

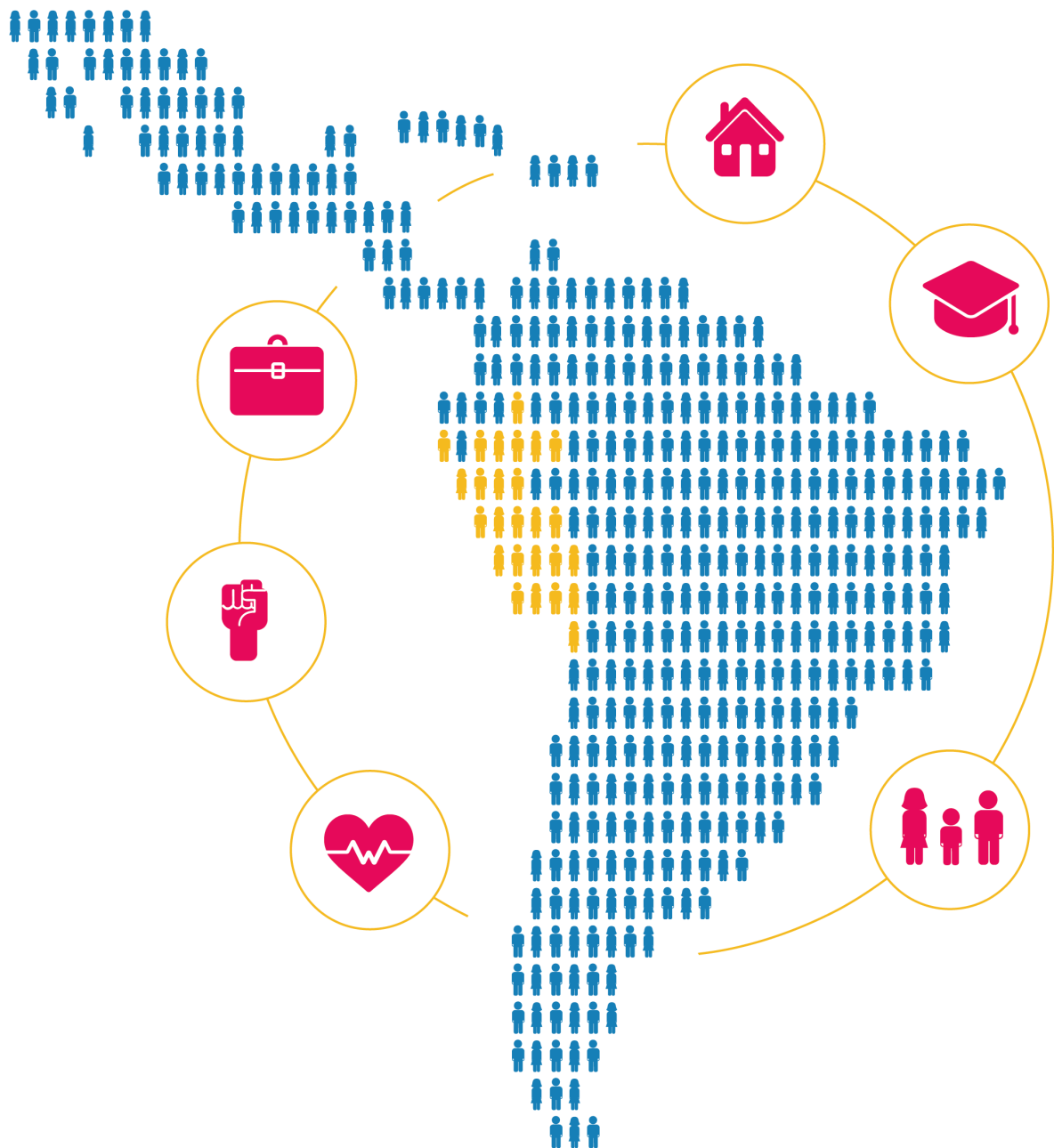


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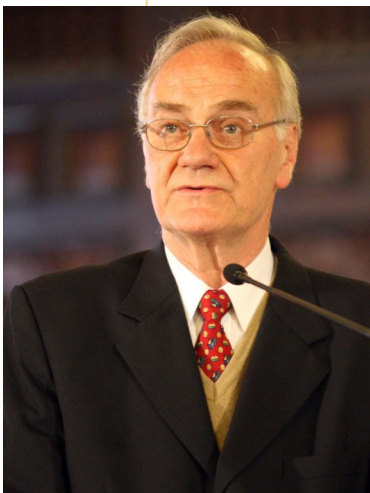
BULLETIN N° 1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERIES

September 2019

MULTIDIMENSIONAL WELLBEING IN PERU



PROLOGUE



JAVIER IGUÍÑIZ

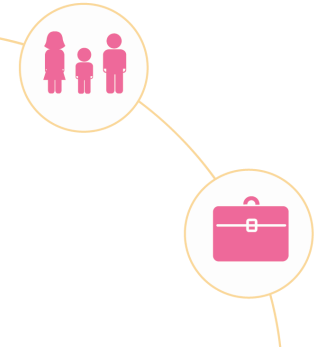
Professor Emeritus,
Department of
Economics, PUCP.
President Emeritus,
IDHAL-PUCP
Assembly.

The bulletin you have in your hands, and the ones that will follow it, reflects a research and teaching trajectory spanning many years and academics of all generations. Some of these academics have been participating for more than a decade in weekly seminars about human development from the “capability approach”, which have given rise to active postgraduate teaching projects, a considerable number of international events and many publications open to everyone. All this has been institutionalised through the Institute of Human Development of Latin America at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (IDHAL-PUCP), one of whose outcomes is this bulletin. At the IDHAL-PUCP, established paths of research and teaching are combined with new methods as part of a humanist approach to intellectual effort and to scientific study in particular. In this way we seek to help consolidate the PUCP as a community of rigorous and pluralistic knowledge, rooted in concern for social justice and democracy in Peru and Latin America.

The continuity of research at the PUCP owes to the ever-renewing vocation of its academics, complemented over the last five years by a decided university policy to promote such efforts. This bulletin and the subsequent issues are more than a tool for education and dissemination. Notwithstanding the rigor we demand of ourselves, we seek to present challenges and dilemmas more than definitive results. In this first issue we focus on our study of multidimensional wellbeing in Peru, exploring one of the classic questions in the approach: what are the best ways of identifying the dimensions of human development? More specifically, the study proposes a consistent way of involving the people in the identification of dimensions that bring us closer to the different aspects of human capabilities.



INTRODUCTION



I would like to stress the importance of this study for understanding poverty and wellbeing in Peru. It is ambitious in terms of the sample size —2,800 rural and urban cases nationwide— and its geographical coverage and representativeness. The study covers seven geographical areas: Lima-Callao (the capital city); rural coast and urban coast; rural Andes and urban Andes; and rural Amazonia and urban Amazonia.

Something else I would like to stress is that this study is the product of collaboration between two research institutes at the PUCP: the Institute of Human Development of Latin America (IDHAL-PUCP) and the Institute of Public Opinion (IOP-PUCP).

I would also like this bulletin to highlight one of the dimensions of wellbeing that has not only been evaluated in the study, but identified during fieldwork: social connectedness, or the capability of being free from isolation. We have witnessed the limitations faced by private institutions (the PUCP among them) when carrying out studies such as this, given the difficulties in accessing areas that are remote from urban population centres, rural Amazonia in particular. Peru lacks the connectedness —in terms of roads and in other senses— to allow institutions such as the PUCP to survey Peruvians living in these remote, rural areas. Their inaccessibility means that some population groups could not be interviewed for this study, and so their opinions, attitudes and needs could not be included. Government authorities must therefore make an effort to raise levels of social connectedness. Obviously this will not negate the geographical isolation of certain rural areas, but it will reduce their isolation in terms of access to basic facilities such as healthcare, education or marketplaces.

Finally, I would like to point out that this bulletin, as the first in a series that will analyse the results of each of the questions from the survey, presents the results of just one of them. In view of its academic and social importance, we invite everyone to read it.



**JAN MARC
ROTTENBACHER**

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL WELLBEING



**JHONATAN
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At present, following widespread deliberation, there is a growing consensus about the need to tackle wellbeing from a multidimensional approach. In low- and middle-income countries, this consensus has consequences for how we understand poverty, and how it alludes not only to lack of income but also to deprivation across different dimensions of wellbeing. Thus, for instance, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and their call to eradicate all “forms” of poverty, Latin America and The Caribbean has been among the most receptive of regions to the adoption of multidimensional poverty measures. To date, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Panama all have official multidimensional poverty indices in place to complement the traditional monetary measures of poverty, based on income and expenditure. This has been key to informing the design of public policies to ensure they include interventions aimed at mitigating the set of deprivations faced by people in multidimensional poverty.

Driven by political will at the highest level, a range of countries have activated new strategies for measuring poverty, devised through different mechanisms for deliberation between academics, policymakers and civil-society representatives. These processes have met with numerous challenges, such as identifying which dimensions should be prioritised; operationalising these dimensions using specific indicators; establishing the standards by which to identify when an individual suffers deprivation in a given dimension; deciding to what extent it is appropriate to develop multidimensional poverty measures that capture data about deprivations experienced simultaneously; determining the relative importance of each dimension; and establishing criteria to determine when an individual should be considered multidimensionally poor. Each of these challenges has sparked debates that are still very far from being settled.

To tackle these issues, the IDHAL-PUCP intends to conduct interdisciplinary research and develop skills oriented to promoting human development in Peru and the region. To this end, the institute has prioritised three lines of research: (i) justice, agency and power; (ii) human wellbeing, multidimensional poverty, inequalities and public policies; and (iii) cultural diversity and human development. As part of the actions related to the second line, in October 2018 the IDHAL-PUCP, in conjunction with the IOP-PUCP, embarked on the “Exploring Multidimensional Wellbeing in Peru through the Capability Approach Lens”¹ with the aim of contributing to some of the abovementioned debates.

Methodologically, the study involved the design, validation and application of a specialised survey of a sample of 2,800 individuals from seven geographical areas: Lima-Callao; rural coast and urban coast; rural Andes and urban Andes; and rural Amazonia and urban Amazonia. The survey explores data across an extensive set of twelve potential dimensions of wellbeing: 1) health; 2) education; 3) employment; 4) housing; 5) basic utilities (water, sanitation, electricity); 6) security; 7) social connectedness; 8) agency; 9) rest and recreation; 10) the environment; 11) protection against discrimination and humiliation; and 12) citizenship.

This set of dimensions was selected based on a range of sources: (i) the theoretical literature on human wellbeing; (ii) the international literature on multidimensional wellbeing and poverty measures, such as the influential ‘Missing Dimensions of Poverty’ project lead by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI); (iii) previous empirical studies (quantitative and qualitative) of wellbeing focusing on different regions of Peru; (iv) the consensus between different political and civil-society organisations, crystallised in the “Vision for Peru in 2050” approved by way of the National Agreement forum.

The data contained in this survey allows us to explore which of these dimensions Peruvians value as elements in their wellbeing, how they, as individuals, weight the importance of these different dimensions, and in what circumstances they consider an individual to be living in poverty. Likewise, the data from this specialised survey will enrich the assessment of Peruvians’ quality of life in terms of multidimensional wellbeing, as well as identifying the population groups that suffer from various deprivations and are thus in multidimensional poverty. Finally, the analysis of some of the dimensions included in this study, such as social connectedness and the capability of living a life free of humiliation, will allow us to undertake comparative analyses between Peru and other Latin American countries for which information on wellbeing is available.

This first bulletin in the Human Development series presents an initial overview of a set of questions designed to ascertain respondents’ valuation of the twelve dimensions of wellbeing proposed. These initial results correspond to just a small part of the data obtained from the more-than 80 questions included in the survey. The upcoming issues in this series will present the results of the various components of the study. The IDHAL-PUCP thus seeks to “give a voice” to people, not only to capture various perspectives and understand the results of the study, but also to promote shared reflection about its consequences. To this end, this first bulletin also contains the reflections of Peruvian and Latin American experts about the importance of this study. In tandem with the bulletins, we aim to disseminate the findings of our research through a range of academic and non-academic publications so that they can make an effective and timely contribution to the formulation of public policies, guide new studies and add to the learning and teaching process. Framed by the capability approach, this is the type of knowledge that we promote, and to which we are committed.



**SILVANA
VARGAS**

PhD, Rural Sociology and Demographics, Pennsylvania State University. Associate Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, PUCP. Executive Director, IDHAL-PUCP.

¹This study is part of the research project “Exploring Multidimensional Wellbeing in Peru through the Capability Approach Lens”, led by the IDHAL-PUCP.



SAMPLE DESIGN

Study universe

Men and women aged 18 and above, of all socioeconomic levels, living in major towns and cities and the surrounding populated rural areas, in 21 regions of Peru. The regions of Moquegua, Tumbes, Pasco and Apurímac were not included.

Level of representativeness

The provinces in which the interviews were conducted account for 75.56% of the adult population of Peru. Coverage varies by geographical area, as can be seen in the table below:

| AREA | Population included | Population excluded | Total population | Percentage included |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Rural - Coast | 328,882 | 156,720 | 485,602 | 67.7% |
| Rural - Amazonia | 414,127 | 393,910 | 808,037 | 51.3% |
| Rural - Andes | 1,336,531 | 1,197,499 | 2,534,030 | 52.7% |
| Urban - Coast | 2,937,045 | 1,527,951 | 4,464,996 | 65.8% |
| Urban - Amazonia | 1,047,549 | 430,349 | 1,477,898 | 70.9% |
| Urban - Andes | 2,381,611 | 1,019,487 | 3,401,098 | 70.0% |
| Lima- Callao | 7,001,198 | 4,696 | 7,005,894 | 99.9% |

Sample size

A total of 2,800 surveys were completed, distributed across seven geographical areas:

| AREA | NUMBER OF SURVEYS | MARGIN OF ERROR Confidence level 95% ¹ |
|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Lima – Callao | 400 | ± 4.9% |
| Urban - Coast | 400 | ± 4.9% |
| Rural - Coast | 400 | ± 4.9% |
| Urban - Andes | 400 | ± 4.9% |
| Rural - Andes | 400 | ± 4.9% |
| Urban - Amazonia | 400 | ± 4.9% |
| Rural - Amazonia | 400 | ± 4.9% |

¹Calculated with a 95% confidence level, under the assumption of simple random sampling and maximum heterogeneity (p=q).

Sampling system

In urban areas: A semi-probabilistic, multi-stage sample was calculated. In the first stage, a simple, random sample of residential blocks was selected. Then, systematic sampling of dwellings was carried out; and finally, sex and age quotas were applied for the selection of individuals within each dwelling. In cases of rejection, the dwelling was replaced by an adjacent dwelling. The following table outlines the selection procedures:

| STAGE | UNIDADES | MÉTODO DE SELECCIÓN |
|--------|-------------|--|
| First | Blocks | Randomised by computer |
| Second | Dwellings | Systematic, with randomly selected dwellings. Five surveys were applied to each selected residential block. |
| Third | Individuals | A survey was applied to each selected dwelling in accordance with the quotas of sex and age predefined for each PSU. |

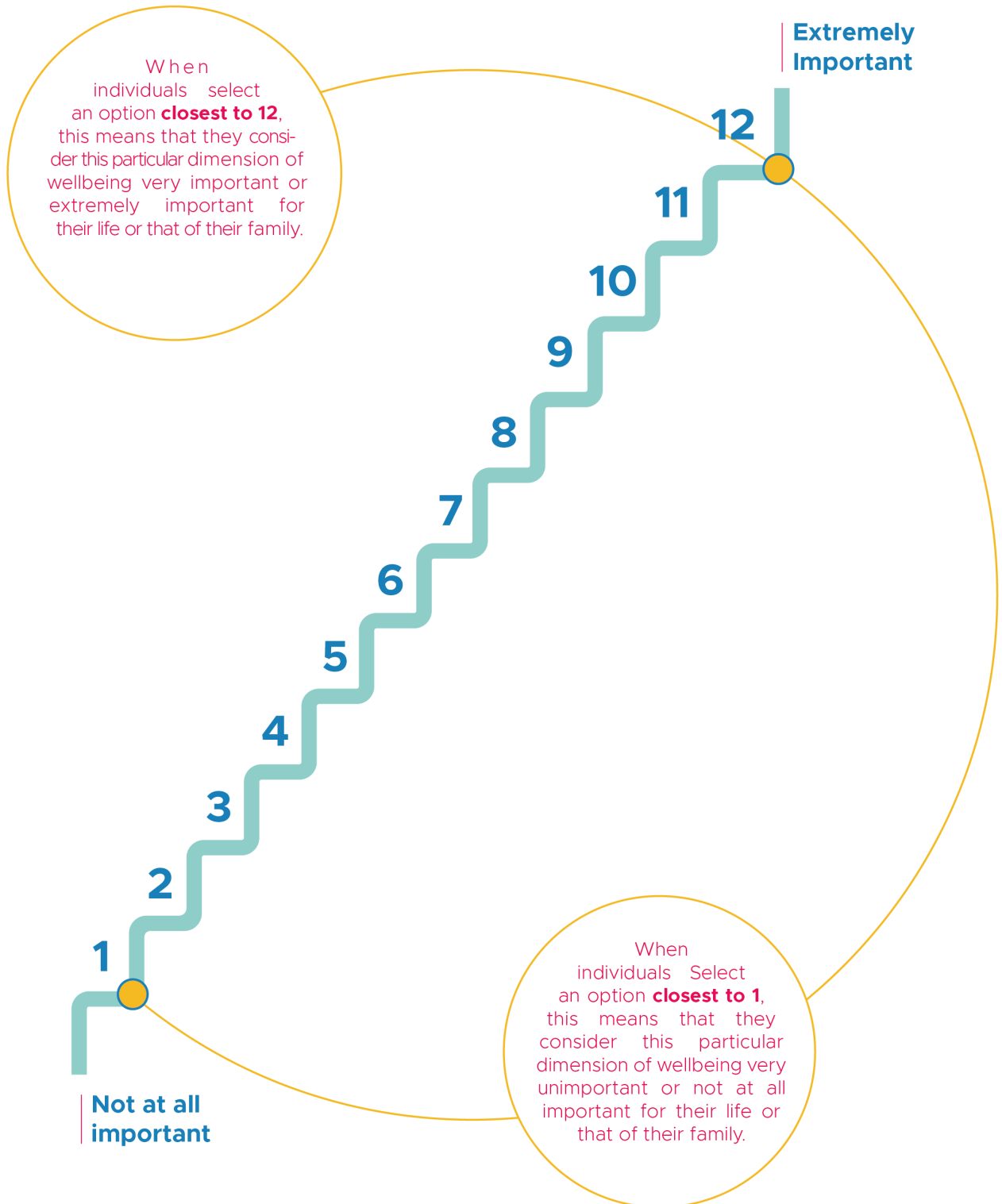
In rural areas: The list of population centres in each randomly ordered province was employed, and rural population centres were selected based on the criteria of being located near roads, no more than two or three hours from the regional or provincial capital, and with public transport available throughout the day. For the selection of individuals in the population centres, quotas of sex and age were used.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Application technique | Direct interviews with individuals in the selected dwellings. |
| Dates of application | From 16 November to 6 December 2018. |
| Weighting | To weight the survey data, an index of housing conditions and access to public services was calculated, containing the following questions and indicators from the 2017 National Census (INEI): (1) Dwelling construction materials (walls, roof and floors); (2) Access to water and sanitation; and (3) Access to electricity. The general index was calculated by averaging the scores assigned to these three categories and classifying the dwellings into six groups based on percentiles. The weighting factor was calculated to adjust the distribution of the survey to that of the census, based on the six groups formed using the index of housing conditions and access to facilities prepared for each geographical area. |
| Limitations | The 2007 cartographic sampling frame was used for the selection of residential blocks in urban areas, in the case of both Lima-Callao and other cities in the country. Because of the high rejection rate in urban areas, replacements were used in the selection of dwelling. In the case of Lima, this resulted in the exclusion of dwellings in buildings and condominiums, which can be difficult to access. In the case of rural areas, the surveys were applied in rural population centres close to major towns or cities and roadways, which facilitated access and allowed for the control of costs and travel times. Finally, the sample coverage was maximised by selecting provinces with a high concentration of population, with a predominance of large cities. |

1 SCALE OF IMPORTANCE OF THE DIMENSIONS OF WELLBEING



On a scale of 1 to 12, where 1 is not at all important and 12 is extremely important, please state how important the following aspects are for you .



2 IMPORTANCE OF THE DIMENSIONS OF WELLBEING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

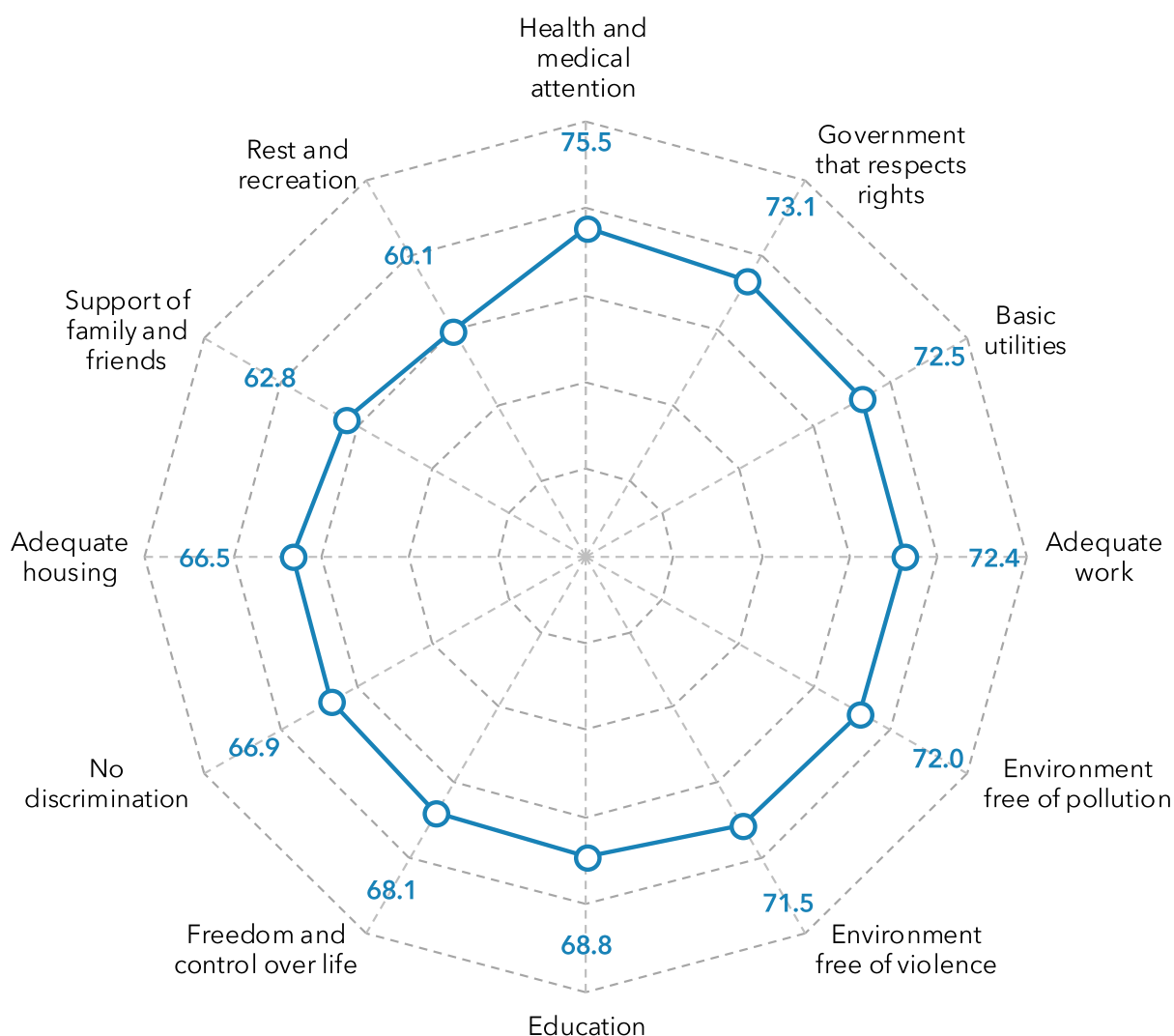
On a scale of 1 to 12, where 1 is not at all important and 12 is extremely important, please state how important the following aspects are for you.



Scale of 1 to 12, where 1= not at all important y 12= extremely important

Top two boxes: 11 and 12

■ 11 and 12



3 WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?

FOR IDENTIFYING DIMENSIONS OF WELLBEING THAT PEOPLE VALUE



Javier Iguíñiz

Professor Emeritus,
Department of Economics,
PUCP. President Emeritus,
IDHAL-PUCP Assembly.

The questions included in this survey (as detailed in Appendix 1) serve as an invitation for critical reflection, and are aimed at identifying important dimensions. Some of these dimensions—which have been ingeniously put to the interviewees, with the aim of establishing their importance—seek, by way of the capability approach, to come close to reality, to common language and to the diversity of estimations that people take from their experiences. As such, the questions can be read in various ways. One way is by mentally prefacing the dimensions with the expression “are you capable of” or “do you have a real opportunity to”, for example, “live in a place free of pollution”. This takes us into the realm of capabilities.

But there are also other possible readings, highlighting access to, or the effective exercise of, certain roles in life. Thus, the twelve questions combine, in different ways, desired resources, rights, social rules, life experiences and roles in order to dialogue with the aspirations of people and confirm that the dimensions selected are important for the people themselves.

To encourage reflection on this dialogue, let us choose a few from the twelve utilised. For example, in the first dimension, “functioning” (being healthy) is captured as important and combined with capabilities (the opportunity to access healthcare in the case of deciding to do so). “Having a government in which you can trust” could be aimed at recognising structural conditions that shape actions, and which include the rights of individuals. “Having studied” suggests valuing the possession of certain assets that are usually associated with the term “human capital”. Finally, “having time to rest” and “living without humiliation” are of particular interest.

In this way, we hope to demonstrate the polysemic meaning of certain expressions that can mean different things depending on the approach in which they are read or heard. For us, the challenge appears to lie in adapting to a common language and, at the same time, in maintaining clear links with the theoretical approach—in our case, the capability approach—framing the research. Thus, the dialogue is open.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?



FOR GENERATING DATA ABOUT UNCONVENTIONAL DIMENSIONS IN STUDIES OF WELLBEING

The IDHAL-PUCP offers us another Peruvian case study of great importance to understanding multidimensional wellbeing in Latin America from the capability approach. Although there is broad consensus that poverty is a phenomenon that transcends far beyond limitations in access to resources, there are few quantitative surveys that capture indicators across unconventional indicators. This study therefore represents a solid effort to generate new data for a representative sample of the adult population in Peru.

Specifically, a variety of dimensions are explored, encompassing certain objective indicators as well as others that capture individuals' perspectives about the dimensions that are relevant to wellbeing. Thus, the study attests to the high value that the interviewees place on dimensions as varied as health and medical care, rights, the environment, living in an environment without violence, access to basic services, and adequate work. This last dimension has been little studied given the complexity involved in capturing it by way of appropriate indicators in the Latin American context. But this study provides a richer outlook than is normally available in analyses of employment, combining indicators of quantity, risk and social protection. In sum, it presents data and robust arguments with which to rethink indicators of poverty and promote the adoption of multidimensional measurement methods to monitor population wellbeing and the role of public policies.



Andrea Vigorito

Full Professor, Department of
Economics, Universidad de la
Republica de Uruguay.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?

FOR EXPLORING THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF THE
DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY



Carolina Trivelli

Senior Researcher, Instituto de
Estudios Peruanos.

As we know, poverty is multidimensional, and while a great deal of effort has been made to incorporate as many dimensions as possible into the most comprehensive measures of poverty, this must be accompanied by two tasks: first, identifying stable and affordable ways of obtaining information about these dimensions (new ways of posing questions in surveys, using administrative information, etc.); and second, receiving indications from individuals themselves about the relative weight of the different dimensions that affect their poverty.

The IDHAL-PUCP survey, conducted in 2018 as part of the project "Exploring Multidimensional Wellbeing in Peru through the Capability Approach Lens", seeks to advance in precisely these two areas. This is what makes it useful. It explores new ways of questioning respondents about their deprivations and, in turn, asks them to express what dimensions of poverty are most important to them. We need more studies like this one to better inform researchers so that multidimensional poverty measures become not just more sophisticated and rigorous, but better able to reflect the situation of individuals in poverty, based more on their own preferences and less on the assumptions of those who process the data.

FOR DESIGNING INDICATORS TO
INFORM PUBLIC POLICY



José Carlos Orihuela

Associate Professor,
Department of Economics,
PUCP.

Development and poverty are multidimensional, repeat the persuaded. But without indicators it is very difficult for this message to gain traction in the worlds of politics and public policy. Thus, the work of the IDHAL-PUCP is vitally important. "Exploring Multidimensional Wellbeing in Peru through the Capability Approach Lens" ought to spark a fundamental debate for this country, both for reflection and for action. In the case of the former, it would be of interest to explore the evolution of multidimensional wellbeing and carry out comparative subnational and cross-country analyses, particularly within Latin America. When it comes to decision-making, the data challenges the conventional public-policy focus on reducing monetary poverty and raises the need to devise complementary metrics related to aspects that are not traded on the markets.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?



FOR STUDYING EMPOWERMENT, A KEY DIMENSION FOR WELLBEING

The challenge of creating a multidimensional poverty measure is considerable, but necessary. The reasons why a large number of people do not experience wellbeing are varied, and are affected by sex, area of residence and age; and even if the effects on wellbeing of some variables, such as health and education, are known, there are other, less understood dimensions whose impact is sometimes greater or more significant for people. This is the case of freedom and control over life, and living in an environment free of violence, dimensions included by the IDHAL in their study of multidimensional wellbeing in Peru.

This pioneering study contributes by filling these very gaps, giving us insight into what men and women consider valuable for their lives. In particular, I consider the inclusion of dimensions related to empowerment and agency to be a great success, as we know that these are key for human development. It is about the processes through which individuals take control of their lives by way of everyday decisions that can have a positive influence on their quality of life. Moreover, individuals feel that they are gaining in confidence and that they have the means or capability to make the changes they consider important for themselves and their families. The study in hand gives us insight into these viewpoints and allows us to think of policies in which these dimensions cannot be overlooked.



Patricia Ruiz Bravo
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, PUCP.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?

FOR MAKING “HIDDEN” DIMENSIONS OF WELLBEING VISIBLE:
FREEDOM FROM SHAME AND HUMILIATION



Diego Zavaleta

Oxford Poverty and Human
Development Initiative (OPHI).

A central aspect of poverty is the impact that it has on the dignity of individuals. For example, it is common for individuals in poverty to experience feelings of shame (because they are subject to the stigma of poverty, for example) and humiliation (because they are subject to acts of discrimination for being poor). When poor people are asked about what their condition entails, their response, in addition to lack of material resources or access to services, often includes shame and humiliation as elements of their experience.

Understanding how these aspects are associated with poverty is important for two reasons. First, because of their intrinsic value: individuals value not being made to suffer shame or humiliation on the grounds of their condition. The accounts of impoverished individuals show how hurtful both feelings can be. Second, because of their instrumental value: feeling shame and/or humiliation for being poor affects other aspects of individuals' lives. For example, it can inhibit the positive results of public policies designed to combat poverty (if an individual decides not to go to a health centre because they know they will be humiliated, this will affect the results of that policy), and can stop people from taking actions to improve their lives (such as going to an education centre, applying for a loan or looking for work).

All of this can also create poverty traps that perpetuate the situation of those living in these conditions. The IDHAL study will shed light on this very important issue for countries in the region, in which discrimination on grounds of sex, socioeconomic condition, ethnicity or skin colour is a central part of our everyday lives.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?



FOR PROMOTING A BROAD RESEARCH AGENDA ON WELLBEING IN PERU

Latin America faces a dual challenge en route to 2030: hastening poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable sections of society. Understanding poverty from the perspective of individuals who experience it is key to analysing the quality and pertinence of public policies and development programs. For example, to what extent do such interventions respond effectively to the needs of the individuals whose lives they are intended to transform? "Exploring Multidimensional Wellbeing in Peru through the Capability Approach Lens" makes an extremely valuable and rigorous contribution, both for its methodology and for its findings. It provides evidence of how individuals residing in rural and urban environments in the coast, Andes and Amazonia understand wellbeing. The high value placed on dimensions of wellbeing related to democratic institutions (having a government in which one can trust and which respects human rights), prevention of violence, and care for the environment is revealing. The survey results help to reinvigorate the debate about measures and policies for overcoming poverty from a multidisciplinary approach. Thus, it would be very useful to promote a research agenda that also incorporates qualitative and ethnographic studies, which can contribute to identifying and understanding the reasons for the survey results—that is, the “why” behind the figures.



Norma Correa
Professor, Department of
Anthropology, PUCP.

APPENDIX 1

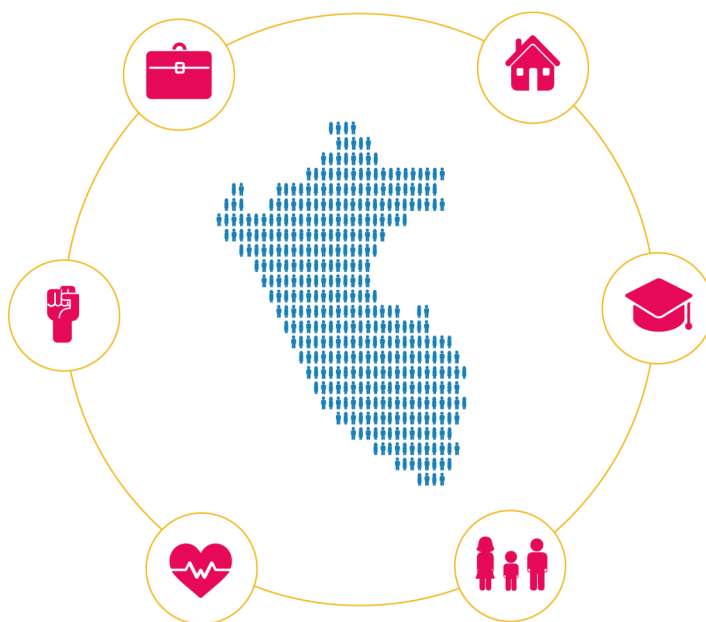


On a scale of 1 to 12, where 1 is not at all important and 12 is extremely important, please state how important the following aspects are for you.



Scale of 1 to 12, where 1= not at all important y 12= extremely important

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | NP | Total | N° of Cases |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-------|-------------|
| Being healthy and receiving medical care when you get sick | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Having a government in which you can trust and which respects the basic rights of individuals | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 60.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Having access to basic utilities (water, sanitation, electricity) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 59.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Having adequate work that provides access to social security (health insurance and pension) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 58.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Living in a place free of pollution and being protected against natural disasters | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Living in an environment without violence on the streets and in the family | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 13.8 | 10.5 | 61.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Having studied | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Being free to decide and be able to make important changes in your life and your community | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Living without humiliation, shame and discrimination | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Living in adequate and safe housing (made of good-quality materials, with enough space and title deeds) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 10.7 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Not being isolated and having the support of family and friends | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 49.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |
| Having time for rest and recreation | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 17.2 | 11.9 | 48.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,800 |



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