.5294	14.0	0.5385
France	9.7	0.4207	12.8	0.7246	8.2	1.1463	17.8	0.8633	14.3	0.8965	96.0	1.0737	3367.0	0.9294	24.0	0.9232
Germany	7.0	0.3036	14.0	0.7925	4.4	0.6151	26.3	1.2755	23.1	1.4482	80.0	0.8948	3472.0	0.9583	21.0	0.8078
Greece	26.7	1.1581	18.6	1.0529	6.8	0.9506	22.3	1.0815	20.3	1.2726	120.0	1.3422	3525.0	0.9730	26.0	1.0001
Hungary	48.3	2.0950	30.8	1.7436	10.1	1.4119	12.2	0.5917	11.0	0.6896	63.0	0.7046	5695.0	1.5719	29.0	1.1155
Ireland	4.7	0.2039	11.9	0.6736	5.4	0.7549	12.0	0.5820	7.7	0.4827	122.0	1.3645	956.0	0.2639	14.0	0.5385
Italy	24.2	1.0497	20.4	1.1548	7.9	1.1044	24.3	1.1785	19.8	1.2413	105.0	1.1744	6217.0	1.7160	35.0	1.3463

Territorial characteristics (TC)

Country/REGION	Overcrowding rate		Housing deprivation rate: % of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor.		Housing deprivation rate: % of total population considering their dwelling as too dark.		Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering noise from neighbors or from the street		Environment of the dwelling : % of total population suffering from pollution, grime or other environmental problems		Greenhouse gas emission (in CO_2 equivalent)		Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone, micrograms per cubic metre day		Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter, micrograms per cubic metre	
	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
Latvia	58.1	2.5201	25.5	1.4435	11.6	1.6216	20.5	0.9942	35.2	2.2067	46.0	0.5145	1354.0	0.3737	24.0	0.9232
Lithuania	49.9	2.1644	24.8	1.4039	10.2	1.4259	16.6	0.8051	12.7	0.7962	49.0	0.5480	3653.0	1.0083	19.0	0.7308
Luxembourg	8.0	0.3470	16.2	0.9171	5.6	0.7829	20.0	0.9700	16.3	1.0219	93.0	1.0402	3525.0	0.9730	20.0	0.7693
Netherlands	1.7	0.0737	15.6	0.8831	3.9	0.5452	29.3	1.4210	13.0	0.8150	96.0	1.0737	1761.0	0.4861	27.0	1.0385
Poland	50.8	2.2035	22.8	1.2907	8.4	1.1743	18.7	0.9069	11.5	0.7209	70.0	0.7829	3510.0	0.9688	31.0	1.1924
Portugal	15.7	0.6810	18.9	1.0699	11.5	1.6077	24.2	1.1737	16.8	1.0532	130.0	1.4540	2279.0	0.6291	24.0	0.9232
Romania	56.5	2.4507	24.3	1.3756	8.2	1.1463	31.3	1.5180	17.2	1.0783	55.0	0.6152	3375.0	0.9316	39.0	1.5001
Slovakia	42.9	1.8608	9.1	0.5151	4.4	0.6151	19.3	0.9360	19.3	1.2099	67.0	0.7494	5117.0	1.4124	27.0	1.0385
Slovenia	39.5	1.7133	30.2	1.7096	11.8	1.6496	18.7	0.9069	20.1	1.2601	105.0	1.1744	5838.0	1.6114	29.0	1.1155
Spain	3.6	0.1562	15.7	0.8888	5.8	0.8108	21.8	1.0573	13.4	0.8401	140.0	1.5658	4277.0	1.1805	27.0	1.0385
Sweden	10.1	0.4381	8.0	0.4529	6.6	0.9227	13.8	0.6693	9.4	0.5893	88.0	0.9842	2507.0	0.6920	18.0	0.6924
United Kingdom	6.5	0.2819	15.0	0.8491	10.2	1.4259	19.8	0.9603	12.4	0.7774	80.0	0.8948	1722.0	0.4753	21.0	0.8078
European Union — I	23.1	1.0000	17.7	1.0000	7.2	1.0000	20.6	1.0000	16.0	1.0000	89.4	1.0000	3622.9	1.0000	26.0	1.0000
European Union — CV	0.81		0.39		0.33		0.23		0.33		0.27		0.41		0.31	
Min	1.7	0.0737	4.4	0.2491	3.9	0.5452	12.0	0.5820	7.7	0.4827	46.0	0.5145	956.0	0.2639	11.0	0.4231
Max	58.1	2.5201	30.8	1.7436	11.8	1.6496	31.3	1.5180	35.2	2.2067	140.0	1.5658	6217.0	1.7160	60.0	2.3079