

5. Social relationships¹

Family, friendships and, more generally, relational networks are an essential component of individual well-being because they represent a fundamental part of people's social capital. Within these networks, human and material resources are mobilised to provide support and protection both in everyday life and in critical and difficult moments, also making up for the shortcomings of public services.

In 2021, people were most dramatically affected by the lingering effects of the pandemic and many of the indicators considered in this domain, which had remained stable or improved in 2020, worsened.

In the first year of the pandemic, family and friendship networks had confirmed their central and protective role, helping to alleviate the difficulties of a very delicate and unprecedented lockdown phase. In 2021, however, levels of satisfaction with family and, above all, friends relations, while continuing to remain high, declined sharply.

The involvement of the population in social participation and voluntary activities, which had remained stable in the first year of the pandemic, clearly declined in 2021, reaching the lowest values in the time series. The share of the population that declared to have funded associations also decreased, reaching its lowest level ever.

On the other hand, the special situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic has favoured the growth of trust in others and civic and political participation. While trust recorded its highest value since 2010, civic and political participation, despite having clearly increased in the two pandemic years, has still not returned to the levels observed in the period 2011-2014.

Satisfaction with family and friends relations decreased in the second year of the pandemic, especially among younger people

Family, friendships and, more generally, relational networks represent fundamental support for people, an important reference point both in carrying out normal daily activities and to face critical and difficult moments.

In 2021, 31.6% of people aged 14 and over declared to be very satisfied with family relations; if those who declared to be quite satisfied are also taken into account, the overall share of the satisfied population reached 87.1%. The percentage of those who are very satisfied with relations with friends was lower: 18.7% declared to be very satisfied, while if we also consider the share of those who declared to be quite satisfied, it reached 72.1% (Figure 1).

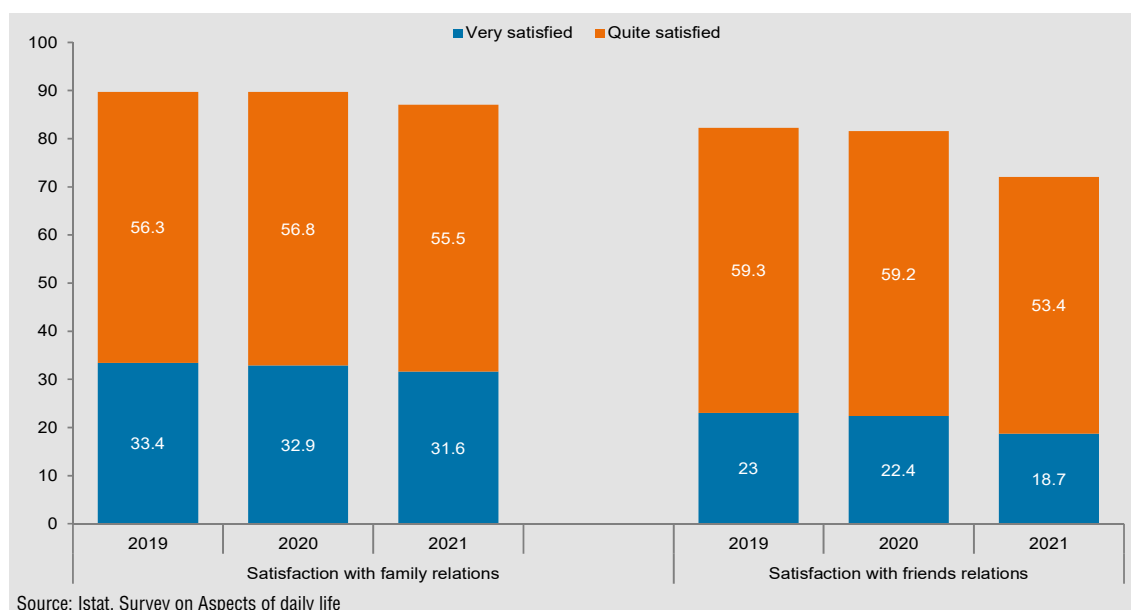
The percentage of the population with non-cohabiting relatives, friends or neighbours they can rely on also continued to be very high (80.4%)².

¹ This chapter was edited by Miria Savioli, with contributions from: Lorena Di Donatantonio, Romina Fraboni and Massimo Lori.

² The indicator is calculated by considering the persons who gave at least one positive answer to three separate questions concerning the possibility to rely on relatives or friends or neighbours in case of need. The set of relatives considered does not refer to co-habitants and also excludes non co-habiting parents, children, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, because the intention is to capture the existence of less close parental figures, i.e. cousins, aunts, uncles, nieces (children of brothers/sisters), etc., on whom it is nevertheless important to be able to

In 2020, the first year of the pandemic, levels of satisfaction with family and friends relations and the possibility to rely on the help of non-cohabiting relatives, friends or neighbours remained stable. In the face of unexpected and sudden difficulties, families, friends and relational networks had been a lifeline, making a very delicate lockdown phase sustainable³. In 2021, one year after the start of the pandemic, there was a deterioration in satisfaction levels, particularly in friends relations.

Figure 1. People aged 14 and over that are satisfied with family and friends relations. Years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Percentages



Overall, the share of the population that declared to be very or quite satisfied with friends relations decreased by 10.2 percentage points between 2019 and 2021, reaching its lowest value since 1993 (72.1%). In particular, the share of very satisfied people decreased by 4.3 percentage points and that of those who said they were quite satisfied decreased by 5.9 percentage points (Figure 1).

The decrease in satisfaction with friends relations is more marked among young people, but is observed across the whole population. The share of the very satisfied decreased, in fact, by 6.5 percentage points among the 14-19-year-olds and by about 5 percentage points among the population aged 20-44; those aged 65-74 also recorded a decrease of about 5 percentage points (Figure 2).

The decrease in satisfaction with friends was affected by the frequency with which they met. Among 14-24-year-olds, the propensity to be highly satisfied with friends relations⁴ is twice as high among those who see friends at least once a week, compared to those who see them less frequently.

rely on in case of need.

3 Istat, Citizens' reaction to the lockdown. 5-21 April 2020. Phase 1: A country united against COVID-19, <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/243357>.

4 In order to assess the association between the propensity to be very satisfied with friends relations and the frequency with which one sees friends (in terms of Odds Ratio), a logistic regression model was applied to adjust for the effect of a number of structural variables, such as age, gender, geographical area of residence, size of the municipality and perceived health.

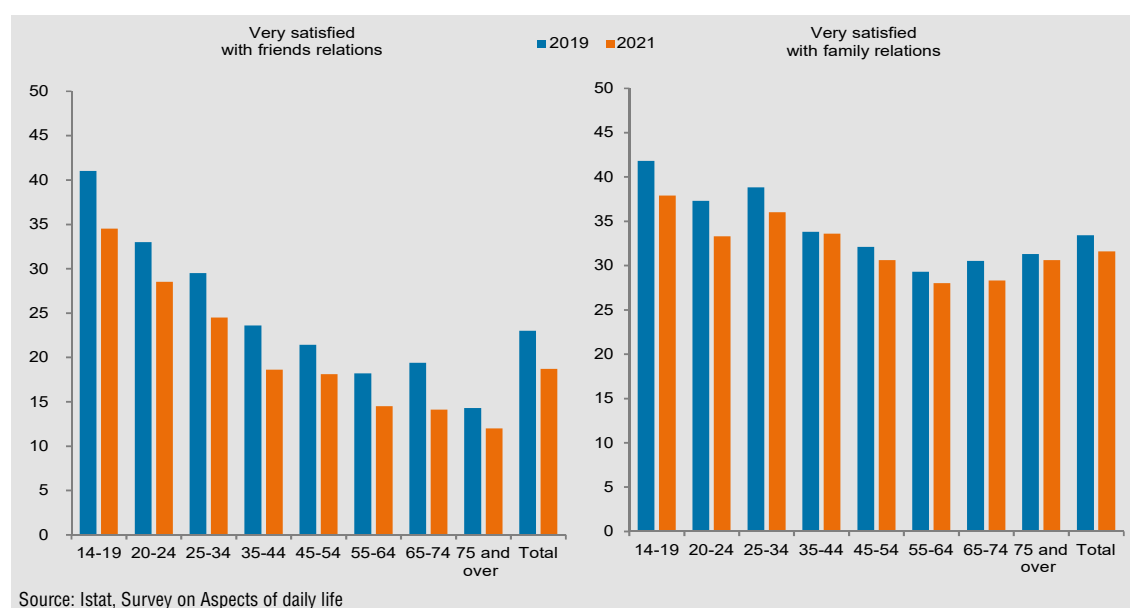
Between 2019 and 2021, the share of the population aged 14 years and over who said they saw their friends at least once a week fell sharply from 59.9% to 45.3%. Among 14-24-year-olds, the share dropped from 89.8% to 73.8%.

Between 2019 and 2021, the percentage of those who said they were very or quite satisfied with their family relations also fell, although to a lesser extent than for the satisfaction with friends relations (-2.6 percentage points - Figure 1). The decline in the very satisfied is particularly marked in the younger age groups (-4 percentage points in the 14-24 age group), while satisfaction remained stable or showed statistically insignificant changes in the remaining age groups (Figure 2).

The comparison between 2019 and 2021 showed that the share of very satisfied with family and friends relations decreased among both males and females.

In 2021, the prolonged difficulties for parents and children to share home spaces even for working and schooling, the reduced possibilities of attending school/university due to the alternation of face-to-face and distance learning for a good part of the school/academic year, the limitations in the possibility of doing sports and recreational activities have contributed to the worsening of satisfaction with more evident effects among young people.

Figure 2. People aged 14 and over that are very satisfied with family and friends relations by gender and age group. Years 2019 and 2021. Percentages

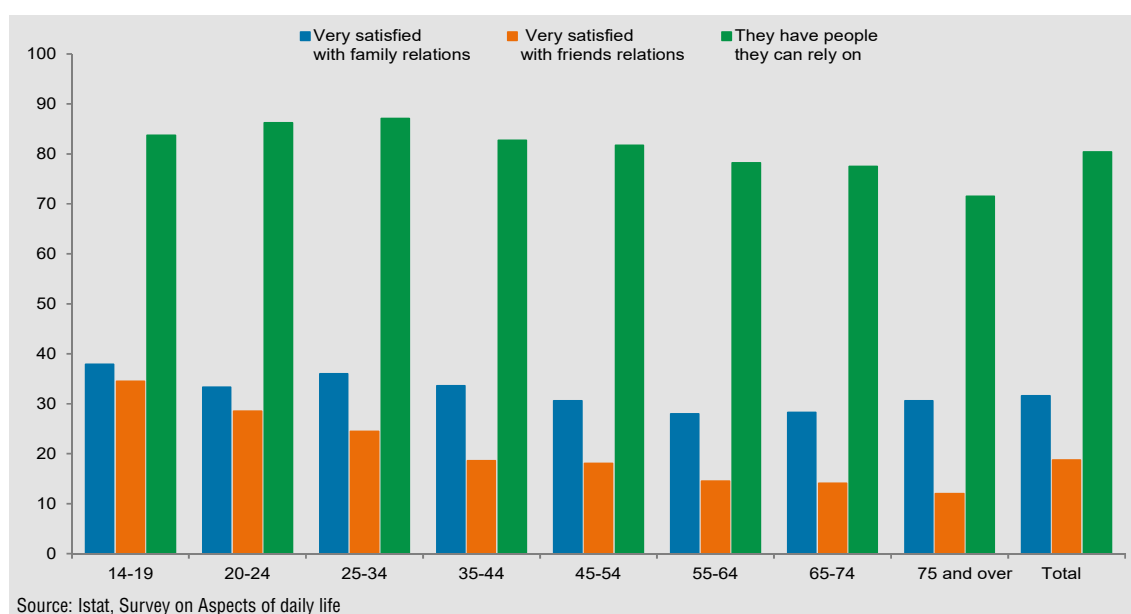


Between 2019 and 2021, the decline in satisfaction with family and friends relations was across the whole Country and was strongest in the North-west (-2.4 points for satisfaction with family relations and -5.4 points for satisfaction with friends relations) and in the Centre (-4.9 points for friendships).

In 2021, satisfaction with family relations was expressed in a similar way by males and females; it was highest between the ages of 14 and 34, where the share of very satisfied reached values between 33% and 38%, it declined slightly at later ages, reaching 28% among the 55-74-year-olds, and then rose again in the oldest age group (just over 30% - Figure 3). The lowest levels of satisfaction were found among single people and particularly among single men aged 55-74 (about 18%).

Satisfaction with friends also showed no significant differences between males and females and the degree of satisfaction was higher among 14-19-year-olds (34.5%) who usually have a wider network of friendships. Unlike satisfaction with family relations, satisfaction with the friendship network decreased sharply as age increased and reached its lowest value in the older population (12.0% in people aged 75 and over - Figure 3).

Figure 3. People aged 14 and over that have people they can rely on and people aged 14 and over that are very satisfied with family and friends relations by age group. Year 2021. Percentages



In Italy, the network of relationships with non-cohabiting relatives, friends and neighbours continued to play a fundamental role in the provision of support on which individuals and households are accustomed to rely. In 2021, the share of the population that had non-cohabiting relatives, friends or neighbours to rely on, while continuing to remain very high, showed a slight decrease compared to 2019 (from 81.5% to 80.4%). The decrease was found among both males and females, while when looking at age it was more marked in the 14-19 age group (-3.1 percentage points). The decrease was strongest in the southern regions (-3.3 percentage points) while the share remained stable in the Centre-North. Also in the case of 14-19-year-olds, the share decreased especially in the regions of Southern Italy (from 86.1% to 78.3%) while it remained stable in the other regions.

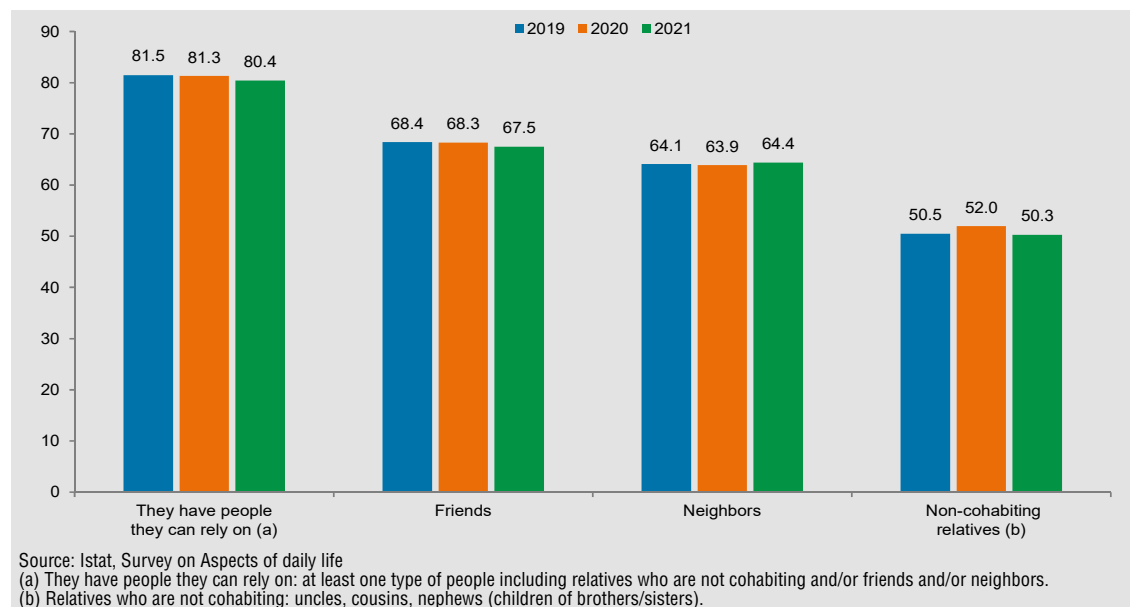
Analysing the individual components of the indicator, it emerges that the possibility to rely on friends decreased (from 68.4% to 67.5%) across the age groups and in particular among 14-19-year-olds where the share fell from 78.4% to 74.8%, while the possibility to rely on neighbours or non-cohabiting relatives remained stable (Figure 4).

Like satisfaction with friends relations, the possibility of counting on an extended support network also followed a decreasing trend with age: it was higher among 14-54-year-olds (more than 81% of whom declared they had non-cohabiting relatives, friends or neighbours they could rely on), then decreased from the age of 55 onwards, reaching its lowest value for people aged 75 and over, among whom, however, the share remained high (71.5%). The differences between age groups were less evident than in the case of satisfaction with the friendship network (Figure 3).

5. Social relationships

111

Figure 4. People aged 14 and over that have people they can rely on (non-cohabiting relatives, friends or neighbors). Years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Percentages

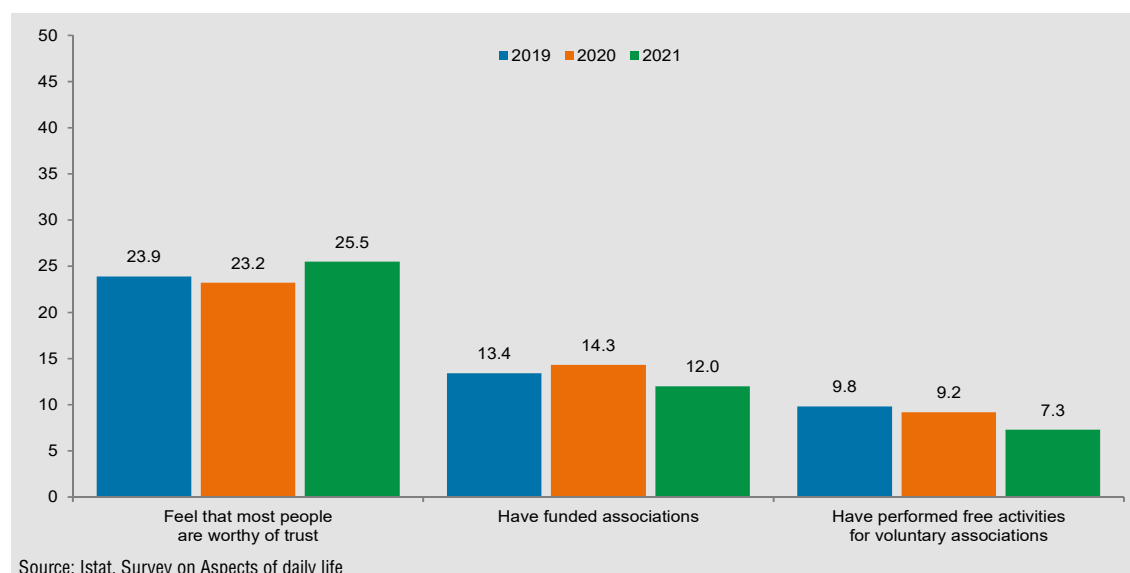


Decline in voluntary activity, funding for associations and social participation

Voluntary activity, which had remained stable in the first year of the pandemic, declined by 2.5 percentage points in 2021 (from 9.8% in 2019 to 7.3% in 2021 - Figure 5). The decrease affected all geographic areas but was most marked in the North, where levels were highest (from 12.7% to 9.4%); it was also transversal by gender and age although it was most marked among females and among 14-19-year-olds (-4.6 percentage points) and 60-64-year-olds (-3.5 percentage points).

The highest levels of involvement in voluntary activities were found among young people

Figure 5. People aged 14 and over that feel that most people are worthy of trust and people aged 14 and over that have funded associations or have performed free activities for voluntary associations in the last 12 months. Years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Percentages



aged 20-34 and in the 45-74 age group (around 8% - Figure 6). Differences are amplified according to the level of education: 13.2% of university graduates were involved in voluntary activities, more than three times the percentage of those with a lower secondary school degree or less (4.2% - Figure 11).

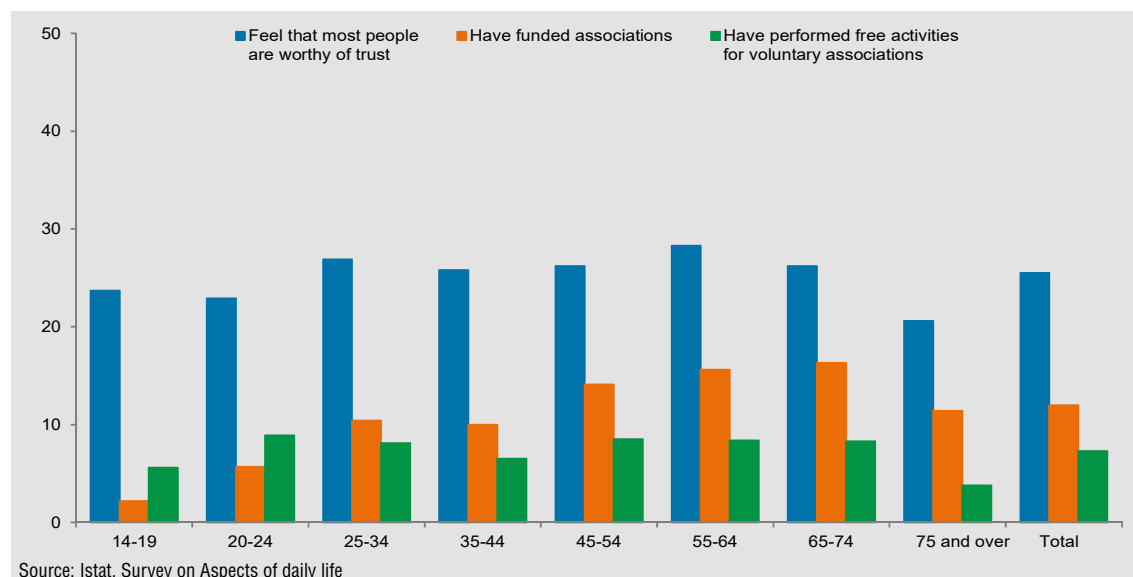
In 2020, the share of people who declared that they funded associations, after years of stability, increased slightly (14.3% compared to 13.4% in 2019), probably also as a result of the information and awareness-raising campaigns in support of research and medical and health organisations spread during the lockdown. In 2021, the trend reversed and funding for associations decreased by 2.3 percentage points compared to 2020, going down to 12.0%, the lowest value in the entire time series (Figure 5).

Between 2019 and 2020, growth was driven by people living in the North and males. In 2021, these were precisely the population groups in which the greatest decreases were found. The share of those who have made financial contributions to associations, decreased most in the northern regions, where levels were highest (-3.1 percentage points between 2020 and 2021), among males (-2.8 percentage points) and among those aged 35-44 (-5.3 percentage points).

Funding associations, an activity that is not very widespread among young people due to their limited economic autonomy, reached its maximum among 45-74 year-olds (14.0%-16.0%) and among university graduates (24.1% compared to 6.3% of those with a lower secondary school degree or less - Figures 6 and 11).

With regard to the non-profit sector, in 2019, there were 362,634 active non-profit insti-

Figure 6. People aged 14 and over that feel that most people are worthy of trust and people aged 14 and over that have funded associations or have performed free activities for voluntary associations in the last 12 months by age group. Year 2021. Percentages



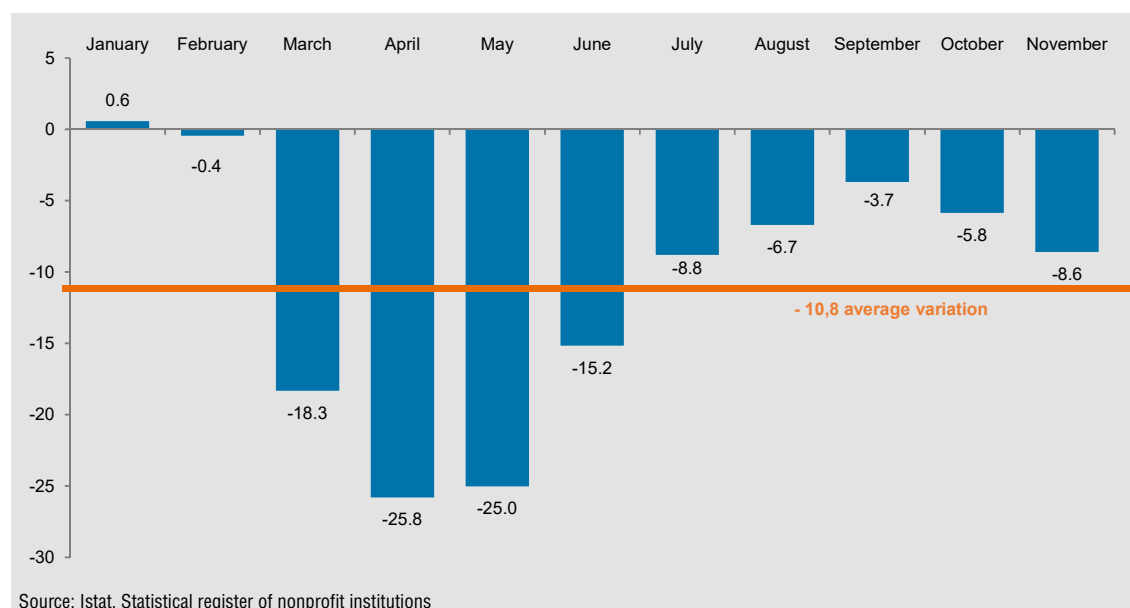
tutions in Italy (60.8 per 10,000 inhabitants) which, overall, employed 861,919 people. Between 2018 and 2019, non-profit institutions grew by 0.9%, less than between 2017 and 2018 (+2.6%) while the increase in employees was stable around 1.0% in both years. This confirms the growing trend of this sector recorded in recent years.

Data on the number of non-profit institutions active in Italy in 2020 and 2021 are not yet available, but it is possible to draw an initial picture of the impact of the pandemic on this

sector by analysing data on the days worked by employees of non-profit institutions. In 2020, the days worked decreased significantly (-10.8% compared to 2019)⁵, particularly in March (-18.3%), April (-25.8%) and May (-25.0%) as a result of the government's pandemic containment measures (Figure 7).

In 2021, 14.6% of the population aged 14 and over stated that they were involved in some

Figure 7. Days worked by employees of non-profit institutions by month. Variations in percentage points (Year 2020 on 2019)



form of social participation taking part to meetings of recreational, cultural, civic and sports associations. As early as 2020, social participation showed a slight decrease, which became more pronounced in the second year of the pandemic (it was 22.7% in 2019).

An analysis of the individual components of the indicator shows that, between 2019 and 2021, participation in the activities of sports (-4.1 percentage points) and recreational and cultural associations (-3.6 percentage points) decreased particularly. Participation in meetings of trade unions, professional or trade associations also decreased.

Between 2019 and 2021, social participation dropped among both males and females and in all age groups; in particular, it fell by about 11 percentage points in the 14-24 age group and by about 7-9 points in the 25-64 age group.

The decrease was all over the Country, although more marked in the North, where involvement was higher.

Social participation was highest among young people aged 14-19, remained constant and just above the average value up to the age of 64 (15%-17%), and then dropped to its lowest value among the population aged 75 and over (4.8%).

Gender differences also emerge in favour of men, 17.1% of whom state to have carried out social participation activities compared with 12.3% of women. Wider gaps emerge when the level of education is considered, since social participation is more widespread among those who have a high educational qualification: 28.3% of university graduates, in fact, carried out social participation activities, compared to 16.3% of high school graduates and 8.1% of those with no more than a lower secondary school diploma (Figure 11).

⁵ The change is calculated over eleven months, excluding December.

Civic and political participation increased in the two pandemic years

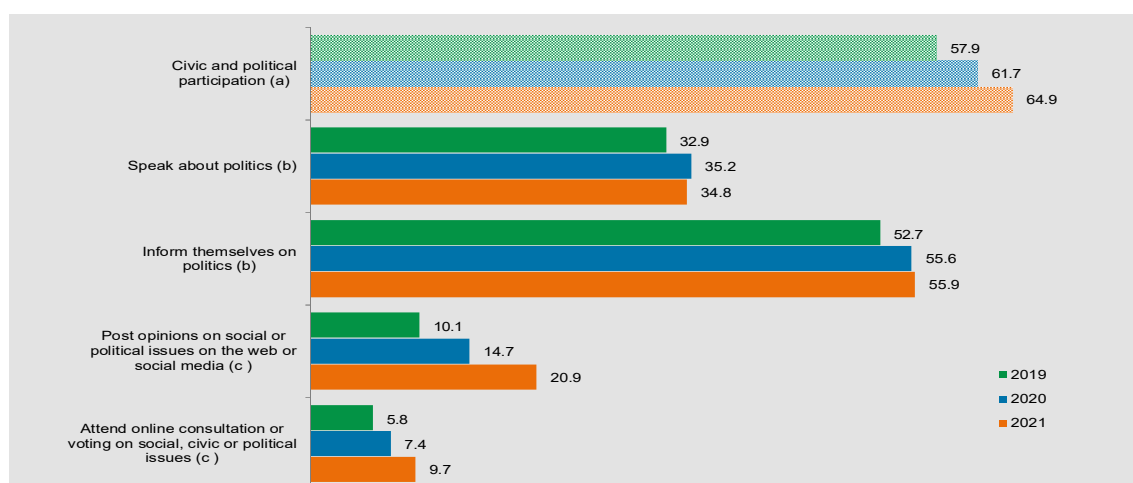
In 2021, 64.9% of the population aged 14 years and over stated that they engaged in indirect civic and political participation activities ("talking about politics", "getting informed", "participating online"). This figure increased comparing to 2020, when it stood at 61.7%, and confirms the growing trend that began in the first year of the pandemic when the need to follow the evolution of the measures put in place to tackle the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic at national and local level had favoured civic and political participation by the population (Figure 8).

It is therefore interrupted the negative trend that began in 2014, which in 6 years led to a decrease by almost 11 percentage points in the share of the population involved, with a growing lack of interest of the population, especially in talking about and being informed about politics.

Over the past year, interest in civic and political topics has increased especially in the regions of the Centre and the South and Islands (5.2 percentage points more in the Centre and 4.7 points more in the South and Islands). In the North, the growth was smaller (+1.5 percentage points), but this territorial unit had already experienced a strong increase in interest in the first year of the pandemic (from 62.5% to 67.9% between 2019 and 2020). As in 2020, in 2021 interest in civic and political issues grew more among females (+4 percentage points compared to +2.7 percentage points for males) and in the younger age groups (around +7 percentage points in the 20-24 age group and +8.3 points in the 25-34 age group).

In particular, an analysis of the individual components of the indicator shows how, between 2020 and 2021, the share of the population that expressed opinions on social or political issues through websites or social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) and the percentage of those who participate online in consultations or votes on social, civic or political issues increased (respectively +6.2 and +2.3 percentage points), while the share of the population declaring that they spoke and were informed about politics remained stable (Figure 8).

Figure 8. People aged 14 and over who perform activities of civic and political participation. Years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Percentages



Source: Istat, Survey on Aspects of daily life

(a) They performed at least one of the following activities: speak about politics, be informed about politics, post opinions on social or political issues through websites or social media (for example Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube), attend online consultation or votes on social, civic or political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition, etc.).

(b) At least once a week.

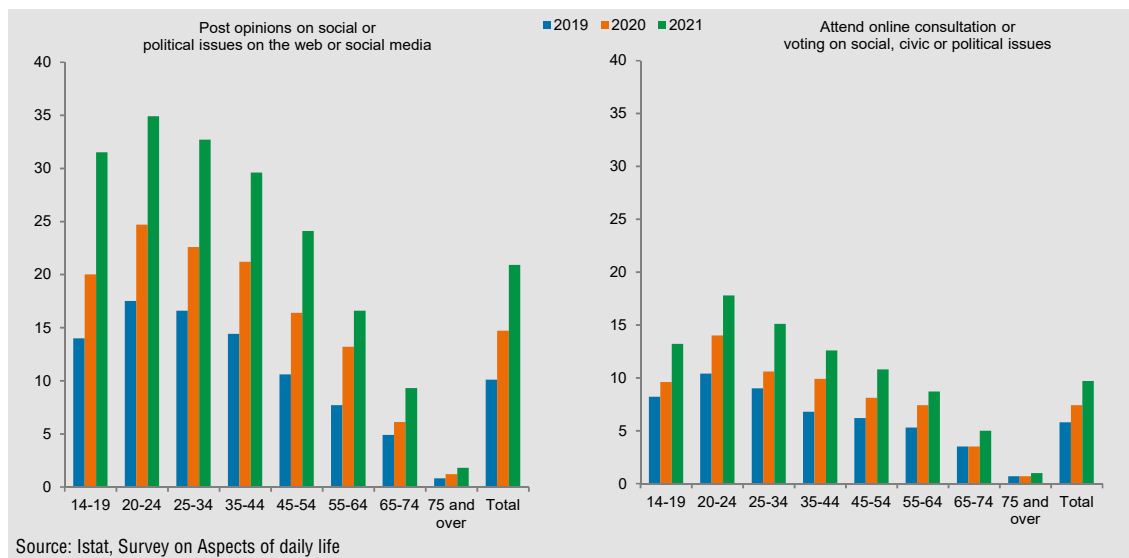
(c) In the 3 months before the interview.

Expressing opinions on social or political issues on the web increased most among 14-34-year-olds (up about 10 percentage points) and among the population aged 35-54 (up about 8 percentage points), while the increase was very limited among the 55-74-year-olds and nil among those aged 75 and over.

Even for online participation in consultations or voting, the greatest growth was recorded among young people and particularly among those aged 14-34 (Figure 9).

Civic and political participation, which increased with age, peaked in the 55-64 age group

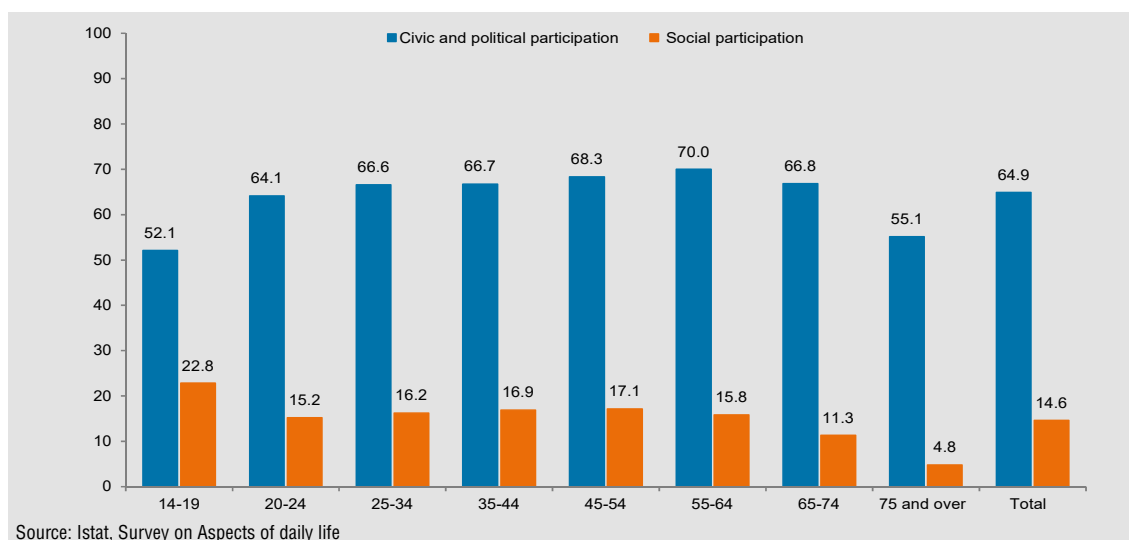
Figure 9. People aged 14 and over for activities of civic and political participation carried out by age group. Years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Percentages



(70.0%), then declined to 55.1% among those aged 75 and over, although the elderly remained above the level recorded among the youngest (52.1% in the 14-19 age group - Figure 10).

As with social participation, strong gender differences emerged for civic and political participation, in favour of men. In this case, however, the gap was greater (10.5 percentage

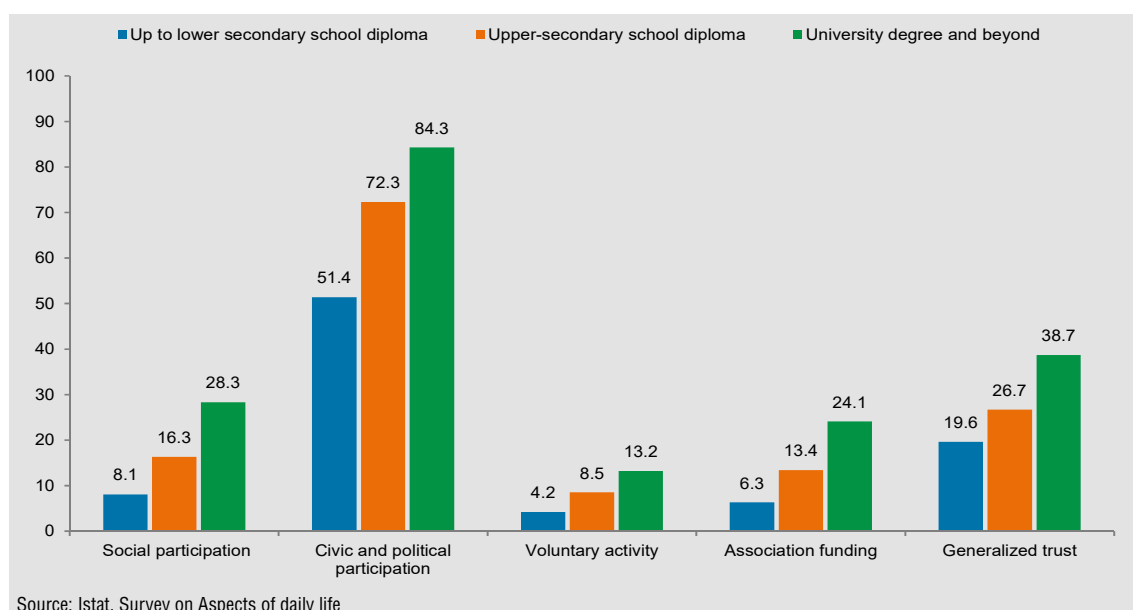
Figure 10. People aged 14 and over who perform activities of social, civic and political participation by age group. Year 2021. Percentages



points higher for men in 2021). The gender gap was zero among 14-24-year-olds, remained 5-11 percentage points in favour of men in the 25-64 age group and exceeded 17 percentage points in the population aged 65 and over.

Even wider gaps emerged by level of education: 84.3% of university graduates engaged in civic and political participation, compared to 72.3% of upper and post-secondary graduates and 51.4% of those with no more than a lower secondary school diploma (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Social relationships domain indicators by educational level. Year 2021. Percentages



Generalized trust increased, but the level remained low

One of the main indicators of social cohesion and civic sense in a community is "generalised trust", that is the degree to which people trust their fellow citizens. Where mutual trust is high, societies function better, are more productive, more cooperative, more cohesive, opportunistic behaviour are less widespread and the level of bribery is lower.

If in Italy the levels of satisfaction with family and friends relations are very high, the same is not true for the trust that people place in their fellow citizens. It emerges a profound distrust by the population that does not feel safe and secure enough outside family and friends relations.

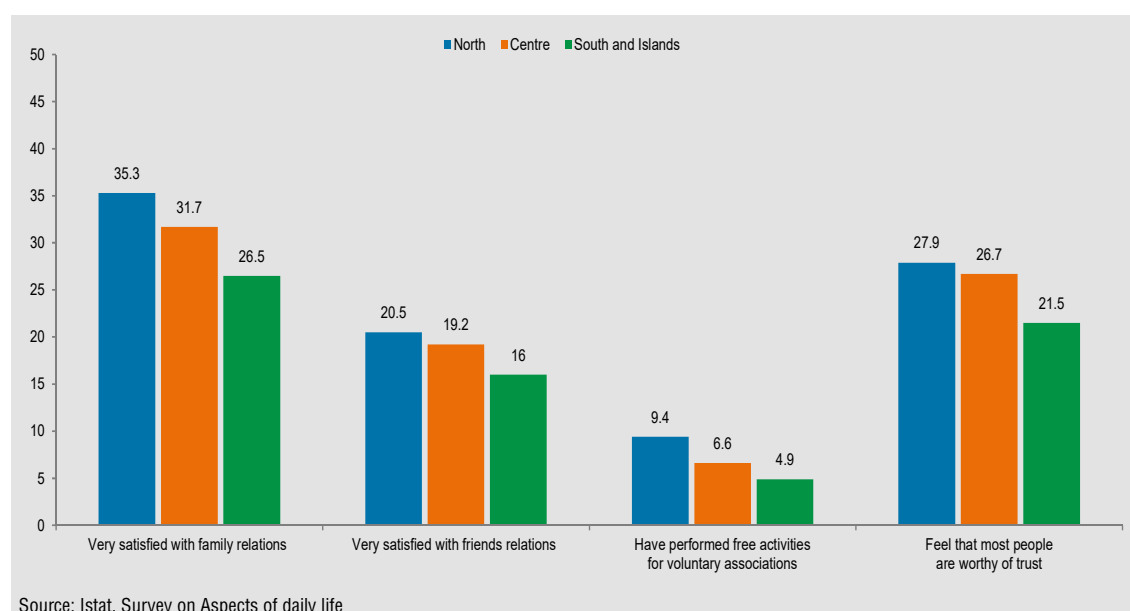
In fact, trust in others continued to remain very low, although it had risen slightly since 2019.

After the growth seen in 2018-2019 and the stability seen in the first year of the pandemic, generalized trust was on the rise again in 2021. In fact, the share of people aged 14 and over who believe that most people are trustworthy reached 25.5% (+2.3 percentage points compared to 2020 - Figure 5). This is the highest value in the last decade and confirms the growing trend that started in 2018.

Over the past year, trust in others grew above all in the regions of the North-west (+2.8 percentage points) and the Centre (+2.9 percentage points); it increased among both men and women and across age groups, even if the growth was more marked among 25-34-year-olds (+3.4 percentage points) and the 65-74 population (+3.9 percentage points).

The share of those who express trust in others was higher among men (26.9% vs. 24.2%), increased with age up to 64 (28.6% among those aged 55-64), and then decreased to 20.6% among those aged 75 and over. Gender differences, which are non-existent in the middle age group, emerged both among young people under 34 and among those aged 65 and over: in both cases, women expressed less trust in others than males of the same age.

Figure 12. People aged 14 and over that are very satisfied with family and friends relations, that feel that most people are worthy of trust, that have performed free activities for voluntary associations in the last 12 months by geographic area. Year 2021. Percentages



The disadvantage of the South and Islands persists

In the South and Islands, all forms of social networks appeared less strong than in the rest of the Country.

Satisfaction with family relations in the North reached 35.3%, while in the South and Islands it stopped at 26.5% (8.8 percentage points less). The gap was smaller for friends relations, however also in this case, the share of those very satisfied was 20.5% in the North while it dropped to 16.0% in the South and Islands (Figure 12).

It was only in the case of the potential network of help that the territorial differences narrowed, almost to the point of disappearing: the possibility of relying on non-cohabiting relatives, friends and neighbours in case of need was, in fact, equally widespread throughout the territory, with a slight prevalence in the Centre-North (about 81% compared to 78.6% in the South and Islands).

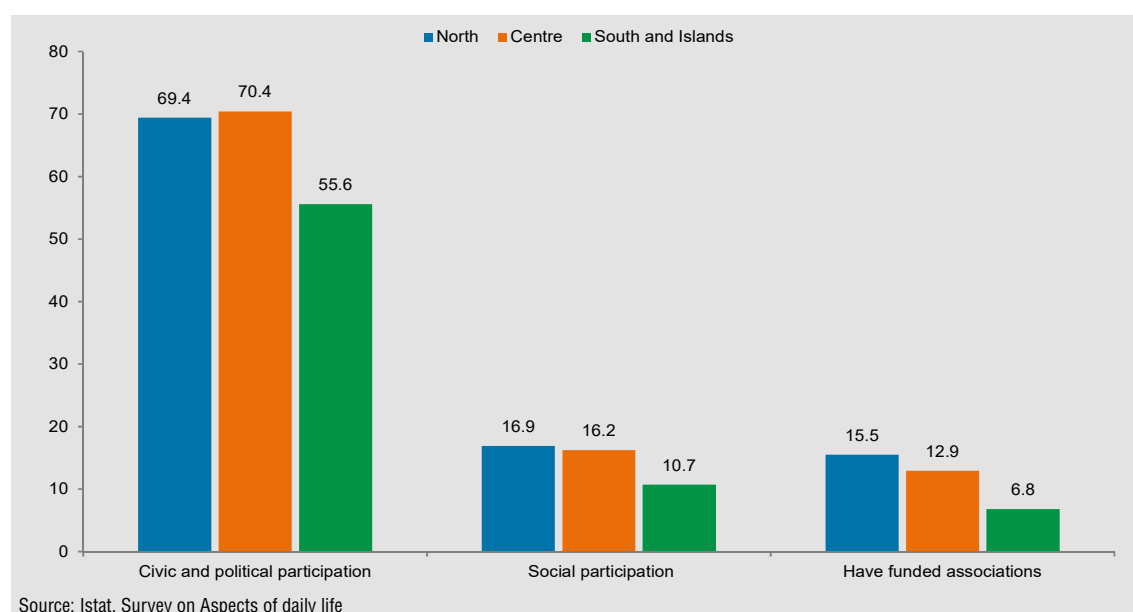
The trust that people place in others also reached its lowest levels in the South and Islands, where 21.5% of the population aged 14 and over replied that most people are trustworthy, while in the North the level, while still low, is close to 28% (Figure 12).

The disadvantage of the South and Islands with respect to the rest of the Country also persisted with regard to "extended social networks", such as associationism and voluntary work: in the North, the share of the population that contributed to the financing of associ-

ations is more than double that in the South (15.5% compared to 6.8%) and for voluntary activity the North showed almost double the involvement compared to the South and Islands (9.4% compared to 4.9% - Figures 12 and 13).

As far as the non-profit sector is concerned, regional differences also remained substantial: the number of institutions per 10,000 inhabitants was much higher in the regions of the North-east (70.7), the Centre (68.1) and the North-west (63.0) than in the regions of the South (47.2) and the Islands (52.4).

Figure 13. People aged 14 and over who perform activities of social, civic and political participation and that have funded associations in the last 12 months by geographic area. Year 2021. Percentages



Territorial differences were also confirmed for social, civic and political participation. In the Centre-North, about 16% of the population aged 14 and over stated that they carried out social participation activities, whereas in the South and Islands the share dropped to 10.7%.

In the case of civic and political participation, for which the levels of participation were higher, the territorial gap comes close to 14 percentage points: about 70% in the Centre-North compared to 55.6% in the South and Islands (Figure 13).

Indicators

1. **Satisfaction with family relations:** Percentage of people aged 14 and over that are very satisfied with family relations on total population aged 14 and over.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
2. **Satisfaction with friends relations:** Percentage of people aged 14 and over that are very satisfied with relations with friends on total population aged 14 and over.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
3. **People to rely on:** Percentage of people aged 14 and over that have non cohabiting relatives (besides parents, sons, siblings, grandparents, nephews), friends or neighbors they can rely on, on total population aged 14 and over.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
4. **Social participation:** People aged 14 and over that have performed at least one social participation activity in the last 12 months on total population aged 14 and over. The activities in question are: participation in meetings of associations (cultural/recreational, ecological, civil rights, peace); participation in meetings of trade union organizations, professional or trade associations; meetings of political parties and/or performance of free activities for a party; payment of a monthly or quarterly fee for a sports club.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
5. **Civic and political participation:** People aged 14 and over who perform at least one of the activities of civic and political participation on total population aged 14 and over. The activities in question are: The activities in question are: to speak about politics at least once a week; to inform of the facts of Italian politics at least once a week; to attend online consultation or voting on social issues (civic) or political (e.g. urban planning, sign a petition) at least once in the 3 months prior to the interview, to read and to post opinions on social or political issues on websites or social media at least once in the 3 months preceding the interview.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
6. **Voluntary activity:** Percentage of people aged 14 and over that have performed free activities for voluntary associations or groups in the last 12 months on total population aged 14 and over.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
7. **Association funding:** Percentage of people aged 14 and over that have funded associations in the last 12 months on total population aged 14 and over.
Source: Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life
8. **Nonprofit organizations:** Number of no-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants.
Source : Istat - Statistical register and Census of nonprofit institutions
9. **Generalized trust:** Percentage of people aged 14 and over that feel that most people are worthy of trust on the total population aged 14 and over.
Source : Istat - Survey on Aspects of daily life

Indicators by region and geographic area

REGIONS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Satisfaction with family relations (a)	Satisfaction with friends relations (a)	People to rely on (a)	Social participation (a)
	2021	2021	2021	2021
Piemonte	33.0	19.3	80.7	15.0
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	32.6	20.9	86.9	15.0
Liguria	37.7	21.7	85.7	15.7
Lombardia	35.2	19.4	80.7	16.0
Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol	41.0	25.3	82.0	24.1
<i>Bolzano/Bozen</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>27.4</i>
<i>Trento</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>20.9</i>
Veneto	34.3	20.4	81.9	17.8
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	38.9	22.4	80.8	17.0
Emilia-Romagna	35.7	22.1	81.5	18.4
Toscana	33.8	20.6	80.5	16.4
Umbria	34.8	19.9	81.9	18.5
Marche	32.8	19.7	81.7	14.4
Lazio	29.6	18.0	81.6	16.1
Abruzzo	31.7	17.4	82.9	15.0
Molise	26.5	17.0	80.5	10.1
Campania	26.0	16.7	78.5	9.2
Puglia	21.5	12.9	78.4	11.9
Basilicata	29.3	16.1	72.8	11.8
Calabria	26.0	16.4	81.0	9.3
Sicilia	28.5	15.8	75.5	10.0
Sardegna	29.6	19.6	84.1	13.6
North	35.3	20.5	81.4	16.9
North-west	34.8	19.6	81.2	15.7
North-east	35.9	21.7	81.6	18.5
Centre	31.7	19.2	81.3	16.2
South and Islands	26.5	16.0	78.6	10.7
South	25.4	15.6	79.0	10.7
Islands	28.8	16.8	77.7	10.9
Italy	31.6	18.7	80.4	14.6

(a) Per 100 persons aged 14 and over;

(b) Per 10,000 inhabitants.

5. Social relationships

121

Civic and political participation (a)	Voluntary activity (a)	Association funding (a)	Nonprofit organizations (b)	Generalized trust (a)
2021	2021	2021	2019	2021
65.8	7.7	13.0	69.5	27.5
69.1	8.9	12.5	112.5	33.3
69.9	7.8	14.2	72.9	25.2
70.0	9.4	15.9	58.0	28.0
70.3	15.1	21.9	113.8	38.4
68.3	13.0	21.6	108.3	39.6
72.2	17.2	22.2	119.2	37.3
68.8	10.7	15.0	63.7	26.4
69.9	10.7	15.3	90.8	29.2
72.1	8.8	16.4	62.5	27.9
71.3	7.9	16.0	76.2	26.2
69.1	7.1	13.8	81.8	22.6
67.7	5.3	13.0	76.3	24.2
70.7	6.1	10.8	58.7	28.3
67.5	5.2	11.1	64.1	25.6
57.0	3.9	7.3	68.3	20.8
56.0	4.8	5.6	37.5	24.5
55.7	5.1	7.8	47.8	20.1
51.0	5.2	7.5	67.8	23.8
49.1	5.0	6.3	54.3	23.7
50.7	4.1	4.7	46.3	16.1
68.3	7.1	11.3	70.8	24.7
69.4	9.4	15.5	66.2	27.9
68.8	8.8	14.9	63.0	27.6
70.3	10.4	16.2	70.7	28.3
70.4	6.6	12.9	68.1	26.7
55.6	4.9	6.8	48.9	21.5
55.9	4.9	7.0	47.2	23.1
55.1	4.8	6.4	52.4	18.2
64.9	7.3	12.0	60.7	25.5

