Tartu Ülikooli sotsiaalteaduslike rakendusuuringute keskus RAKE

TARTU ÜLIKOOL
1632
UNIVERSITAS TARTUENSIS

RAKE

ESF

Euroopa Liit
Euroopa Sotsiaalfond

Eesti tuleviku heaks

This study is commissioned as part of the EVAPREM project. The main goal of this project is to develop a universal and comprehensive model for evaluating the results of prevention measures implemented by the fire rescue boards of European countries.

This cross-country study of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Denmark, and Finland has been done at Centre for Applied Social Sciences (RAKE) of University of Tartu, Estonia.

The study has been conducted by
Resuf Ahmed, Research Assistant Intern

Mentor:
Tarmo Puolokainen
Methodologist, Center for Applied Social Sciences (RAKE)
University of Tartu

The author would also like to thank Uku Varblane and Andres Vork for their valuable inputs and support during the course of study.

The Centre for Applied Social Sciences (RAKE) was established in the University of Tartu in 2007. The fundamental goal of RAKE is to offer society high-quality applied research and analyses in social sciences.

Contact Details : Lossi 36, 51003, Tartu
email
http://rake.ut.ee

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report is a detailed cross-country analysis of EVAPREM Project which covers Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, six municipalities of Frederiksborg County of Denmark and Southwest Finland (also known as Finland Proper).

The aim of the project is to deepen our understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of the prevention services considering the corresponding socio-economic environment. The project will provide robust evidence and analysis to support policy-makers in understanding the impact of prevention and supports policy-makers at different administrative levels in elaborating and reshaping the selection of prevention services with providing cost-effective evaluation tools.

The project has a series of associated subsidiary objectives. The **specific sub-goals** are:

- to give an assessment of prevention activities as a whole;
- an "overall index", which assesses whether the right things and in the right amount are done in a country (relevance and effectiveness);
- to give an international comparison;
- the value of the "index" should be comparable between countries, therefore it should be generalizable across countries since different countries implement different activities for prevention;
- to give an assessment of the trends;
- the value of the index has to be found over the years, so it must be ensured that the input data is (or will be in the future) available (bi)annually;
- to give an assessment of specific preventive activities;
- the model must be sufficiently detailed to be able to conclude what activities and in what proportion should be changed to ensure the optimum outcome (in other words: what to change to maximize the outcome);
- the components of the index should also have a meaning/interpretation on their own;
- to give an assessment of the activities across target groups (school children, elderly people etc., who would be more vulnerable);
- to provide an implementation model of prevention measures based on the local level collaboration with the actors - a safety pedagogic point of view will be provided as well as practical models of how to conduct accident prevention effectively.

The main beneficiaries of the project would be the organizations responsible for planning and implementing the prevention measures in their respective countries on the national and local level as well as safety actors in European level. The direct beneficiaries will be populations of the participating countries and indirectly countries who will be adapting and using the evaluation tool afterward.

Partners/Beneficiaries of the project are

- The Estonian Rescue Board (ERB) – Coordinator
- University of Tartu, Estonia – Beneficiary No 1
- State Fire and Rescue Service of Latvia, Latvia – Beneficiary No 2
- Frederiksbourg Brand og Redning, Denmark – Beneficiary No 3
- Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania – Beneficiary No 4
- The University of Turku/Southwest Finland Emergency Services/ – Beneficiary No 5

The total sample size from all the five countries is 5669, which is composed of 2015 samples from Lithuania, 1722 from Estonia, 1104 from Latvia, 428 from Frederiksborg County of Denmark and 400 from Southwest Finland (also known as Finland Proper). Throughout the study, a **weighing factor** is maintained to produce the most accurate result.

The project is financed by the European Union and serves also as a Flagship project of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR).

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

The survey focuses on the **type of settlement** in which the respondent resides. Type of settlement is divided into five different groups. The groups are city areas, suburbs, small towns, rural areas and remote areas.

In Latvia, more than half (52%) of the respondents live in the city, while 16% lives in a small town and 32% of the respondents lives in the rural area. Almost half of the respondent (47%) in Denmark resided in the city area, 19% lived in suburbs, 18% in small towns and 15% lived in rural areas. 43% of the respondents in Lithuania resided in cities, 28% in suburbs, while 29% in small towns. In Estonia, 32% of the respondents lived in cities, 6 and 8 % in suburbs and small towns respectively, while the majority (55%) lived in rural areas. 27% of the respondents in Finland lived in the cities while 44% lived in the suburbs, 27% lived in the rural areas, 2% in remote areas while for 1% of Finnish respondents it was difficult to ascertain the type of their settlement (see Figure 1).

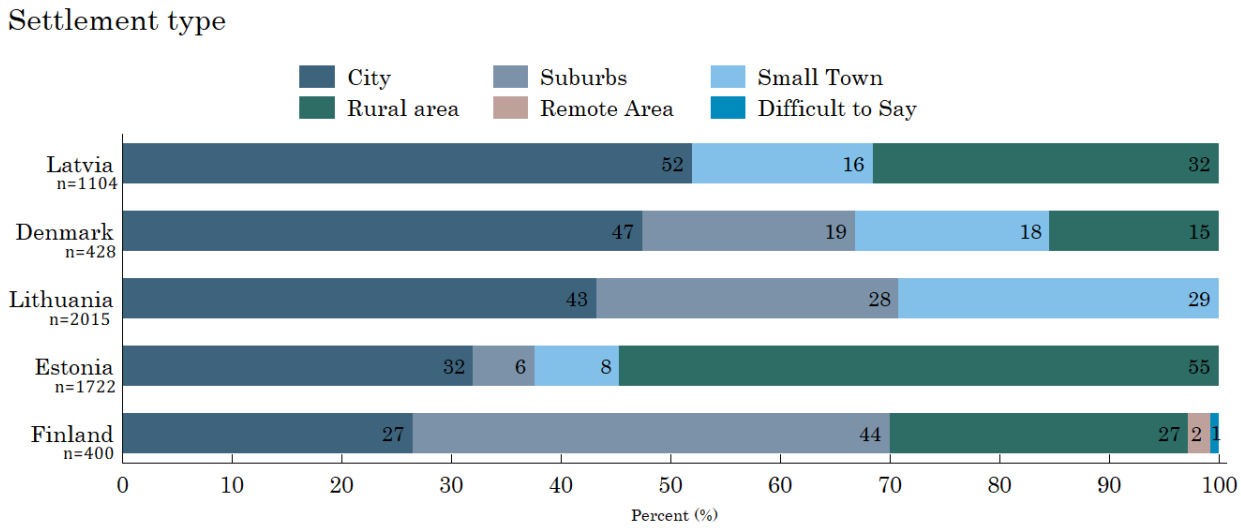

Figure 1. Type of Settlement

Figure 2 represents the main language of communication used by the respondents in all the five countries. In Denmark, 98% of the respondent said that their main language of communication is Danish while just 2% said that their main language of communication is other than Danish. 97.5% of the Finnish respondents said that their main language of communication is Finnish, while 2.5% of the respondents have said that their main language of communication is Swedish. 85 % of the respondents from Lithuania responded that their main language of communication is Lithuanian. 15% of the Lithuanian respondents said that their main language of communication is other than Lithuanian, of this 15 %, 6% said it Polish and the other 6% said it is Russian.

75% of the Estonian respondents said that their main language of communication is Estonian, while 24% of Estonian respondents said that their main language of communication is Russian and for 1% it

is other than Estonian and Russian. In Latvia, 61% of the respondents said that their main language of communication is Latvian, while 38% of Latvian respondents said that their main language of communication is Russian and for 1% it is other than Latvian and Russian (See Figure 2).

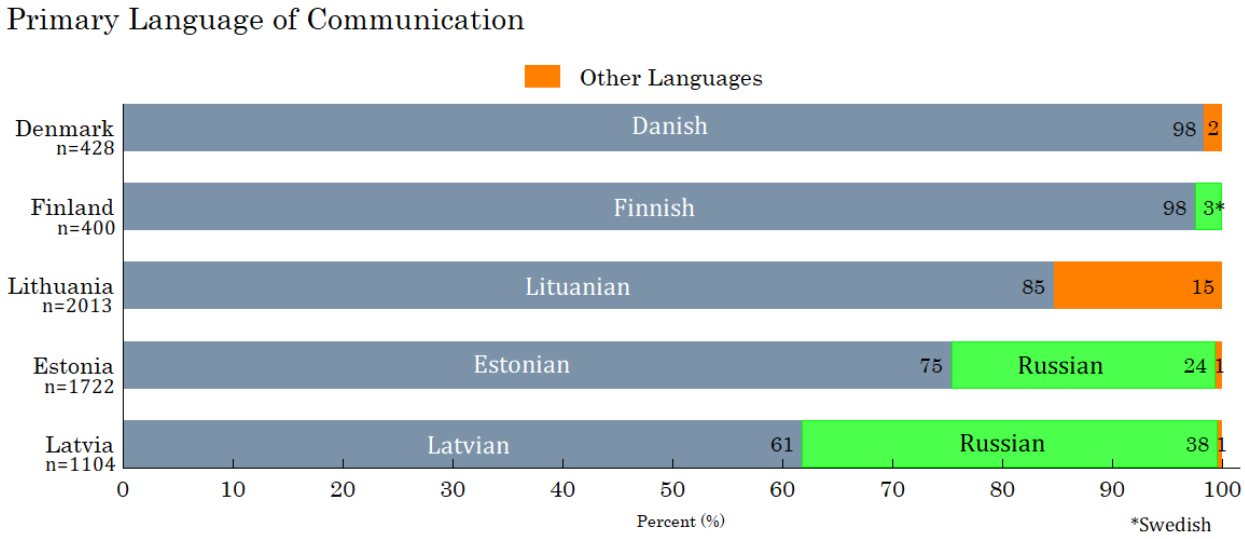

Figure 2. Main language of communication

Figure 3 shows the **type of dwelling** in which the respondent resides. There are three categories: "Single-family house", "Semi-detached Apartment block with less than 8 apartments", and "Apartment block with more than 8 apartments". In Denmark, 78% of the respondents lived in the single-family houses, while 14% lived in semi-detached apartments and just 8% lived in apartments block with more than 8 apartments. 45% of the respondents in Finland lived in single-family houses, 15% in Semi-detached apartments and 40% in apartments block with more than 8 apartments.

In Estonia 40% of the respondents lived in Single-family houses, 11% in Semi-detached apartments and almost half of the respondents (49%) lived in apartments block with more than 8 apartments. Majority of respondents (53%) in Lithuania lived in an Apartment block with more than 8 apartments, 38 % lived in the single-family house while just 9% of the Lithuanian respondents living in a semi-detached apartment. In Latvia, 75% of the respondents lived in Apartment blocks with more than 8 apartments, while just 19% lived in single-family houses and 6% of respondents lived in semi-detached houses. (see Figure 3).

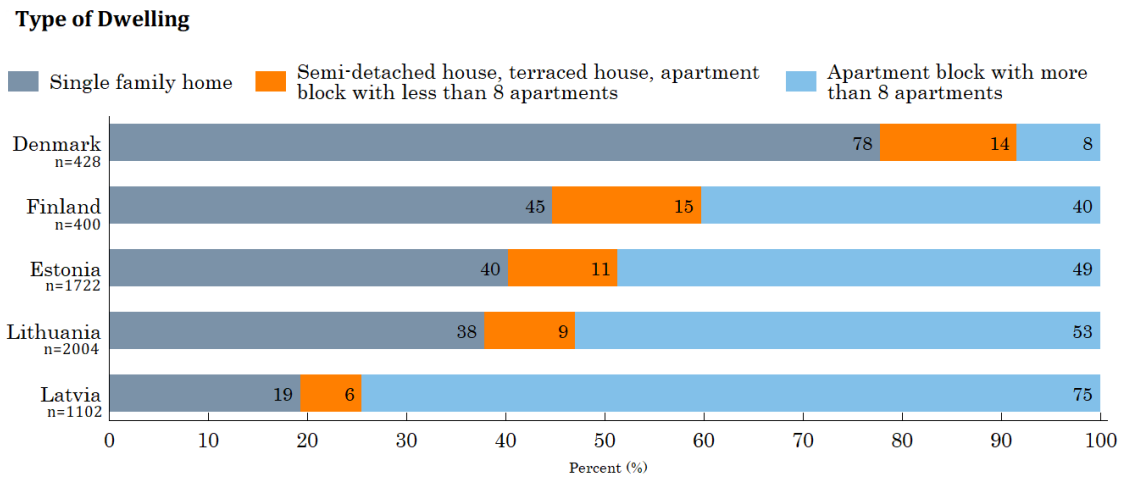

Figure 3. Type of home

Figure 4 shows the **education level** of the respondents in five countries. Estonia has the highest proportion of respondent with higher education with 39% closely followed by Finland with 36%. Lithuania and Latvia have 29% and 28% of respondents who have attained higher education respectively, while in demark only 18% of the respondents have attained higher education.

65% of the respondent from Lithuania have High School or Vocational Education, followed by Denmark with 63% and Latvia with 62%. In Estonia and Finland, the proportion of respondents with High School or Vocational level of Education is 51% and 50% respectively.

12% of Danish resident have an elementary education while 6% have attained basic education. In Finland, 9% of the respondents have elementary education and 6% have basic education. In Estonia, the proportion of respondent with basic education and elementary education is 9% and 1% respectively. The proportion of respondents with Basic/Elementary education in Latvia and Lithuania is 10% and 7% respectively (see Figure 4).

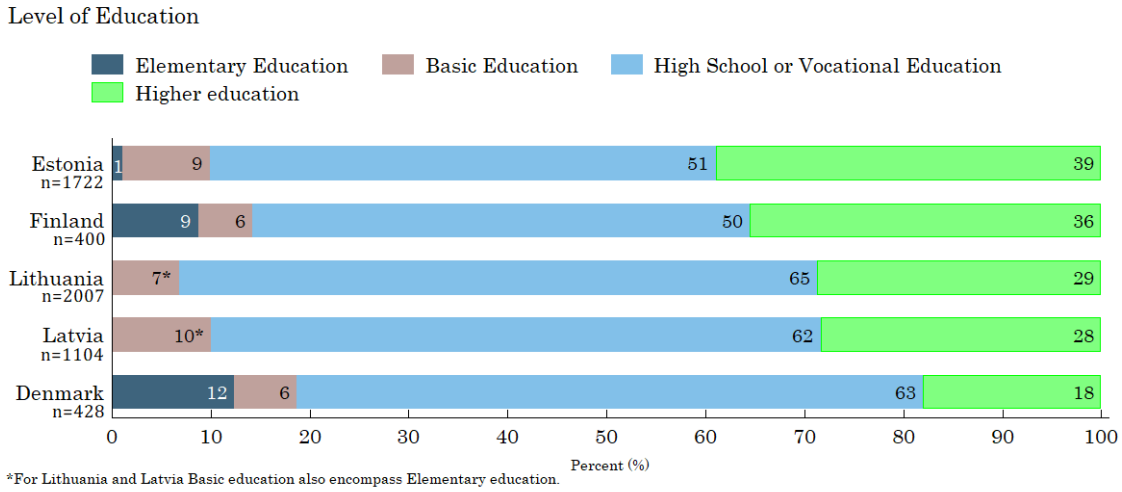

Figure 4. Education level

Figure 5 displays the **participatory level of the respondents attending cultural events (such as theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries, art exhibitions, concerts) or participating in non-professional cultural activities**. Estonia has the highest number of participation, 35% of respondents answered that they are doing it "very often" or "quite often". Less often participation in this kind of activities are most frequent (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom" were marked by the majority (58%)), while 8% of the respondent replied that they never visit such events.

30% of respondents in Denmark answered that they are doing "very often" or "quite often". Most often participation in this kind of activities are less frequent (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom" were marked by 63%), while 8% of the Danish replied that they never visit such events. Finland is closely followed by Denmark with 29% of the respondents responding "very often" or "quite often", while 63% of the respondents marking "sometimes" or "very seldom" and 9% of the respondents responded that they don't participate in such cultural event at all.

In Lithuania, 21% of respondents answered that they are doing it "very often" or "quite often". Less often participation in this kind of activities is most popular (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom" were marked by 68%), while 11% of the population replied that they never visit such events. 18% of the Latvian respondents responding "very often" or "quite often", while 66% of the respondents marking "sometimes" or "very seldom" and 16% of the respondents responded that they don't participate in such cultural event at all (See Figure 5).

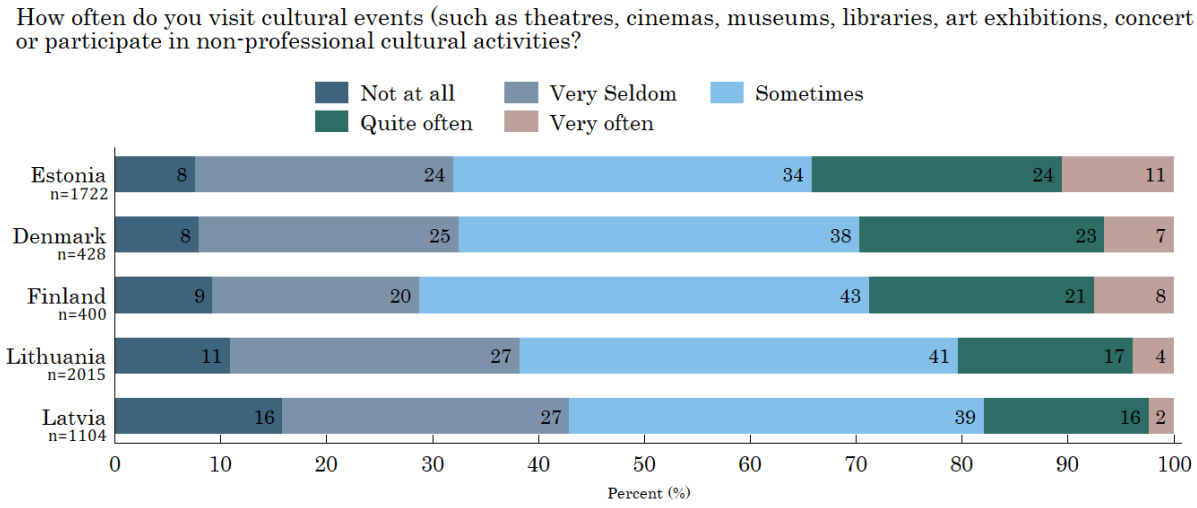

Figure 5. Cultural Events

According to the study carrying out some **household improvement projects (like renovation, decoration, spring cleaning, gardening, repairing)**. In Denmark, the majority (54%) of the Danish people responded with "very often" and "quite often" in such projects, 39% answered "sometimes" or "very seldom", while 6% admitted that they do not perform such kind of projects at all.

The majority (51%) of the Finnish respondents answered that they are doing household improvement "very often" or "quite often". Less often participation in this kind of projects are less frequent (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom" were marked by 38%), while 12% of the Finnish replied that they never do such household improvement project. Finland is closely followed by Estonia with 44% of the respondents responding "very often" or "quite often", while 53% of the respondents marking "sometimes" or "very seldom" and just 2% of the respondents responded that they don't do such project at all.

In Latvia, 22% of respondents answered that they are doing it "very often" or "quite often". Less often participation in this kind of project is most popular (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom" were marked by 63%), while 14% of the population replied that they never undertake such projects. 13% of the Lithuanian respondents responding "very often" or "quite often", while 83% of the respondents marking "sometimes" or "very seldom" and just 5% of the Lithuanian respondents responded that they don't come up with household improvement project at all (See Figure 6).

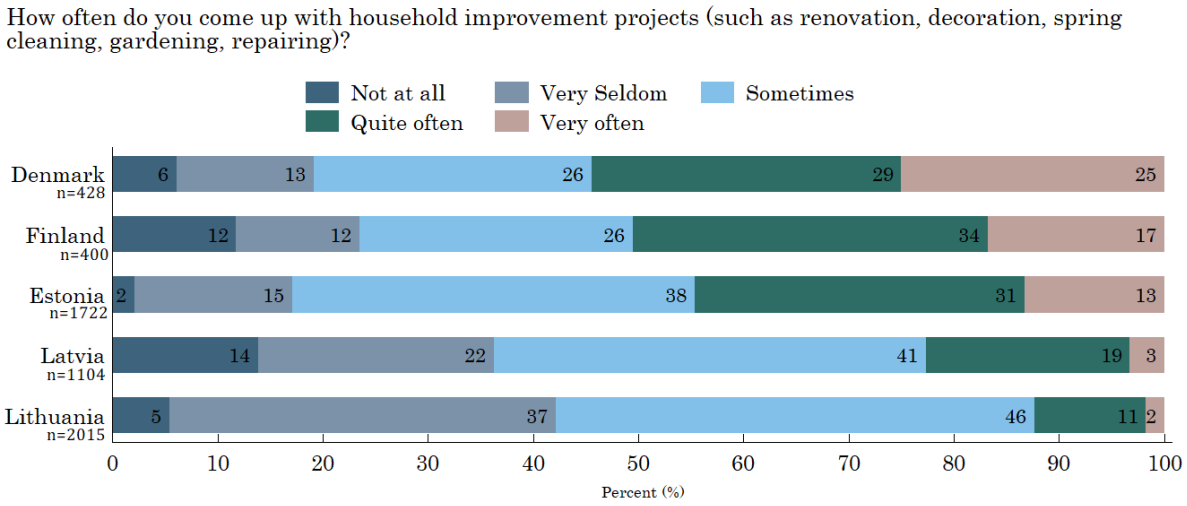

Figure 6. Household improvement project

Regarding **shopping**, 56% of the Danish respondents answered that when they go **shopping**, they "very often" or "quite often" **choose products based on extra qualities (such as health impact, ecological footprint, your type of brand, local origin, fair trade),** 36% said that they do it "sometimes" or "very seldom", while just 9% have not done it at all.

The majority (55%) of the Estonian respondents answered that they are choosing products based on extra qualities "very often" or "quite often". Less often participation in environment-friendly shopping is done by 39% of the Estonian (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom"), while 12% of the Estonian replied that they do not shop while considering such extra qualities. Estonia is followed by Finland with 44% of the respondents responding "very often" or "quite often", while the majority (51%) of the respondents marking "sometimes" or "very seldom" and just 5% of the respondents responded that they don't choose product based on extra qualities at all.

In Lithuania, 29% of respondents answered that they are doing it "very often" or "quite often". Less often participation in this kind of activities is most popular (answers "sometimes" or "very seldom"

were marked by 60%), while 11% of the population replied that they never visit shop this way. 23% of the Latvian respondents responded “very often” or “quite often”, while 59% of the respondents marking “sometimes” or “very seldom” and 18% of the respondents responded that do not choose products based on extra qualities (See Figure 7).

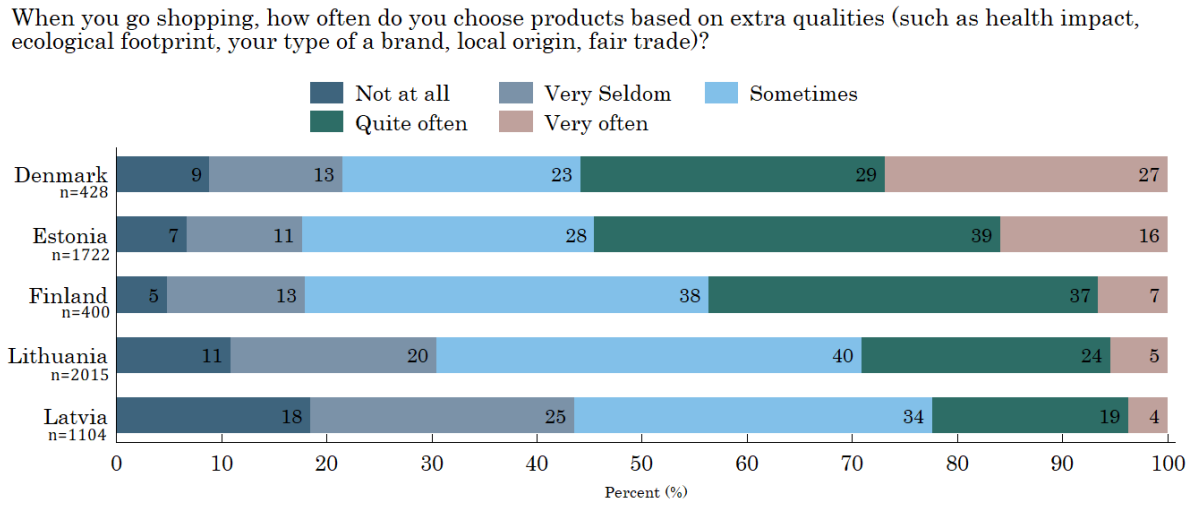

Figure 7. Choose products based on extra qualities

When asked how often they **go out with their friends or acquaintances (to the cafe, restaurant, nightclub, pub)**, 32% of the Danish thought that it is “very often” or “quite often”. About 63% answered that it happens less frequently (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom”) and 5% answered that they never go out with their friends or acquaintances.

In Finland, 27% of the respondents answered that they are going out with their friends and acquaintances regularly (“very often” or “quite often”). Less frequent participation in the social outing is done by most of the Finnish (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom” marked by 68%), while just 5% of the Finnish replied that they do not go out. Lithuania is followed by Finland with 23% of the respondents responding “very often” or “quite often”, while the majority (66%) of the respondents marking “sometimes” or “very seldom” and just 12% of the respondents responded that they that they never go out with their friends or acquaintances.

In Estonia, 20% of respondents answered that they are doing it “very often” or “quite often”. Less often participation in this kind of activities is most popular (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom” were marked by 68%), while 12% of the population replied that they do not go out with their friends or acquaintances. 13% of the Latvian respondents responded “very often” or “quite often”, while 56% of the respondents marking “sometimes” or “very seldom” and 31% of the respondents responded that do not go out with their friends or acquaintances (See Figure 8).

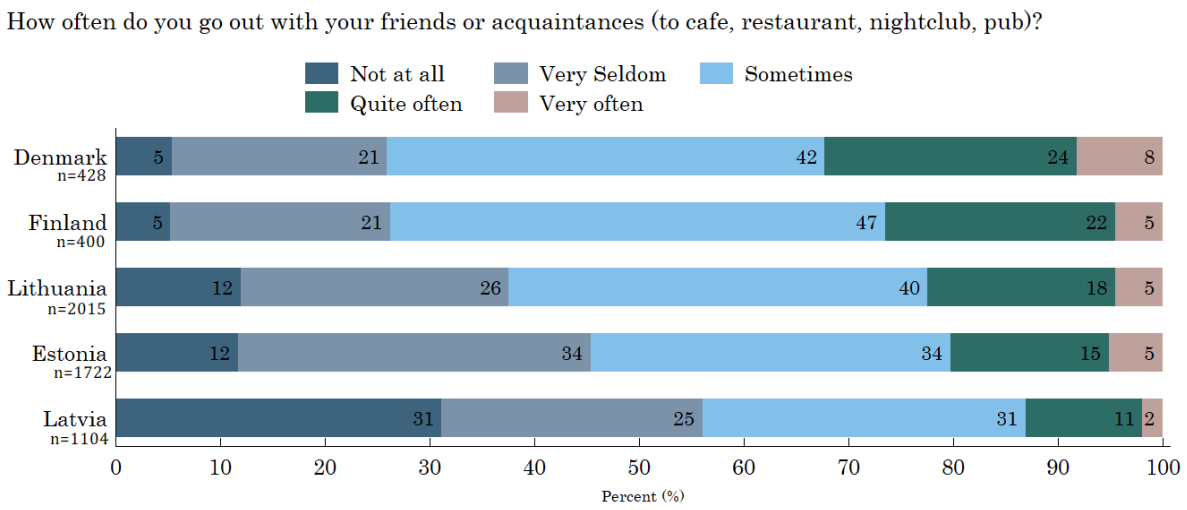

Figure 8. Going out with friends or acquaintances

Characterizing their **involvement in different kinds of civic organizations**, In Denmark, 28% answered that they do not take any part in this activity at all. 22% mentioned that they participate in one, 21% - in two, 14% - in three, while 15% answered that they are members of or take part in more than three organizations. Overall 72% of Danish respondents responded that they got themselves involved with at least one civic organization.

Denmark is closely followed by Finland where 71% of the respondents participate or a member of at least one civic organization. Of this 71 %, 24% takes part in one, 22% in two, 12% in three and 14% in more than three organizations. In Estonia majority of the respondents (56%) do not take part in any civil organization, while 23% takes part in one, 13% in two, 4% in three and just 4% in more than three.

In Lithuania, 68% of the respondents do not take part or a member of any civic organization. 24% takes part in one, 7% in two while just 1% each in three and more than three respectively. Almost four-fifths (79%) of Latvian respondents do not take part in any, 15% in one, 3% in two, 1% in three and just 2% in more than two (See Figure 9).

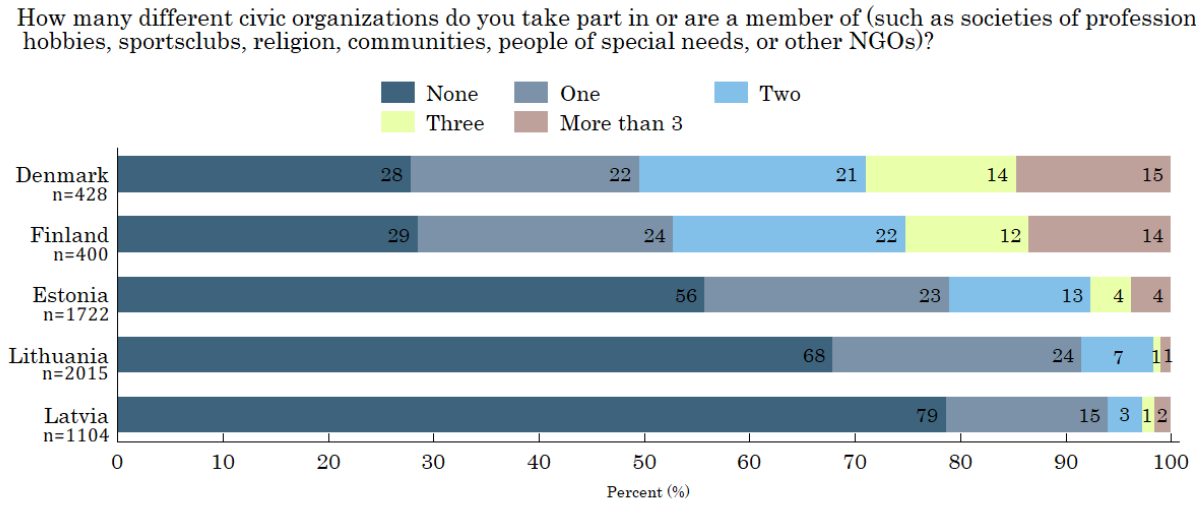

Figure 9. Participation in Civic Organisation

According to survey data, just 2% of the Finnish respondent does not follow **the news** at all. At least once a day the actual information is received by 98% of respondents: 10% answered that they read, watch or listen to the news once a day, 17% - that they do it twice a day, 13% - three times per day, while 59% replied that they do it more than 3 times a day.

Denmark has the same proportion of respondent (98%) as Finland who follows the news at least once a day. 18% of the Danish respondent follow the news once a day, 20% twice a day, 11% thrice a day while almost half (48%) follows the news more than three times a day. In Estonia, 24% of the respondent follows the news once a day, 22% twice a day, 11% thrice a day while 32% follows it more than three times in a day. In total 89% of the respondents follows the news at least once in a day.

Estonia is closely followed by Lithuania, just 29% of the respondents follow the news more than thrice a day while 32% follows the news once a day, 23% twice a day, 11% thrice a day and 5% do not follow at all. In total 95% of the Lithuanian follows the news at least once a day. In Latvia, 41% of the respondents follow the news once a day, 26% twice a day, 11% thrice a day while just 14% follow it more than thrice a day. 9% of Latvian respondents do not follow the news at all and overall 91% of the Latvian respondents follows the news at least once (See Figure 10).

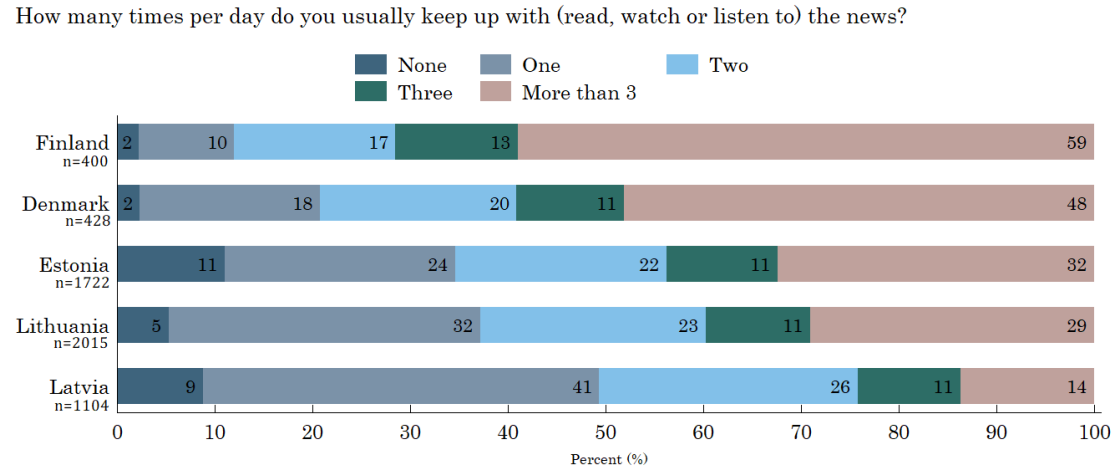

Figure 10. Keeping up with the News

2. MAIN RESULTS OF THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

Around 86% of the respondent in Estonia recognized the **smoke detector's fire alarm** followed by Finland where 78% of the respondents were able to correctly identify the smoke detector's fire alarm. In Denmark, 56% of the respondents recognized the smoke detector's fire alarm, while in Lithuania less than half (49%) of the respondents recognized it. Just 27% of the respondents were able to recognize the smoke detector's fire alarm (see Figure 11).

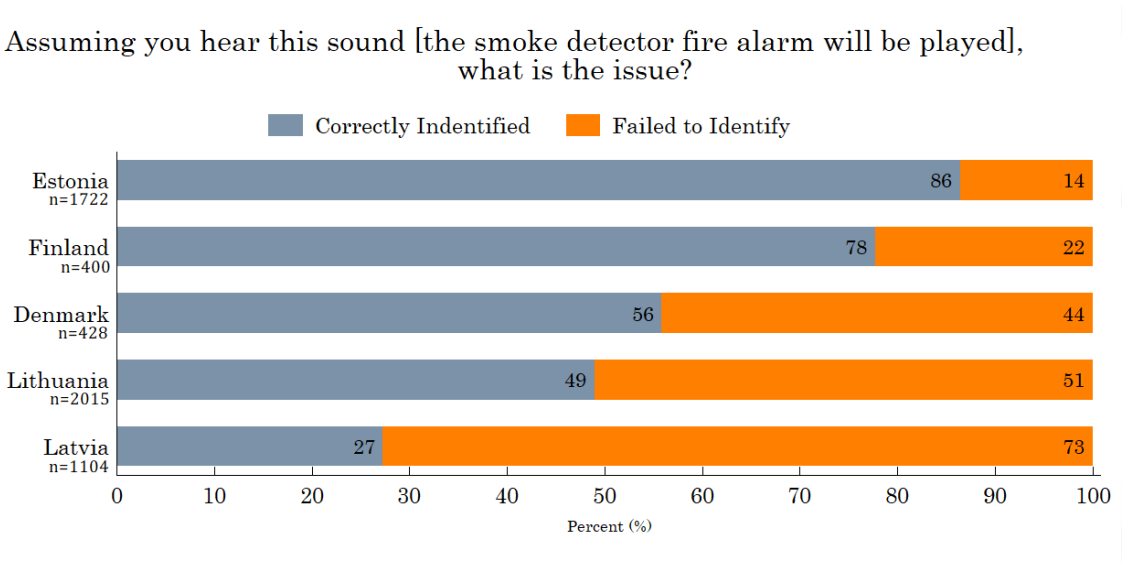

Figure 11. The sound of the smoke detector fire alarm

The **smoke detectors sound of an empty battery**, in turn, was recognized by 69% of study participants in Estonia. Less than half (48%) of the Lithuanian respondents recognized the sound of an empty battery of the smoke detector, followed by Finland with 44% of the respondents recognizing it. 21% of the Denmark respondents were able to identify the sound accurately while just 18% of Latvian study participant recognized the smoke detectors sound of an empty battery (see Figure 12).

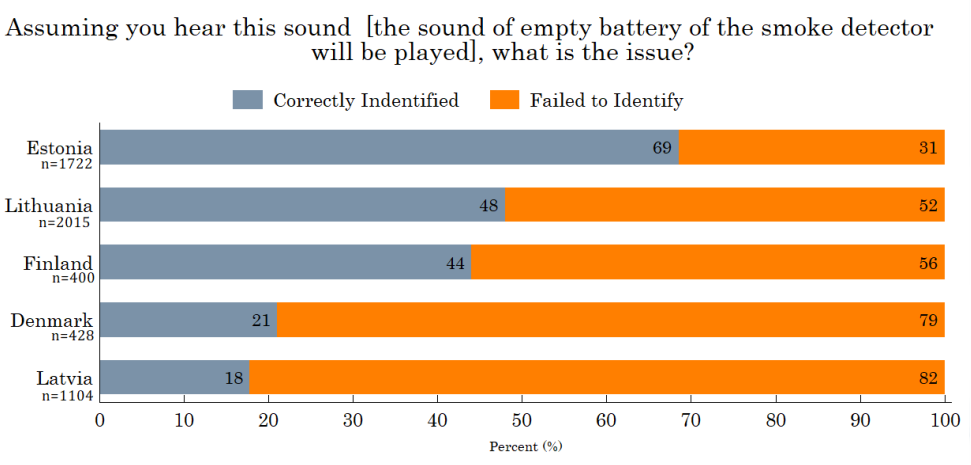

Figure 12. Empty battery alarm

Asked **whether during the last year they have discussed the fire safety and how to act in case of the fire**, Estonia leads with 61% of the respondents marked that there has been discussion about fire safety at their home followed by Finland where almost half (49%) of respondents indicated that the fire safety issues have been discussed. In Lithuania, 41% noted that proper behavior in case of the fire has been discussed at home while in Denmark only 37% of respondents responded that discussion related to fire safety took place in their household. In Latvia, the fire safety related discussion took place in just (28%) of the households (see Figure 13).

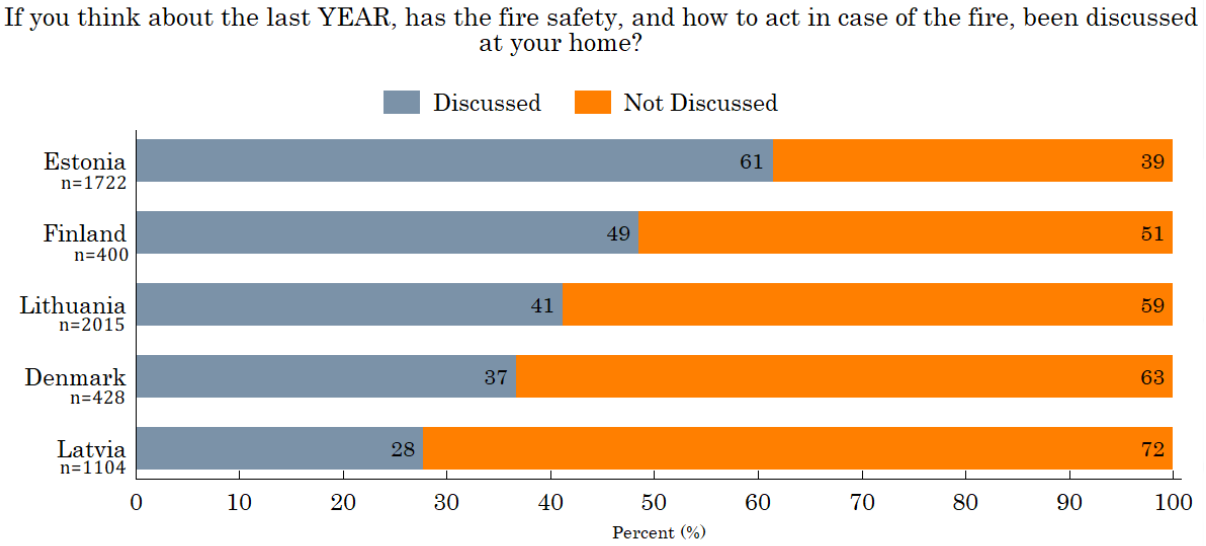

Figure 13. Fire safety discussion

When asked **how interested they are in receiving information on fire safety**, 74% of the Latvian respondents said that they are interested ("very interested" and "relatively interested") followed by Estonia where 69% of the respondents said that they are interested. Estonia is closely followed by Lithuania and Finland with 67% and 65% of respondents saying that they are interested in fire safety information respectively. Only 30% of the Danish respondents indicated that they interested in receiving fire safety information.

The lack of interest ("not interested at all" and "relatively not interested") was admitted by 18% of the Latvian participants of the study. 29% of the Estonian also marked that they are not interested in receiving such information and 27% of Lithuanian respondent also indicated the same lack of interest. In Finland, 35% of the respondents said that they are not interested in receiving information related to fire safety, while in Denmark 64% of the respondents reported that they are not interested in receiving fire safety information.

For a significant number of people, it was difficult to say whether they want to receive such fire safety information or not. For 7% of Latvian, it was difficult to say while 6% of respondents from Lithuania and Denmark each also failed to answer this question. In Estonia, 2% of the respondents find it difficult to answer while in Finland only 1% of the respondents find it difficult to say whether they need fire safety information or not (see Figure 14).

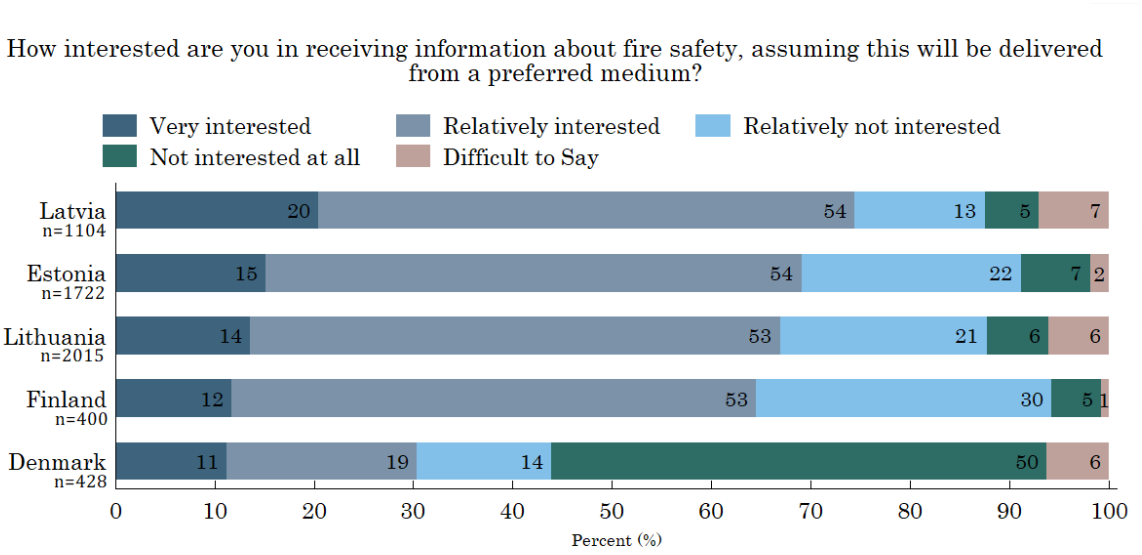

Figure 14. Fire safety information

When asked **whether they have children aged 5-15 in their household**, in total 29% of the respondents out of 5669 answered in affirmative. Respondents who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household (n=1630) were asked to indicate whether they have **received information on fire safety from their children** who attend a kindergarten or a primary school.

In Estonia, 68% of respondents replied that they have received it followed by Latvia where 47% of the respondents said that they received such information. 41% of the Finnish study participants who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household answered that the information on fire safety from their children has not been received, 38% of Lithuanian also received such information while just 21% of Danish respondents said they received the fire safety information.

About 24% of study participants from Estonia who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household answered that the information on fire safety from their children has not been received. The proportion of respondents who have not received such information is Latvia- 42%, Lithuania-53%, Finland-58% and Denmark-78%.

4% of Latvian respondents said that their children do not go to kindergarten or primary school, 2% of Lithuanian respondent said the same. In Estonia and Finland 1% of the respondents from each country said that their children do not go to kindergarten or primary school, while for 7% of the respondents from each of the of country Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, it is difficult to say (see Figure 15).

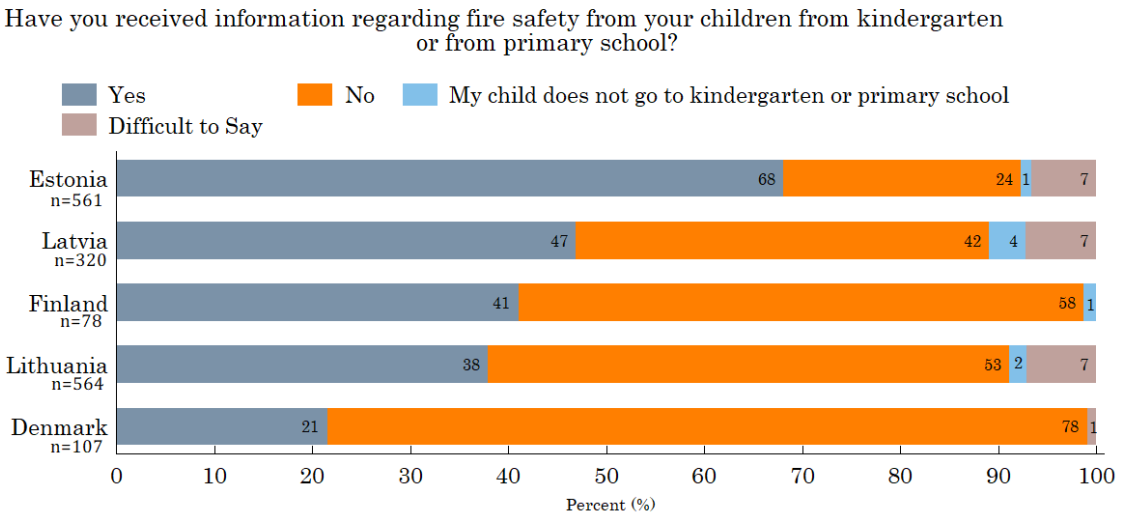

Figure 15. Fire safety in school

*Base those who have children aged between 5-15 in their household, n=1630

According to the survey, 83% of Finnish respondents replied that it is **important** (answers "very important" and "relatively important") **to have a fire extinguisher in their home**. 81% of Estonian respondents also said that they consider fire extinguisher important, while 69% of the Lithuanian believes the same. In Denmark, 68% of the respondents indicated that they consider fire extinguisher important while 64% of the Latvian respondents replying that the fire extinguisher is important.

The opposite opinion (answers "relatively unimportant" and "not important at all") have 17% of study participants in Finland. The proportion of respondents replying that the fire extinguisher is not important in other countries is Estonia – 19%, Lithuania- 22%, Latvia-28%, and Denamark-30%.

For 10% of Latvian resident, it is difficult to assess the importance of fire extinguisher in their home while 8% and 3% of the Lithuanian and Danish respondent also find it difficult to answer this question respectively (see Figure 16).

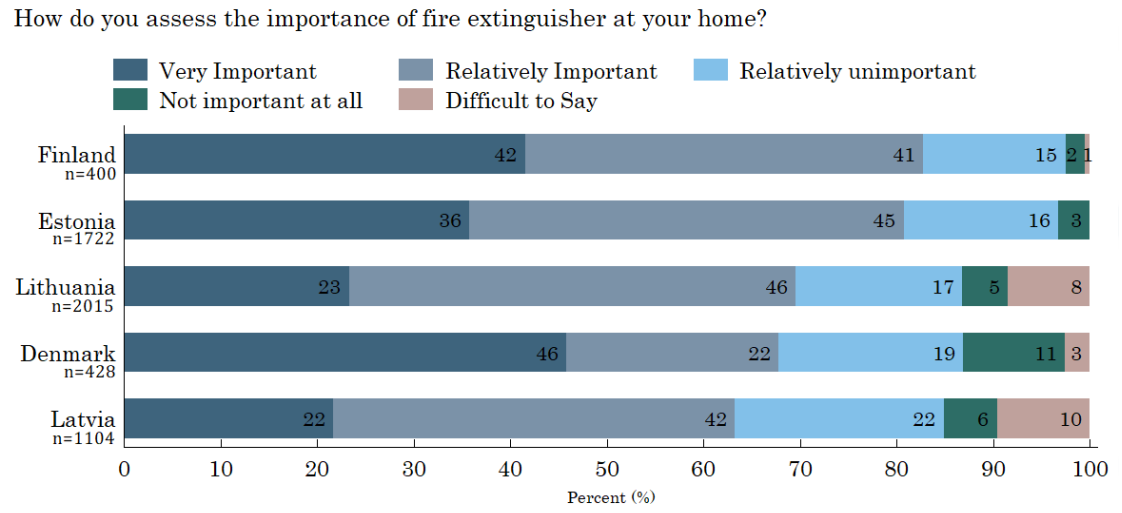

Figure 16. Importance of fire extinguisher

Asked whether or not they **have a fire extinguisher in their home**, 47% of Finnish respondents replied that they have one followed by Denmark where 42% of the respondent replied in affirmative. 34% of Estonian respondents said that they have a fire extinguisher at home while just 17% and 13% of Lithuanian and Latvian respondents indicated that they have a fire extinguisher at home respectively (see Figure 17).

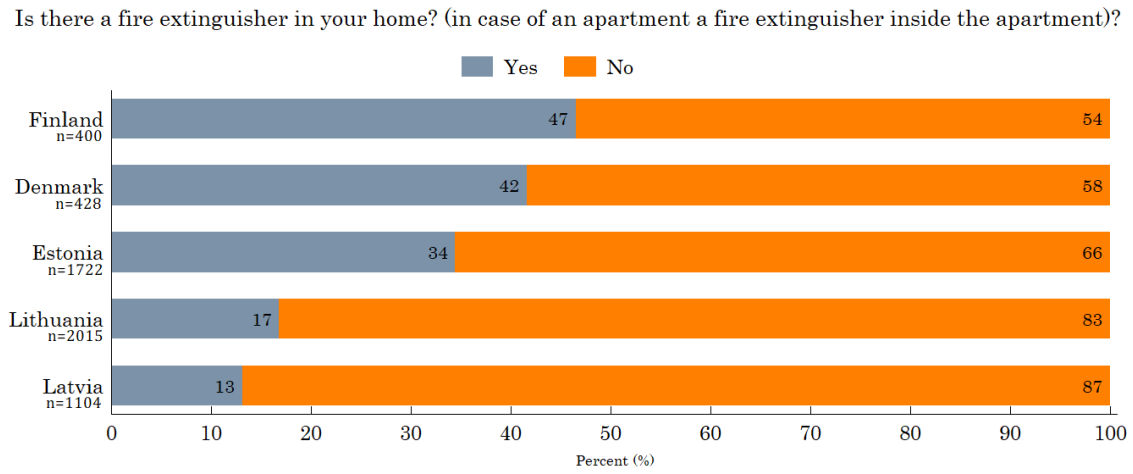

Figure 17. Availability of fire extinguisher

In total, 93% of Finnish respondents indicated that they have **competence in using a fire extinguisher** (answers "definitely know how to use" and "probably know how to use"). In Denmark, the proportion of respondents who indicated that they know how to use a fire extinguisher is 86% while 83% Estonian indicated the same as well. Only 58% Latvian and Lithuanian respondent said they have competence in using a fire extinguisher.

Only 7% Finnish respondent noted that they do not know how to use it (answers "definitely do not know how to use" and "probably do not know how to use") while 13% Danish, 17% Estonian, 39% Latvian and 40% Lithuanian respondents said that they do not know how to use fire extinguisher (see Figure 18).

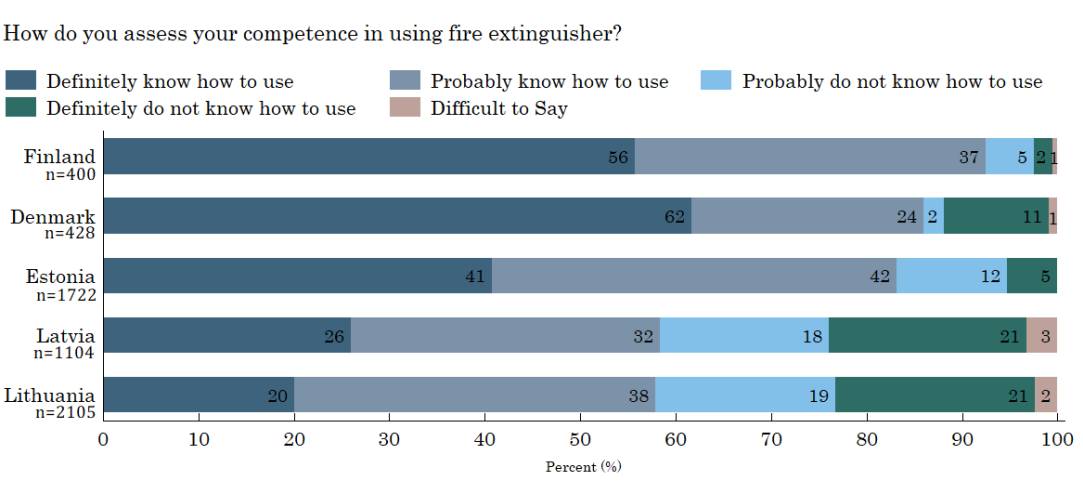

Figure 18. Competence in using a fire extinguisher

When asked to indicate **whether they have used a fire extinguisher in training or in the real situation**, 77% of Finnish respondents replied that they have used it, 71% of Estonian respondents also indicated that they have used it. In Denmark, about 63% of the respondents replied that they have used it while just 47% of Latvian respondents have used a fire extinguisher. Two-third (66%)of the respondent in Lithuania have indicated that they have never used a fire extinguisher, in training or a real situation (see Figure 19).

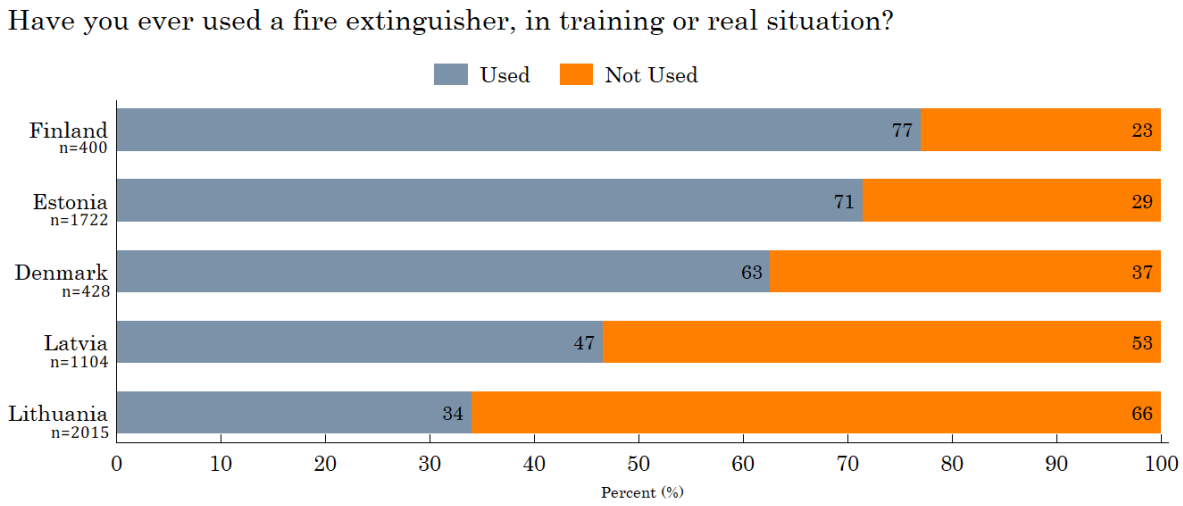

Figure 19. Using a fire extinguisher

According to the survey, **99.5%** of Finnish respondents replied that it is **important** (answers "very important" and "relatively important") **to have a smoke detector at home**. Finland is closely followed by Estonia where 95.5% of participant consider smoke detector as important and 94% of Danish respondent also finds it important. Only 69% and 68% of Lithuanian and Latvian respondents consider smoke detector as important respectively.

The opposite opinion (answers "relatively unimportant" and "not important at all") had just 0.5% of Finnish study participants, while in Estonia and Finland only 5% and 6% of the respondent do not find smoke detector as important respectively. In Lithuania and Latvia, 26% and 23 % of the respondent do not find smoke detector as important respectively while for 9% of Latvian and 6% of Lithuanian respondent it is difficult to assess the importance of fire extinguisher (see Figure 20).

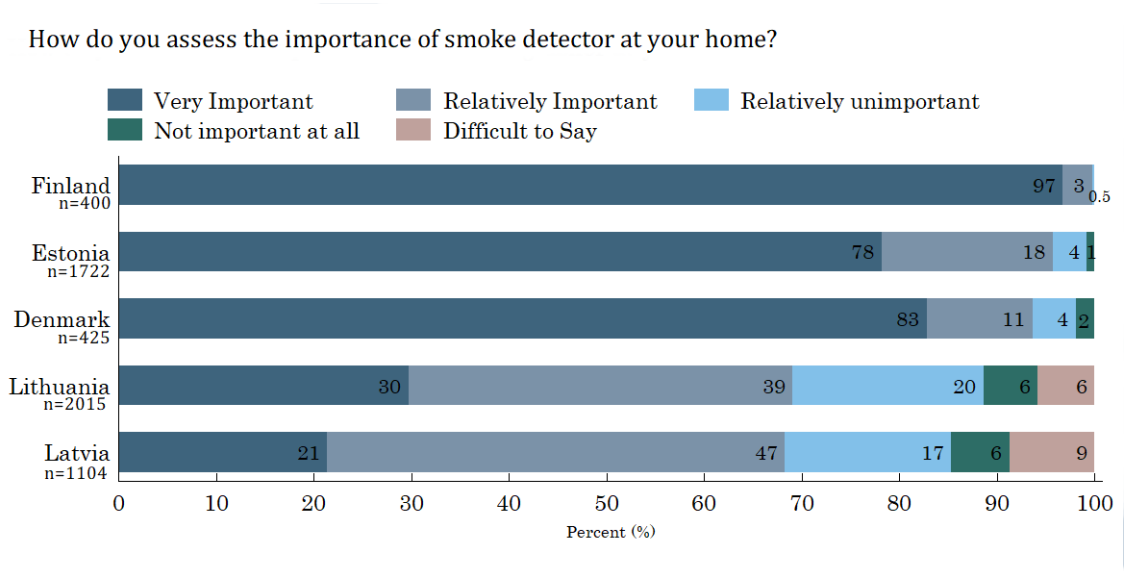

Figure 20. Importance of smoke detector

Asked whether or not they **have a smoke detector installed in their home**, 98% of Finnish respondents replied that they have a smoke detector installed in their home, followed by Estonia where 91% of the respondent replied in affirmative. 83% of Danish respondents said that they have a smoke detector installed in their home while just 31% and 9% of Lithuanian and Latvian respondents indicated that they have a smoke detector installed in their home respectively (see Figure 21)

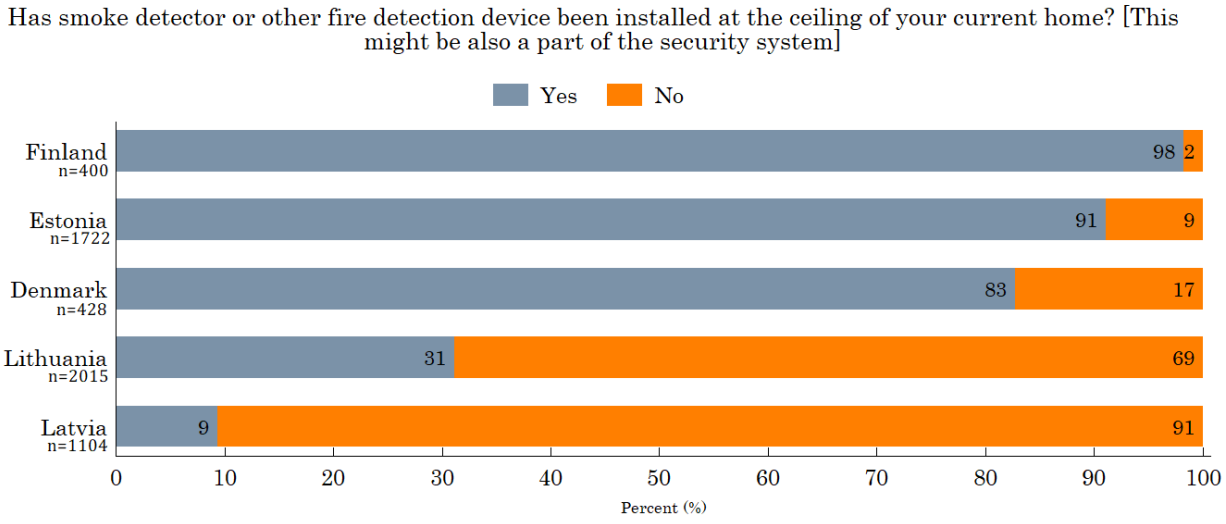

Figure 21. Smoke detector in the home

In answering the question "**When you think about the last month (30 days), have you or someone from your household controlled the working condition of the smoke detector (pushing the test button)?**", 62% of respondents who have a smoke detector marked that they have controlled it. In Finland, Lithuania, and Latvia the same proportion, 47% of the respondents have controlled the smoke detector in last 30 days, while just 43% of the Danish respondents have controlled it (See Figure 22).

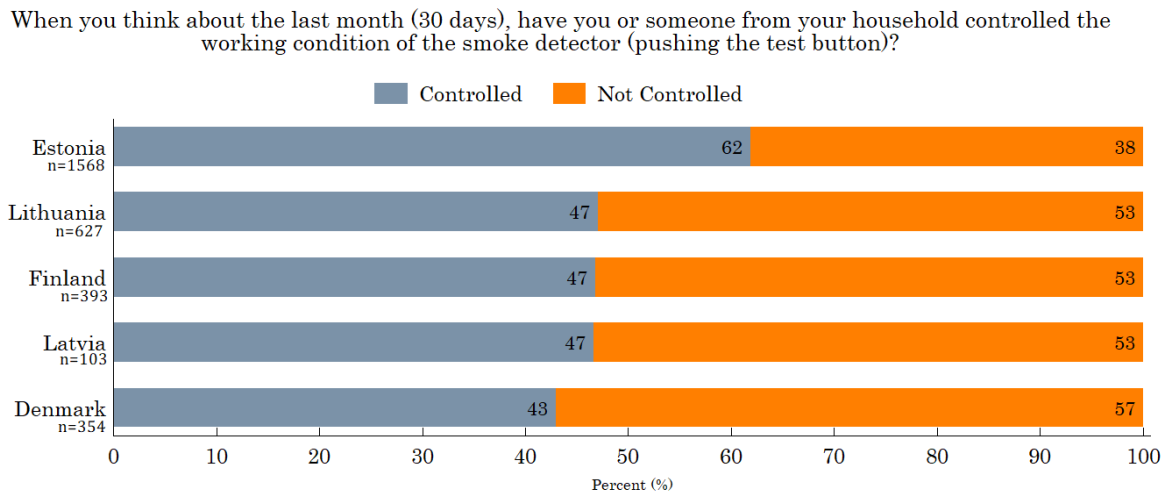

Figure 22. Pushing the test button

*Base: those who have a smoke detector installed in their home, n=3045

Asked about doing **smoke detector's maintenance in the last month** to the respondent, more than half (53%) of Danish respondents marked at least one action to maintain the smoke detector. It includes 10% of the respondents saying that the smoke detector has been cleaned with a piece of cloth, 30% said they changed the batteries while 13% performed both the actions.

In Estonia, 44% respondents marked at least one action to maintain the smoke detector which includes 22%-cleaning and 22%- changing battery, while 56% has done no maintenance at all. 67% of Latvian have done no maintenance, 12%- done the cleaning, 17% changed the batteries and just 4% done both the work.

In Finland, only 5% cleaned the smoke detector and 17% changed the batteries and 7% performed both actions, while 71% did no maintenance. 79% of Lithuanian did not do any maintenance work while just 12% cleaned the smoke detector and 10% changed batteries (See Figure 23).

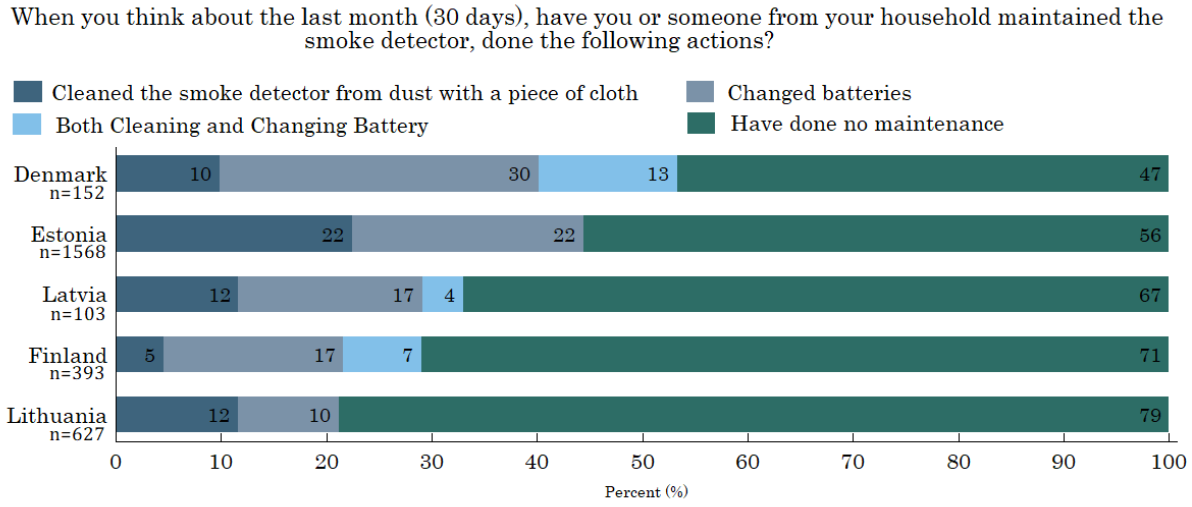

Figure 23. Maintenance of smoke detector

Regarding the **type of heating in their home**, 70% of Latvian respondents noted that there is only central heating in their housing and 30% - that there is only a stove heating or a fireplace. 58% of Lithuanian respondents indicated that there is only central heating in their housing and 42% - that there is only a stove heating or a fireplace.

Almost half (48%) of study participant in Estonia said that they have central heating in their home while 52% said that they have stove heating or a fireplace. 44% of Danish respondents said that there is only central heating in their housing and 56% - that there is only a stove heating or a fireplace. Finland has the lowest proportion of home with only central heating 40%, 60% of Finnish respondents responded that they have stove heating or a fireplace (see Figure 24).

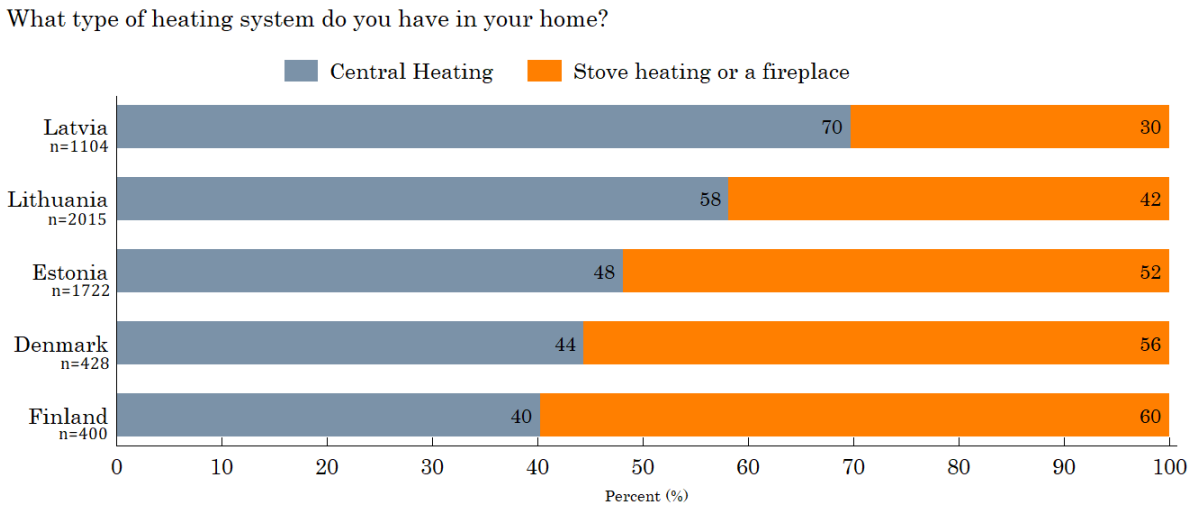

Figure 24. Type of Heating System

Estonian respondents who have a stove or a fireplace, 90.5% of respondents marked that someone has **swept chimneys of their heating system in the last two years**: 29% of respondents responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while 62% have paid to a professional for this service. 8% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years.

In Finland, 87% of respondents marked that someone has swept chimneys of their heating system in the last two years: just 3% of respondents responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while 84% have paid to a professional for this service. 9% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years. For 3% of the respondents, it is difficult to answer this question.

78% of Latvian respondents marked that someone has swept chimneys: 45% of respondents responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while only one-third (33%) have paid to a professional for this service. 14% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years. For 8% of the respondents, it is difficult to answer this question.

Lithuanian respondents who have a stove or a fireplace 69% of respondents marked that someone has swept chimneys of their heating system in the last two years: more than half (51%) of respondents responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while just

18% have paid to a professional for this service. 31% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years.

60% of Danish respondents marked that someone has swept chimneys: just 1% of respondents responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while 59% have paid to a professional for this service. 37% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years. For 3% of the respondents it is difficult to answer this question (see Figure 25).

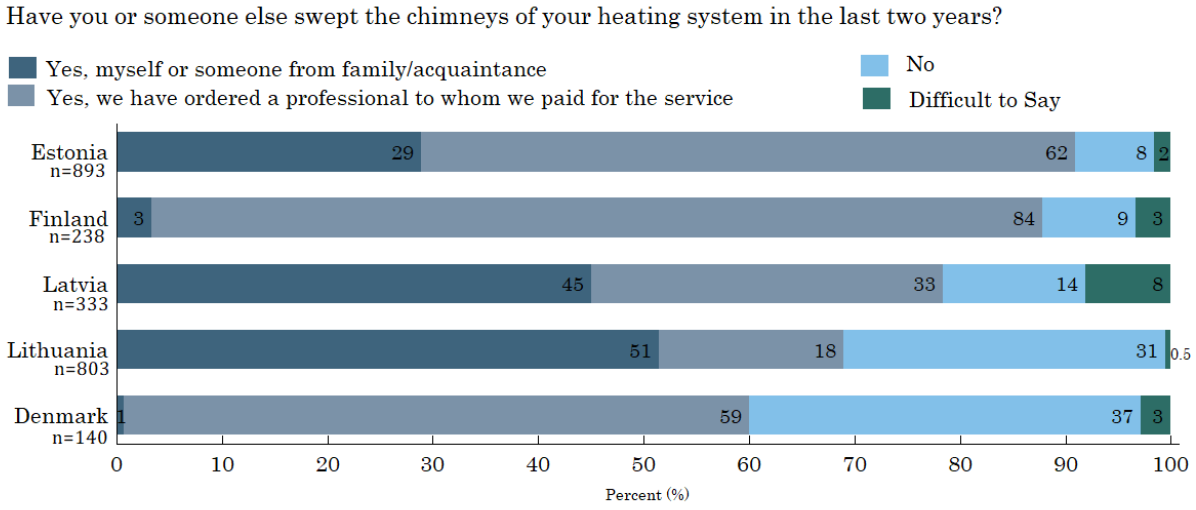

Figure 25. Swept the chimneys in last two year

Estonian Respondents, whose house is equipped with stove heating or a fireplace were asked whether someone has **swept chimneys of their heating system in the last five years.** About 90% of respondents whose house has stove heating or a fireplace responded that they have paid to a professional for this service.

In Denmark, 76% of the respondents have indicated that they have hired a professional to swept their chimney during last five years, followed by Finland where 59% of the respondent have hired a professional to swept their chimney in last five years. In Lithuania and Latvia, only 14% and 13% of the respondents have hired a professional to swept their chimney during last five years respectively (see Figure 26).

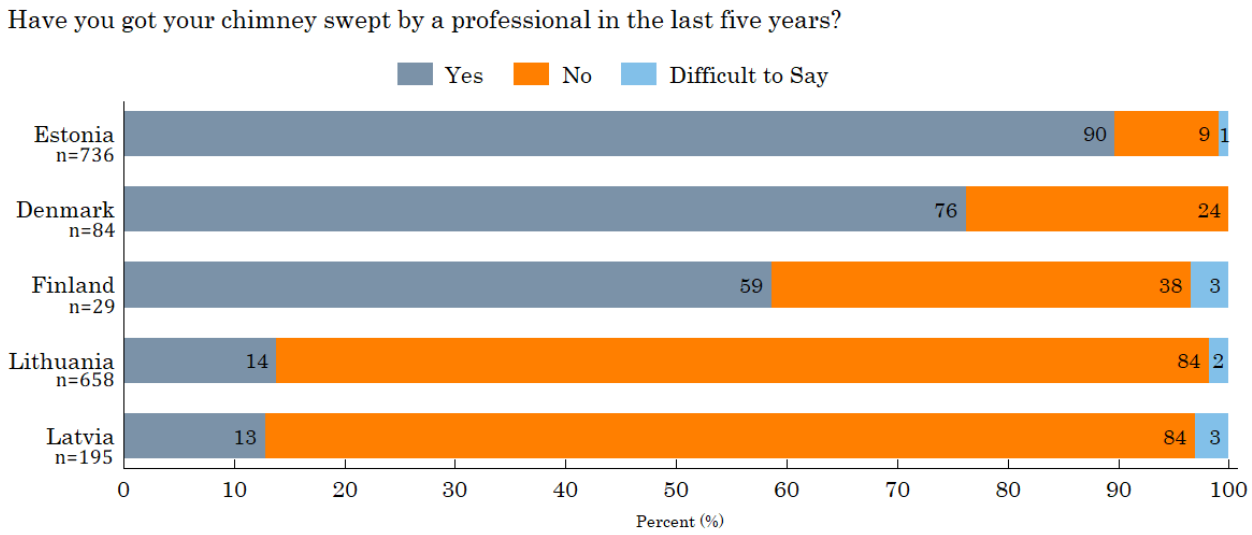

Figure 26. Responses of respondents whose chimney was not swept in last 5 years

Asked **whether they or someone from their household sometimes smokes indoors**, only 1% of Finnish respondent answered that smoking is done indoors. In Denmark, 7% mentioned that smoking is done indoors. In Estonia, 16% of respondents answered that smoking takes place inside the household.

In Latvia and Lithuania, 20% and 26% of the respondents answered that smoking is done indoors respectively (see Figure 27).

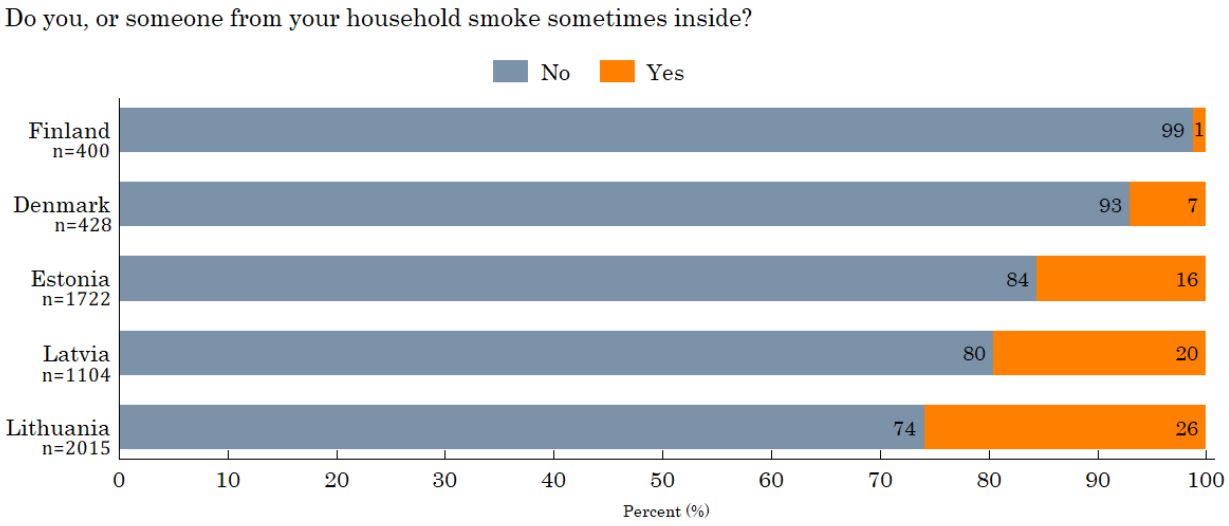

Figure 27. Smoking

According to the survey, in the case of fire**, 99% of Finnish respondents would call** 112 which is the correct emergency number to dial in case of a fire emergency. 95% of Estonian will dial the correct number while 90% of Lithuanian will dial the 112 as well. 87% Danish and just 75% Latvian will dial the correct number “112” in case of a fire emergency (See Figure 28).

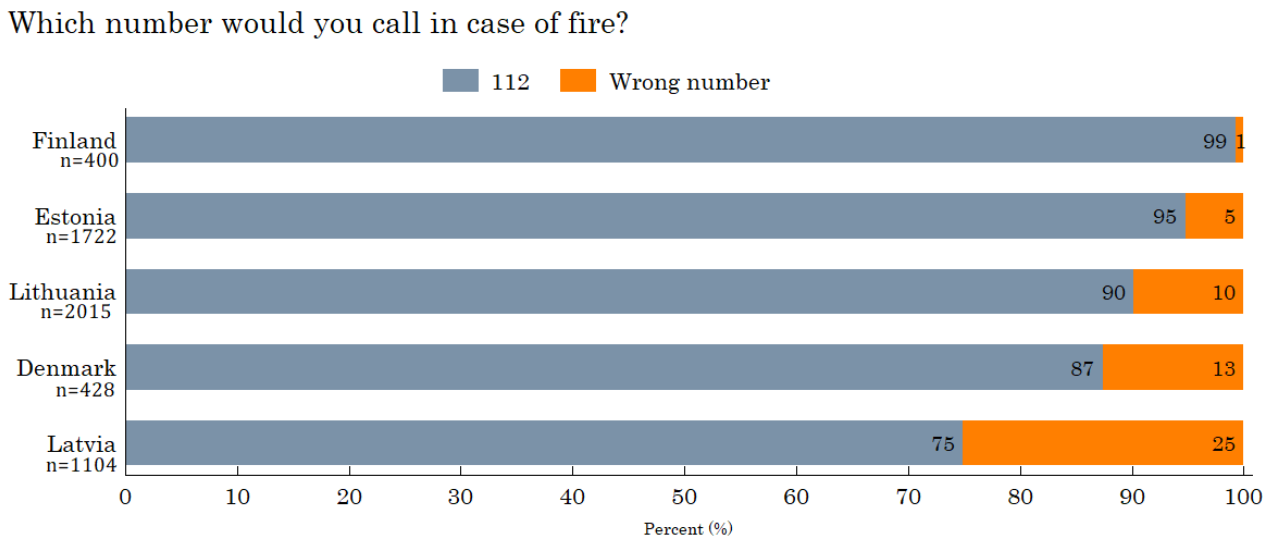

Figure 28. The number to call in case of fire

When asked "**Thinking back to two last years, have you come across any activity provided by a fire authority?"**. According to the survey, 75% of Estonian respondents have come across to activities provided by a fire authority, 55% of Latvian respondents have come across to activities provided by the fire authority while almost half (49%) of the Finnish respondents also came across such campaigns. Only 27% and 22% of Lithuanian and Danish respondents have come across the activities provided by the fire authority respectively (see Figure 29).

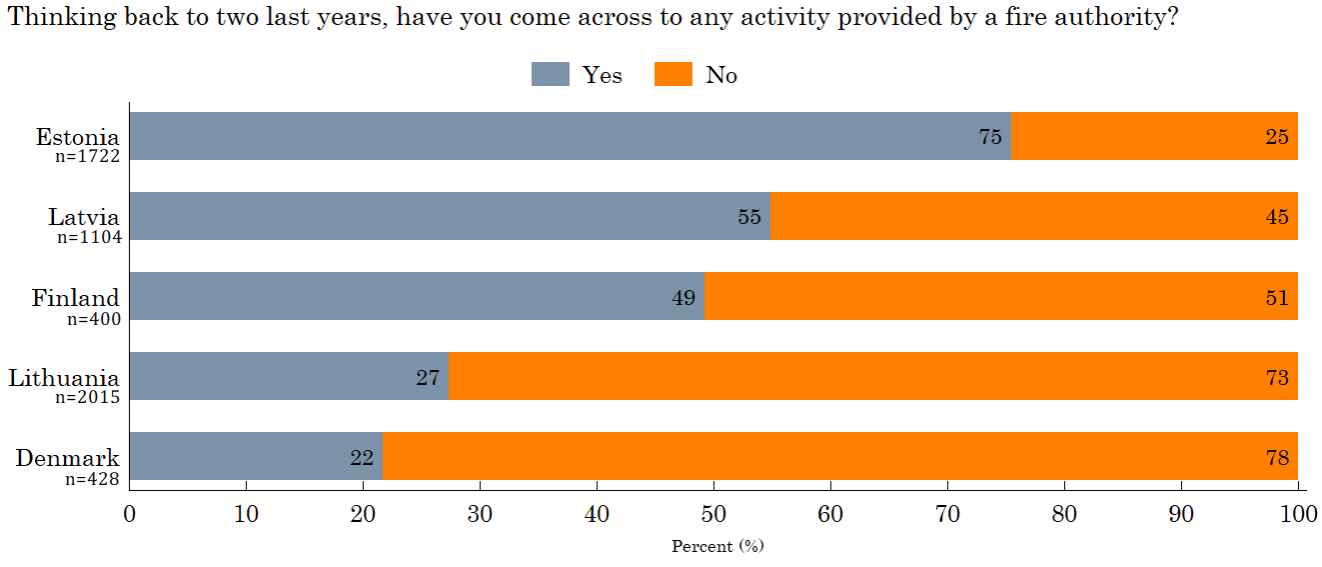

Figure 29. Activities provided by the Fire Authority

When asked "How long can a **sleeping person survive in case a fire starts** in the very same room?", 60% of Finnish respondents chose the **correct** answer that a sleeping person would survive for 5 minutes. 52% of Danish respondents also chose the correct answer and exactly half (50%) of Estonian

study participants picked the right answer of 5 minutes while just 36% and 30% of Lithuanian and Latvian chose the right answer respectively.

38% of Finnish, 37% of Estonian and Lithuanian each, 31% of Danish and 26% of Latvian respondent chose the incorrect answer while 44% of Latvian, 26% of Lithuanian, 15 % of Danish, 13% of Estonian and just 3% of Finnish respondents find it difficult to answer the time a sleeping person would survive in case a fire starts in the very same room (See Figure 30).

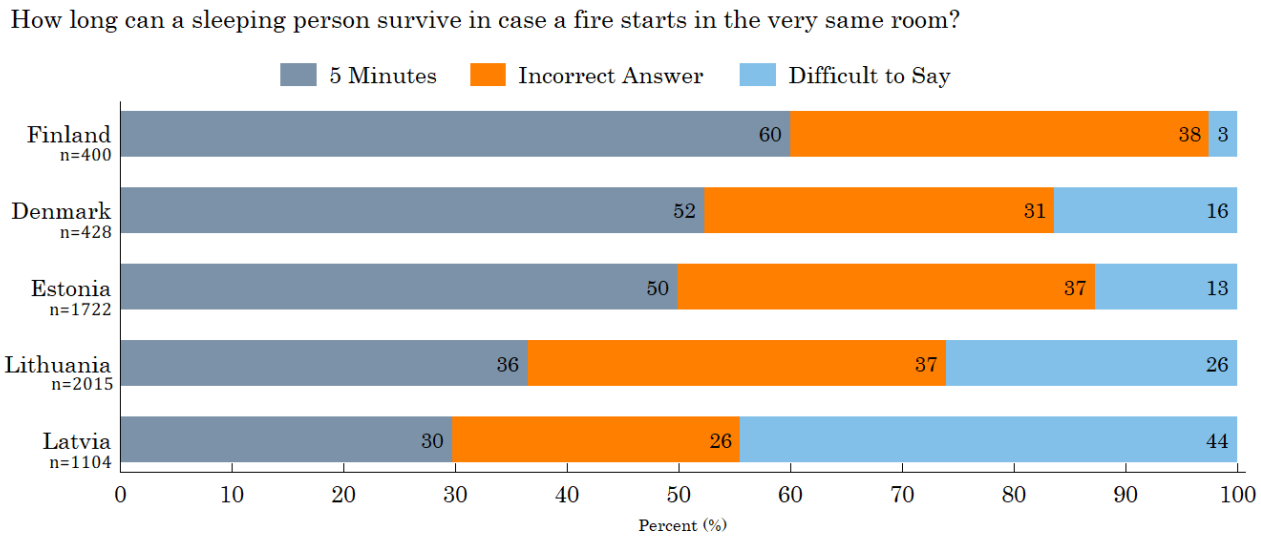

Figure 30. Survival in case of fire

3. ANALYSIS OF RESULT

For a better understanding of the main results obtained in the previous section, an index, ranking the five countries is created. The index is calculated using thirteen questions from the survey which explains the attitude and current situation of fire safety among the five countries studied. All the thirteen questions are broadly divided into four groups: Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Prevention, sample weights also have been incorporated in the study in order to have appropriate representation of all the respondents.

Each country is ranked on the basis of score they received out of 100 on the basis of thirteen questions (see Appendix for questions). Finland is ranked at the first spot with 65 points, followed by Estonia with 60 points while Denmark is at the third position with 55 points. Lithuania and Latvia have scored a relatively low score, Lithuania just got 37 out of 100, while Latvia managed to score just 31 and is ranked at the bottom (see Figure 31). In this analysis, we will have a closer look at the performance of different groups based by gender, settlement type, age groups, education level, income level, etc.

To test the statistical significance of the results, two different statistical tests are performed, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test or Kruskal Wallis test. Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test is a non-parametric analog to the independent samples t-test and can be used when there is no assumption that the dependent variable is a normally distributed interval variable and the Kruskal Wallis test is used when there is one independent variable with two or more levels and an ordinal dependent variable.

The result for the test of statistical significance of all the following grouping variables in five countries turned out to be significant which means that there is a statistically significant difference between the underlying distributions, for example for the index based on the gender, when tested the result is statistically significant which means that the index score for males in country A and the index score for females in country A have a statistically significant difference.

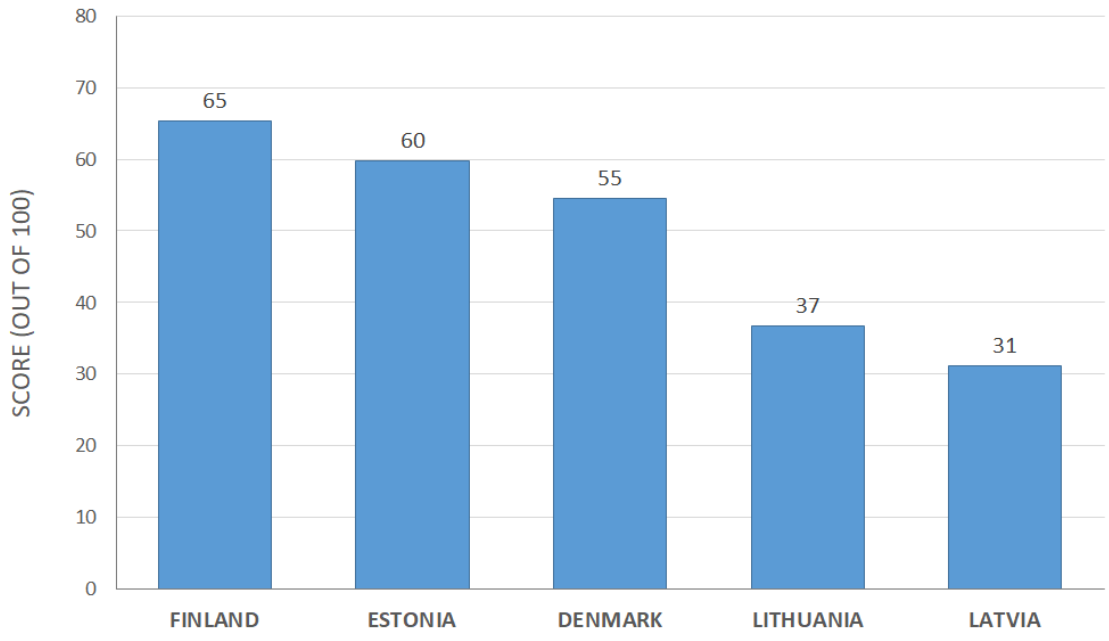

Figure 21. Overall Scores and Ranking

Figure 32 shows the **gender-based index**, where two additional indices are created – one for males and another one for females and plotted along with the general index. It can be seen in the figure that scores for males are higher than for females in all five countries. The gender-specific ranking has only a slight variation in comparison with the general ranking except in Estonia. In terms of ranking of males, Estonia is 3 points behind Finland while in general ranking the difference is 5, which is due to the reason that the difference between the score of males and females is the highest in Estonia. Denmark and Lithuania have the least gender-based difference.

The major reason for the disparity between gender in Estonia is because of differences in the knowledge-related questions about fire safety. For example, when asked about their competence in using the fire extinguisher, only 20% of the Estonian women said they know how to use it while 60% of the Estonian men replied that they know how to use it. In Finland the figure stands at 35 for women and 76 for men, there is also a significant difference in Lithuania and Latvia. In Denmark, it is the opposite case – the proportion of Danish women who can use fire extinguisher exceed the proportion of Danish men. Lack of knowledge can also be seen with regards to the question regarding how long a sleeping person can survive in a fire if the fire broke out in the same room, there is a gap of almost 20% in both Finland and Estonia while Lithuania and Latvia have significant differences and Denmark is again the other way round.

When asked "have you or someone else swept the chimneys of your heating system in the last two years?", only half of the Danish women respondents said "yes", while the proportion of Danish men respondents stands at 71%.

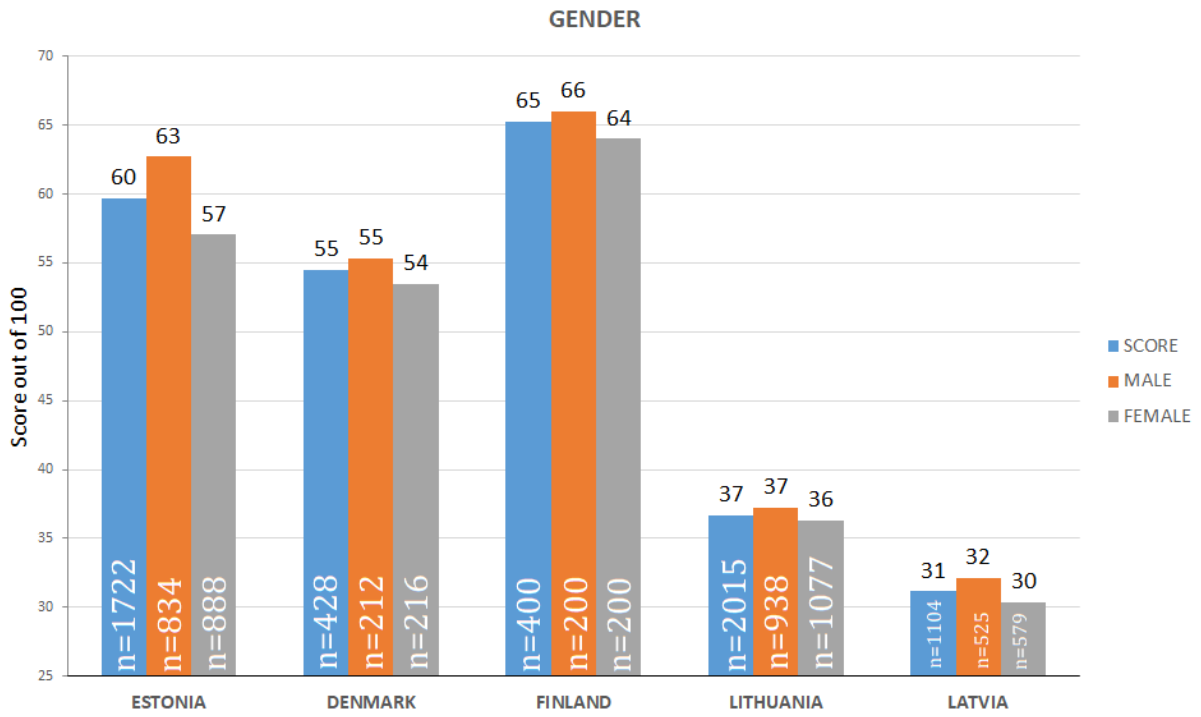

Figure 32. Gender-Based Analysis

Figure 33 shows the index based on the type of settlement in which the respondent resides. Type of settlement is divided into four groups which are a city, suburb, small town and rural area. It is quite apparent from the figure that the city area in all the countries is doing relatively worse than the general trends, there

is a difference of 5 points each in Estonia and Finland. The main reason is the low score in preventive parameters which includes discussions regarding fire safety and sweeping of chimneys, overall in preventive parameters Estonian residents from city scored 18 out of 30 while on general level it is 20 out of 30, the figure in Finland stands at 16 in city and 18 in general out of 30 respectively, in Lithuania 11 in city and 13 in general out of 30 respectively and in Latvia just 8 in city and 11 overall out of 30 respectively.

The performance of small towns is also in contrast with the general trends, the reason for this difference in Estonia is due to relatively low scores in the parameters of attitude, behavior and preventive related scores. For example, only 22% in Estonian small-town residents consider fire extinguisher to be important (34% in general), only 55% consider smoke detector to be important (76% in general), only 16% have fire extinguisher at home (33% in general) and only 70% have swept their chimneys in the last two years in comparison with overall figure which is 88%.

In Denmark, the low score is caused by the low results in preventive measures. Just 48% of the small towners have swept their chimneys in last two years while on a general level it is 61% and also just 20% of the population have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands for 37% for all respondents. The score of Estonian and Denmark for small town index equals to 53.

The suburbs of Estonia and Denmark are doing relatively better than the rest of the country, in Estonia, the score in knowledge and attitude parameters is relatively better than the rest of the country and in Denmark, the score in behavior parameters is better than rest of the country.

Rural area in all the four countries (no data for Lithuania) is doing better than the other regions. In Estonia, the index score for the rural area is 65 in contrast with 60 overall. Good performance in all four categories of questions led to this gap of 5 points, 43% and 83% of the rural people thinks that the fire extinguisher and smoke detector is important in comparison with the general level of 34% and 76% respectively. 44% and 45% in rural areas said that they have a fire extinguisher in their home and know how to use it in contrast to 33% and 39% respectively saying the same on a general level. Similarly, a relatively large proportion of people have discussed fire safety and controlled smoke detector in rural areas.

In Denmark, 77% of the rural people think fire extinguisher is important in comparison with the general level of just 51%. 69% and 71% in rural areas said that they have a fire extinguisher in their home and know how to use one, respectively, in contrast to 44% and 61% saying the same on a general level. In Finland, the gap is between general score and rural score is 6 points, the main reasons are same for Estonia and Finland but the major contributing factor are the following questions – 66% of rural people think fire extinguisher is important as opposed to just 40% on the general level, 72% have fire extinguisher in rural area in comparison with just 45% in general and 60% rural people said that they had discussion related to fire safety while on general level it is 48% of the respondents.

Rural respondents in Latvia are also doing better in attitude and preventive parameters, for example, 34% and 33% of rural Latvians consider fire extinguisher and smoke detector as important respectively as opposed to just 22% and 21% on the general level. Also, 37% of rural people said that they had a discussion related to fire safety while on a general level it is just 28% of the respondents. In Lithuania, there is not much difference in the scores of different types of settlement.

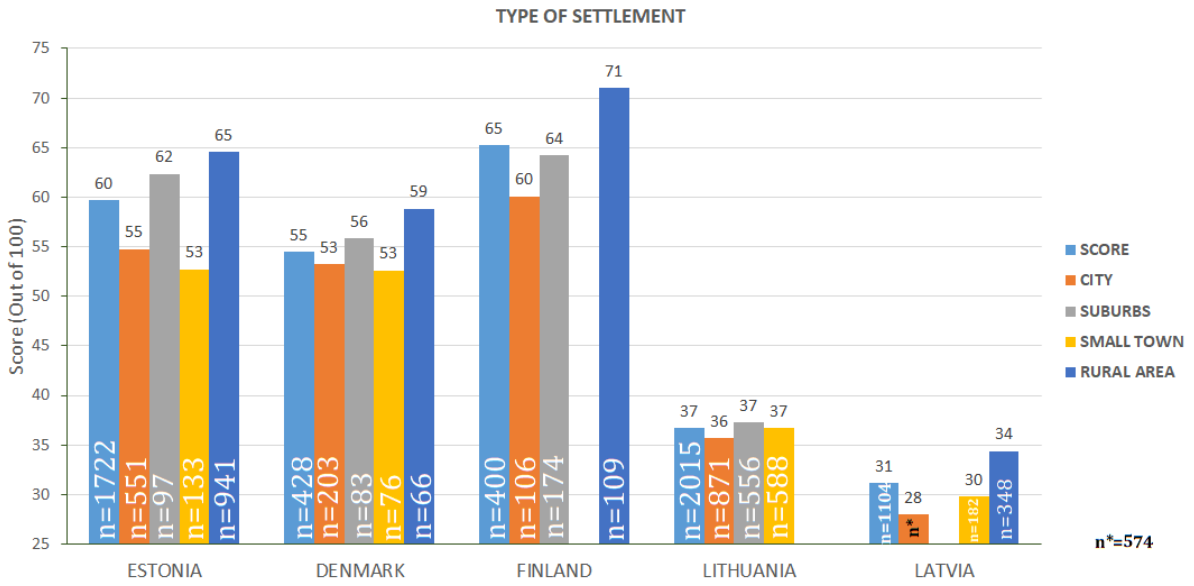

Figure 33. Index based on different type of settlement

Figure 34 shows the index based on different age groups. There are three different age groups – youth, adults and retired people.

Retired people are not performing at par with other age groups in Estonia and Denmark, the reason is broadly due to knowledge and behavior related questions. Just 78% and 26% of retired Estonian can recognize the smoke detector alarm and use fire extinguisher respectively with the national average for the same being 84% and 39% respectively. Also, just 10% of retired Estonian are willing to receive information related to fire safety while on a general level the proportion is 15%. In Denmark, only 44% of the retired people answered correctly about the time a person can survive in case of a fire, on a general level it is 56%. Only 48% and 74% of the retired Danish people identified the sound of smoke detector alarm and said that smoke detector is important respectively in contrast with general level with 58% and 82% respectively.

Working people of Denmark and Finland are doing better than the general population by two points in both the countries. In Denmark the major factor is the relatively good score in knowledge, behavior and attitude parameters, for example, 94% of the Danish working respondent think that smoke detector is important while on the general level it is just 82%. In Finland, the relatively high score is due to the high score in attitude, behavior and preventive parameters, for example, 55% of the Finnish respondents said that they had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 48% on the general level. There is no significant difference in the performance of adults in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from the general level.

Youth in every country except Estonia is doing worse than the general trend. The performance in Estonia is identical with the general one. In Denmark, the reason for low scores is behaviour and preventive parameters, only 67% of Danish youth said that smoke detector is installed in their home in contrast to 81% on the general level. In Finland there is a drop of 6 points to 59 from general score of 65, relatively low score in all the four parameters led to this result, just 46% of Finnish youth answered correctly about the time a sleeping person can survive in case of a fire while on a general level the figure is 61%. 24% and 32% of Finnish youth said fire extinguisher is important and they have it respectively while in general, it is 40% and 45%. Only 4% youth are interested in receiving fire safety information while on general level-12% are interested and just 34% said that they had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 48% on the

general level. The low score in Lithuania can be attributed to knowledge-based parameters while in Latvia it is a mix of knowledge, preventive and behaviour parameters.

One important thing to note here is that **ranking for the youth is not the same as the general ranking**. Estonia takes the top spot and Finland slide down to the second while the rest of the order remains the same.

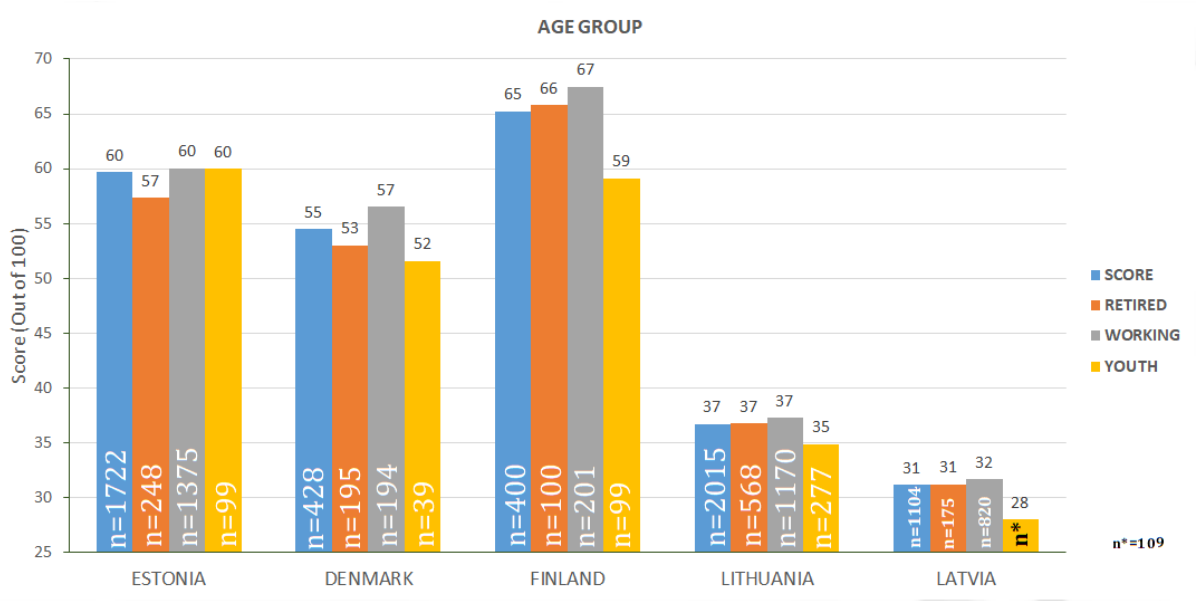

Figure 34. Index based on different age group

Figure 35 show the index on the basis of **nationality**, it can be seen that the native population (ethnically Estonian people in Estonia, Latvian people in Latvia and Finnish people in Finland) is doing well in all the three countries, it is important to note that the number of non-native respondents in Denmark is less than 30 so the result is not statistically significant, and this fact is denoted by a star(*) on Denmark non-native index, the same symbology is maintained throughout the report. The report does not focus on the result obtained with an insignificant amount of respondents (n<30) as just a single of outlier can lead to misinterpretation.

The non-native in Estonia and Latvia who are primarily ethnic Russian are doing relatively worse off in comparison with the general trend. There is a difference of 11 and 7 points respectively in the index of non-native Estonian and Latvian in comparison with natives. The low score among Estonian non-native is due to the overall poor performance in all the four parameters. Just 42% of non-native Estonian answered correctly about the time a sleeping person can survive in case of a fire while the 52% of native Estonian answered correctly. 22% and 63% of non-natives answered that they think a fire extinguisher and smoke detector is important respectively while natives answered the same with 40% and 82% respectively. When asked if they have a fire extinguisher and smoke detectors at their home, non-native – 18% and 85%, respectively, while natives – 40% and 92%, respectively, and just 51% of non-native said that they had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 66% natives. 73% of non-natives have swept their chimneys, while 91% of natives swept their chimney.

The low score in Latvia is also due to the same reasons. 15% and 13% of non-natives hold the opinion that a fire extinguisher and smoke detector are important respectively while natives answered for the same with

26% and 27% respectively. When asked if they have a fire extinguisher at their home, non-natives – 8% and natives – 17%, respectively, and just 21% of non-native said that they had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 32% natives and 69% of non-natives have swept their chimneys while 82% of the natives did it.

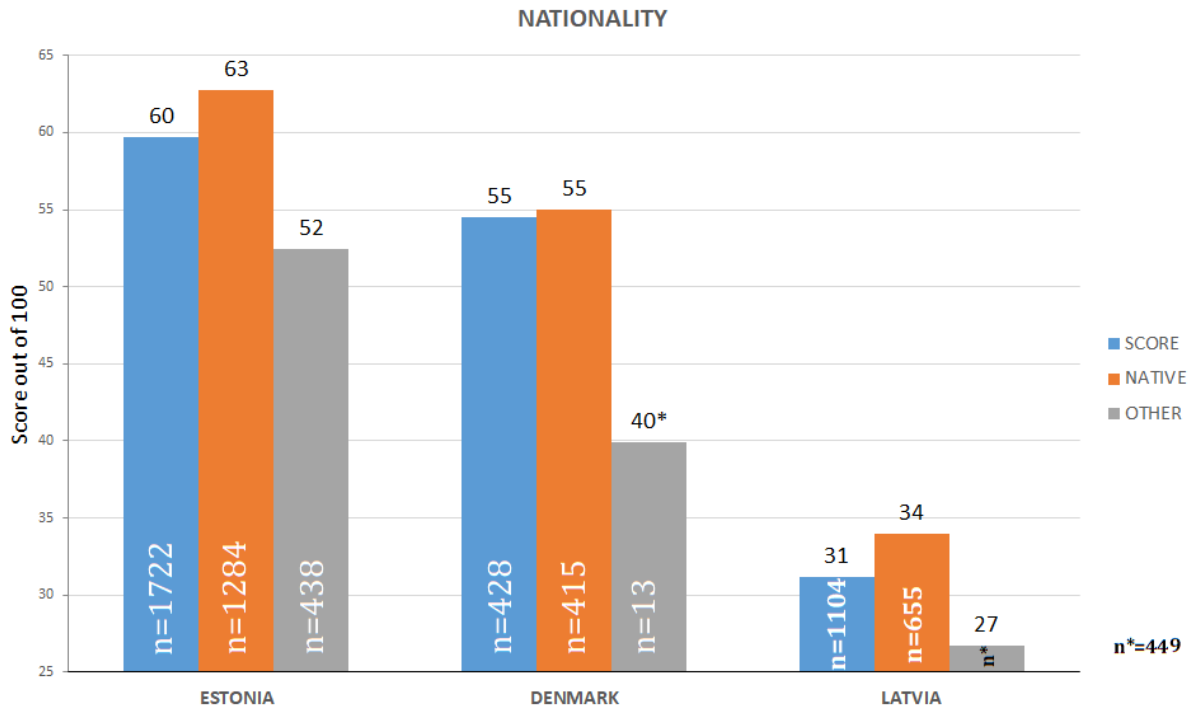

Figure 35. Index based on Nationality
*Number of respondents, n<30.

Figure 36 shows the index based on the main language of communication of the respondents. The major difference can be seen between the native (Estonian/Latvian speaker of Estonia and Latvia) and the minority Russian speaker in both of the countries. There is again the difference of 11 and 7 points between the native speaker and non-native speaker in Estonian and Latvia, respectively. The low score among Estonian Russian speaker is due to the overall poor performance in all the four parameters. Just 41% of non-Estonian speakers answered correctly about the time a sleeping person can survive in case of a fire, while 52% of the native Estonian speaker answered it correctly. 76% of non-Estonian speaker recognized the sound of smoke detector alarm while 88% Estonian speaker recognized it. 21% and 63% of non-native speaker said that a fire extinguisher and smoke detector is important, while the native Estonian speaker answered for the same with 40% and 82%. When asked if they have a fire extinguisher and smoke detectors at their home, non-native Estonian speakers – 18% and 85%, respectively, while native speaker – 39% and 92%, respectively, and just 49% of non-native speakers said that they had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 66% native speaker. Just 73% of the non-native speaker has swept their chimneys, while 91% of the native speaker has done that.

The low score in Latvia is also due to almost the same reasons. Just 21% of the Latvian Russian speaker recognized smoke alarm while 31% of Latvian speaker did. 12% and 11% of non-native speaker said that a fire extinguisher and smoke detector is important while the native speaker answered the same with 28% and 28% respectively. When asked if they have a fire extinguisher and smoke detector at their home,

nonnative speaker – 8% and 7% respectively, while native speaker – 16% and 11% respectively and just 20% of non-native speaker said that they had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 32% native speaker. Just 70% of non-native speakers have swept their chimneys while 81% of the native speaker has swept their chimneys.

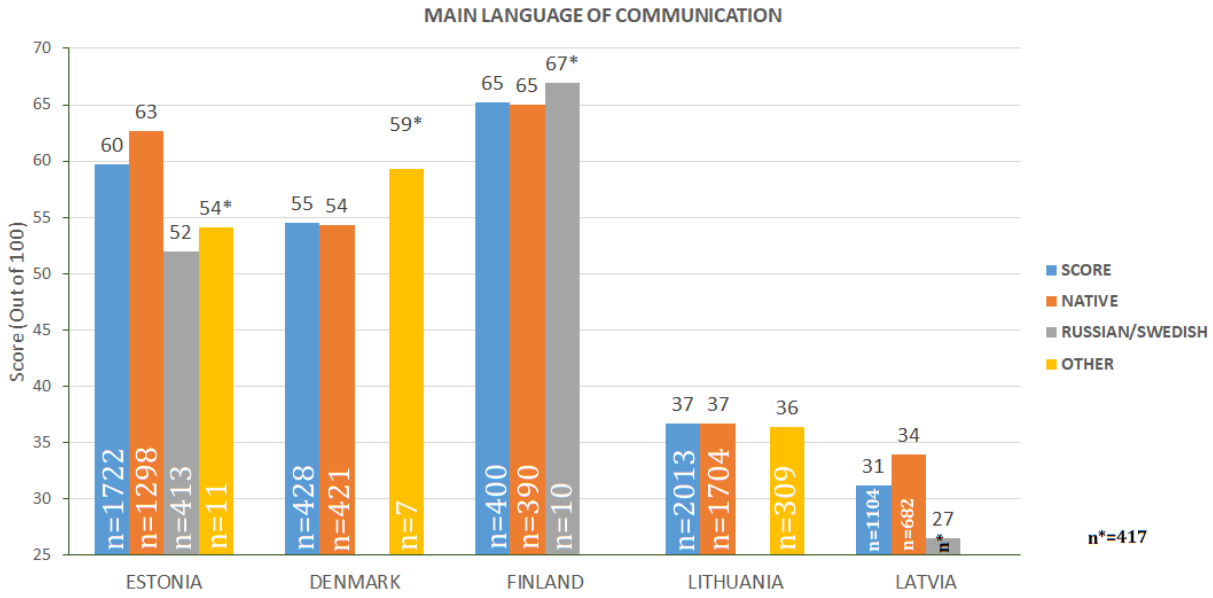

Figure 36. Index based on the main language of Communication
*Number of respondents, n<30

Figure 37 is the index based on the different size of the family, from the first view of the graph it can establish that the respondents who have at least two family members in their household are doing as good as the general level or better. But the significant result is the poor performance of one-member households in all the five countries.

One-member family which generally consist of working individuals and retired people has significantly low scores in all the five countries. In Estonia, it can be attributed to the poor performance in knowledge, behavior and preventive parameters. For example, on general level, 39% of Estonian know how to use fire extinguisher while just 28% of one-member households knows. When asked about the importance of fire extinguisher and smoke detector in their home, on a general level the response is 34% and 76% respectively while 1-member family said 22% and 61% respectively. When asked if there is a fire extinguisher and smoke detector in their home, on a general level the response is 33% and 90% respectively while 1-member family said 14% and 83% respectively. Just 44% of 1-member family have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands for 54% for all the respondents.

In Denmark, on a general level, 61% of Danish know how to use fire extinguisher while just 51% of 1-member family knows. The proportion of people in Denmark who know the fire emergency number “112“ is 86%, but only 68% 1-member family knows this number. Just 65% of one-member family thinks the smoke detector is important while 86% of the Danish respondents thinks the same. The most crucial part is the preventive parameter where there less frequent discussion regarding fire safety in 1-member Danish family and number of 1-member family who swept the chimney are drastically low in comparison with an average Danish respondent.

The Finnish low score is due to poor performance in behaviour and preventative parameters. For example, just 23% of 1-member family has fire extinguisher while in general 45% of Finnish people have it. Similarly, as in Denmark, the most crucial part is the preventive parameter where there is quite a few discussion regarding fire safety in 1-member Finnish family and number of 1-member family who swept the chimney are drastically low in comparison with an average Finnish respondent.

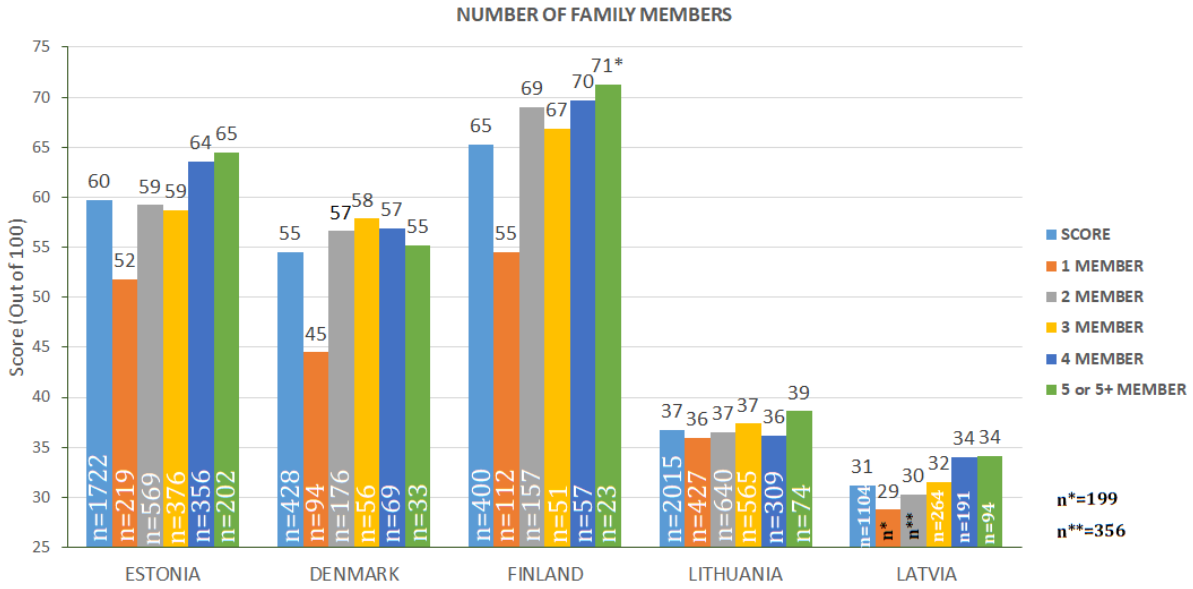

Figure 37. Index based on family members
*Number of respondents, n<30

Figure 38 shows the index based on the type of dwelling the respondents reside in. The first view of the graph suggests that single-family house is doing quite better than the national average while the dwelling with multiple families is performing poorly (except in Lithuania) in comparison with the single-family house or with general average.

Respondents residing in single family house in Estonia are doing well in all the four parameters, for example, 47% of respondents in single family houses in Estonia knows how to use a fire extinguisher opposed to just 39% on average. When asked about the importance of fire extinguisher and smoke detector the national average is just 34% and 76% respectively while the Estonian respondents in single family houses responded with 54% and 87% respectively. 60% of single-family households have fire extinguisher while on a general level it is just 33%. Just 63% of single-family household have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the general figure stands for 54% for all the respondents. Single-family houses Finland is also doing exceptionally well, for example, 63% and 74% of the respondent from Finnish single-family houses thinks that fire extinguisher is important, and they have fire extinguisher respectively while on the general level the figure stands at just 40% and 45% respectively. Also, the discussion regarding fire safety took place in 66% of single-family houses opposed to just 48% of houses in general.

Single-family houses in Latvia is doing quite well, this is the highest index point (38) Latvia scored among all the sub-indices. The main factors are when asked about the importance of fire extinguisher and smoke detector the national average is just 22% and 21% respectively while single-family households responded with 36% and 30% respectively. 30% and 17% of single-family houses have a fire extinguisher and smoke

detector installed while on a general level it just 13% and 9%, respectively. The proportion of chimney which was swept – 88% in the last two years and controlled the working condition of smoke detector – 11% in the single-family household but on a general level, the figure is 78% and just 4% respectively. Also, the discussion regarding fire safety took place in 40% of single-family houses opposed to just 28% of houses in general.

In semi-detached houses with less than 8 apartments, Denmark has scored quite a low score. The major reason that only 40% of people in apartment know how to use a fire extinguisher compared to the national average of 61%. 41% and 34% of people in semi-detached apartment believe that fire extinguisher is important and have it respectively while on a general level it is 51% and 44% respectively. Also, 68% and 60% people in apartment think smoke detector is important and have it installed respectively while on a general level it is 82% and 81% respectively. In contrast, Lithuania is actually doing better in semi-detached apartments largely due to the fact that 46% of the respondents in the apartment have a smoke detector in comparison with just 31% on the national level.

In apartments blocks with more than 8 apartments, every country is performing poorly. In Estonia, the proportion of people in this apartment who thinks that fire extinguisher is important and have it, is 19% and 14% respectively compared to 34% and 33% on general level. Also just 67% of apartment blocks respondents have swept their chimneys while on a national level 88% of Estonian respondents did.

The reason in Denmark is as follows, just 64% of apartment people know the fire emergency number while on a general level it is 86%. Also, just 1% of the people in apartment blocks in Denmark are interested in receiving information regarding fire safety and just 17% had a discussion regarding fire safety in an apartment opposed to an average of 37% nationally.

In Finland the proportion of people in apartment blocks who thinks that fire extinguisher is important and have it, is 16% each, respectively compared to 40% and 45%, respectively, on a general level. Also, just 74% of apartment folks have swept their chimneys while on national level 89% Finnish swept their chimneys. Just 32% had a discussion regarding fire safety in an apartment in oppose to an average of 48% nationally. In both Lithuania and Latvia, the score is low in these apartment block largely because a fewer number of people swept their chimneys.

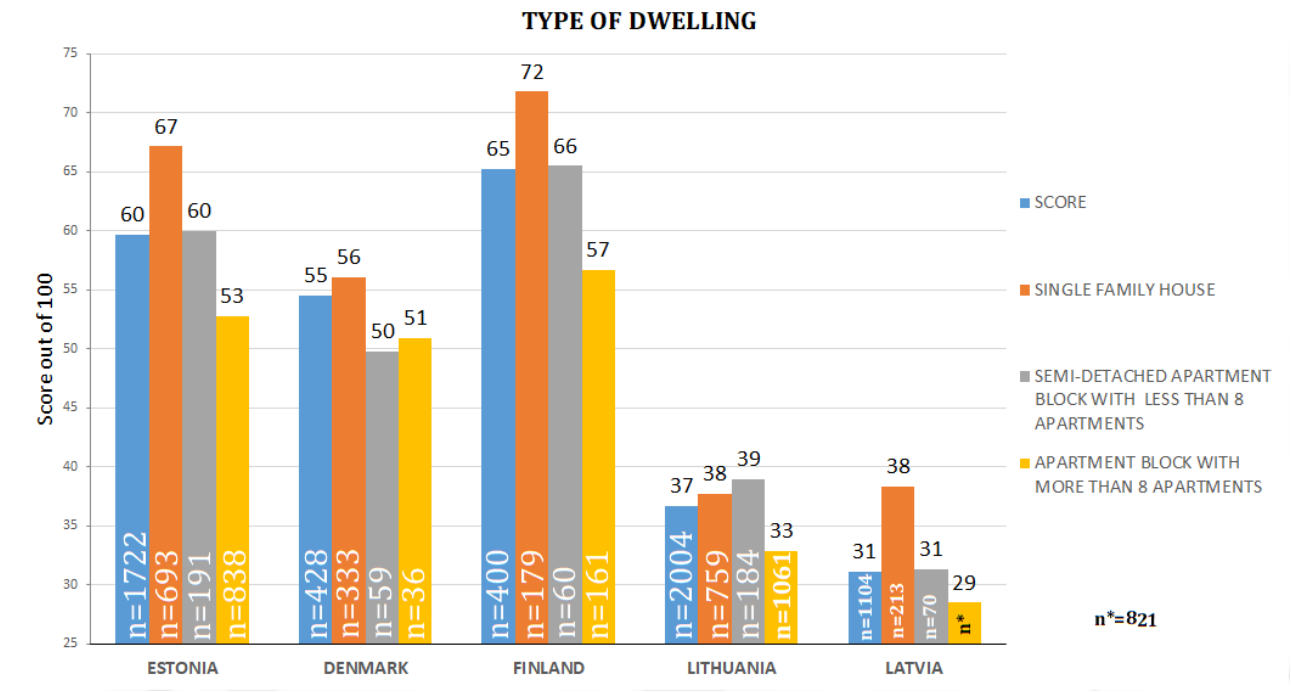

Figure 38. Index based on Type of Home

Figure 39 depicts the index based on the employment status of the respondents. As almost half of the respondents in every country is a wage worker, so there is no very significant divergence from the general level of the index. Except for Estonia in all four countries, self-employed respondents have performed better than the national average. In Finland, the score reached 75, which is the highest score achieved throughout the study by any country in any group.

Self-employed people in Finland have scored comparatively better. 63% and 65% of self-employed Finnish respondents have said that fire extinguisher is important and also have it at their home respectively opposed to 40% and 45% on a general level. The discussion regarding fire safety took place in 84% of self-employed households compared to just 48% of households in general. 97% of self-employed people swept their chimney in last two year while on a general level it is just 89%. 61% of self-employed respondents have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands for 46% for all the Finnish respondents.

Latvian self-employed respondents also did quite well. 49% of self-employed correctly recognized the sound of a fire detector alarm compared to just 27% on the general level. Also, 89% of self-employed respondent knew the correct fire emergency contact details in comparison to just 75% overall. But the major difference is in behavior parameter where 27% and 18% have a fire extinguisher at their home and smoke detector installed respectively in oppose to just 13% and 9% overall.

Unemployed respondents in Estonia have a low score because of their response to two major drawbacks which are – more smoking is done indoors and less discussion about fire safety in the households. A retiree in Estonia have scored two points less because of the relatively lower score in every four parameters but retirees in Denmark have failed to recognize the sound of smoke detector significantly and also tend to undermine the importance of smoke detector.

Students in Estonia, Denmark, and Lithuania have performed at par with the general trend but there is a significant gap in Finland and Latvia. In Finland, just 48% of the student answered correctly about the time a sleeping person can survive in case of a fire while on a general level it is 61%. 24% and 27% of Finnish student think fire extinguisher is important and have it at their home respectively while on a general level it is 40% and 45%. Just 22% of Finnish student had a discussion regarding fire safety in an in oppose to an average of 48% generally. Just 21% of Finnish respondents have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands for 46% for all the Finnish respondents.

Latvian student also scored quite low. Just 13% of the students answered correctly about the time a sleeping person can survive in case of a fire while on a general level it is 30%. Just 10% of the students know how to use a fire extinguisher while the national average is 26%. Just 57% of students swept their chimney in comparison to 78% nationally and lastly not even a single Latvian student controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands for 4% for all the Latvian respondents in general.

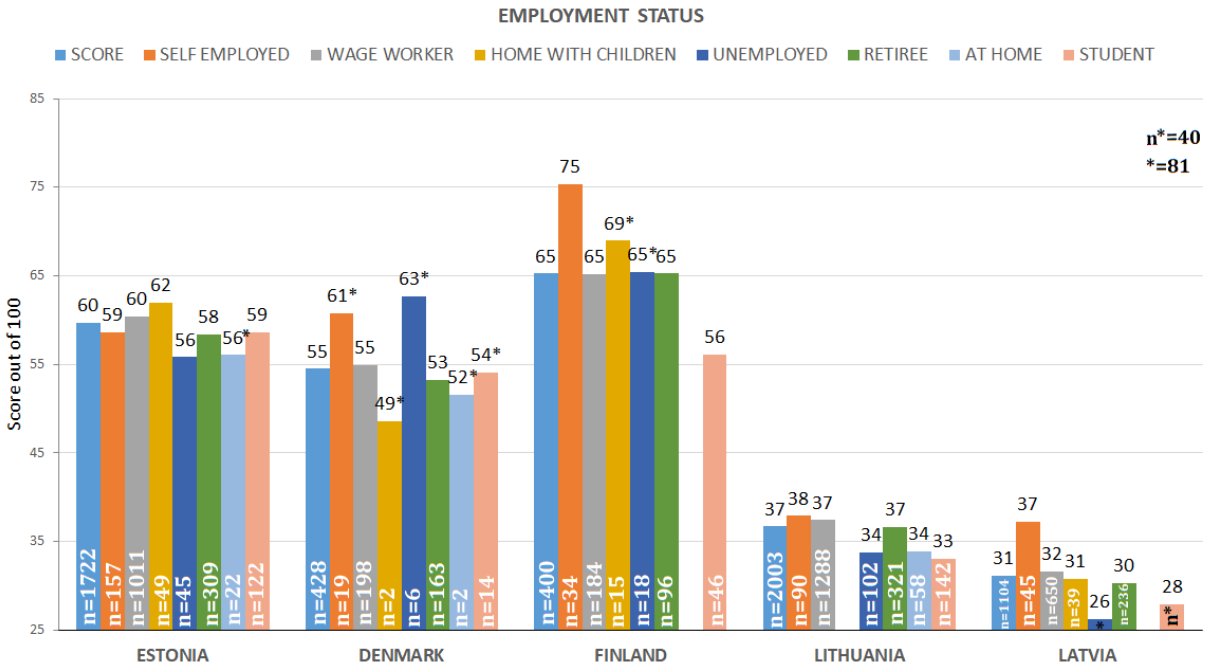

Figure 39. Index based on employment status
*Number of respondents, n<30

Figure 40 depicts the index based on education level, respondents with high school or vocational education are at par with the general level of the index. Respondents with elementary education have a relatively low score in Estonia and a relatively high score in Finland. The relatively low score in Estonia can be explained with poor performance in knowledge and behaviour parameters and the high score in Finland can be solely attributed to the preventive parameters, for example, 52% of Finnish respondents with elementary education had a discussion regarding fire safety opposed to average of just 48% nationally; and 57% of Finnish respondents with elementary education controlled the working condition of their smoke detector in comparison with just 46% on a general level.

Respondents with a basic education in Denmark and Latvia have lower scores. In Latvia, just 20% of the respondents with basic education recognized the sound of a smoke detector alarm while 27% recognized it

on the national level. 8% and 3% of Latvian respondents with basic education have a fire extinguisher and smoke detector installed in their home respectively in comparison to 13% and 9% on a general level respectively. Just 21% of Latvian respondents with basic education had a discussion regarding fire safety while the national average is 28%. Also, a number of Latvian respondents with basic education tend to smoke more inside the house. In case of Denmark, just 60% of Danish respondents with basic education have a smoke detector installed in their home opposed to 81% in general and also higher number of Danish respondents with basic education tends to smoke indoors. 12% of Danish respondents with basic education get their chimney swept by a professional in while on a general level it is 37%. 12% of Danish respondents with basic education have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands at 27% for all the Danish respondents.

61% of self-employed respondents have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the figure stands for 46% for all the Finnish respondents.

For the respondents with higher education, the score is more than the general level in Denmark, Lithuania, and Latvia while lower in Estonia and Finland. In Estonia, the reason is simply the proportion of respondents who have controlled the working condition of the smoke detector, which is 48% in comparison to the general level of 54%. In Finland, the first reason is the same as Estonia, where Finnish respondents with higher education who controlled the working condition of their smoke detector is 38% opposed to the general level of 46% and just 49% of Finnish respondent with higher education knows how to use a fire extinguisher opposed to 56% in general.

Danish respondents with higher education have scored very well, for example, 91% of Danish respondents with higher education have smoke detector installed in their home opposed to 81% in general and 87% of Danish respondents with higher education do nots smoke indoors while the national average is 76%. 47% of Danish respondents with higher education had a discussion regarding fire safety while the national average is 37% and 74% of Danish respondents with higher education swept their chimneys while on average just 61% of Danes did it.

In Lithuania, 39% of Lithuanian respondents with higher education have a smoke detector installed in their home in comparison to just 31% in general and 68% of Lithuanian respondent with higher education do not smoke indoors while the national average is 56%. Also, 54% of Lithuanian respondents with higher education can recognize the sound of smoke detector alarm opposed to 49% on the general level. In Latvia, 26% and 14% of the respondent with higher education said that smoke detector is important, and have it installed, respectively, in comparison to just 21% and 9%, respectively. 73% of Latvian respondents with higher education do not smoke indoors while the national average is just 59%.

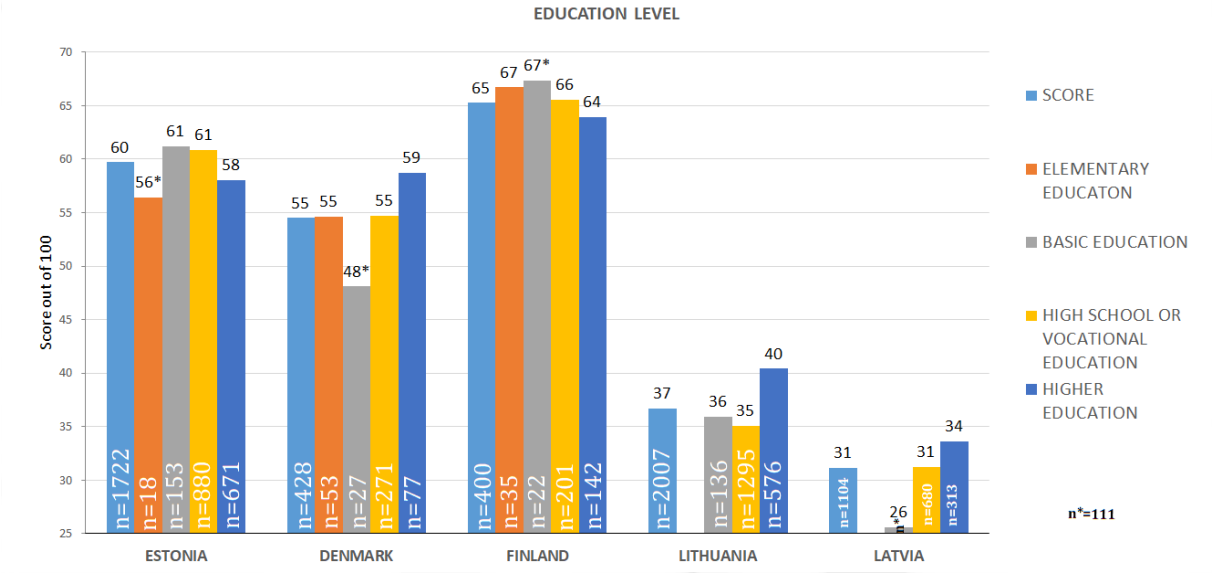

Figure 30. Index based on Education level
*Number of respondents, n<30

Figure 41 shows the index calculated on the basis of different income levels. There are five income levels (level 5 is the highest income, Lithuania just have 4 level with level 4 being the highest), there are also people who refused to answer this question or did not disclose their income level. Estonia is the country with least variation on the score of different income level respondents, while Finland shows a positive relationship between income level and score, as the income increases the score increases in the range of 54 to 72. The number of respondents in Denmark with the income level of 1, 2, 3 and 4 are very insignificant so the result plotted on the figure is statistically insignificant. Lithuania and Latvia show a zig-zag pattern.

In Finland, the score for respondents with level-1 income is quite low and it is due to the poor performance in all the four parameters, for example, the proportion of level-1 income Finnish respondents who can use a fire extinguisher is just 39% opposed to 56% in general. 26% and 25% is the proportion of level-1 income Finnish respondents, who said that a fire extinguisher is important and have it available at their home in comparison to the general average of 40% and 45%, respectively. But the parameter where level-1 income Finnish respondent performed miserably is prevention, just 16% of level-1 income Finnish respondent had a discussion about fire safety in comparison with 48% overall. 78% of level-1 income Finnish respondent swept their chimney and 28% controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while for the same the general level is 89% and 46% respectively. Latvian level-1 income respondent also performed badly in behavior parameter, for example, not a single respondent has a fire extinguisher in their home.

The ranking for respondents with level-1 income changes, Estonia takes the first spot replacing Finland.

Level-2 Income Finnish respondents did better than the one with level-1 income nonetheless, it is less than the Finnish average. Level-2 Income Lithuanian respondents perform worse than the one with level-1 income group, for example, just 25% of them have a smoke detector installed as opposed to the national average of 31%.

The score of level-4 income level Finnish, Lithuanian and Latvian respondents improved because of their better performance in behaviour and preventive parameters, for example, 100% of level 4 Income Finnish respondents have a smoke detector installed and do not smoke indoor opposed to 98% and 99%, respectively. Also, 57% have a fire extinguisher in their home in comparison to just 44% on the general level. 68% had a discussion related to fire safety and 92% controlled the working condition of the smoke detector while the general average is just 48% and 46% respectively. 38% of Lithuanian level-4 Income respondent have a smoke detector installed and 67% controlled the working order of their smoke detector in comparison to the general average of 31% and just 15% respectively. In Latvia, 87% of level-4 income level respondents have controlled the working order of the smoke detector compared to the general average of a meagre 4%.

As explained above the score of level-5 Finnish respondents is more than level-4 Finnish respondents and in Latvia, the score of level 5 income respondents remains almost the same as level 4 but now with a considerable good score in behavioral parameters.

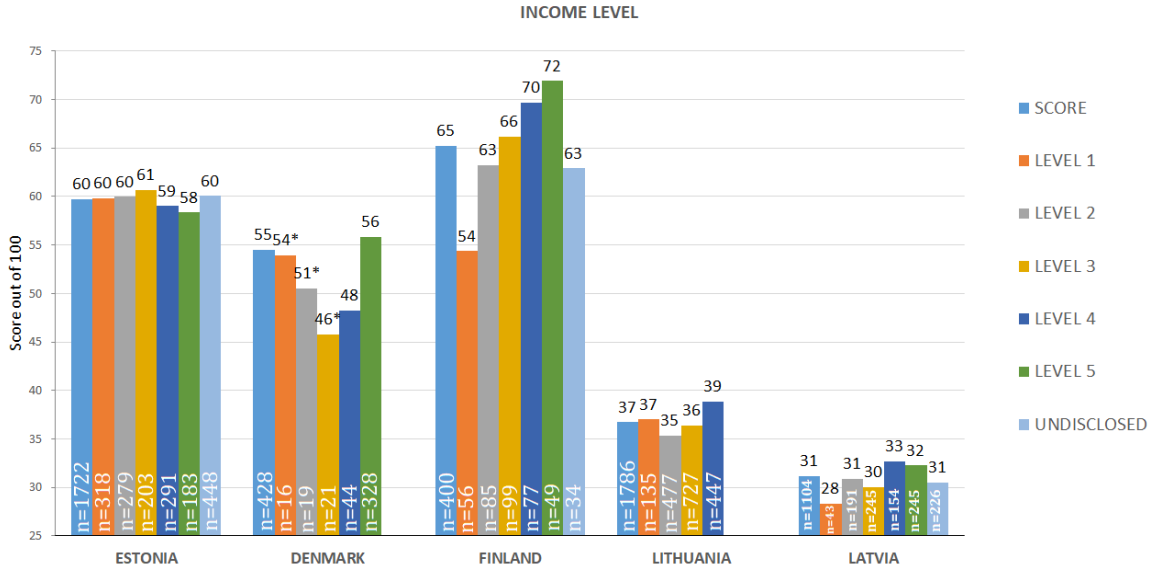

Figure 41. Index based on Income levels
*Number of respondents, n<30

Figure 42 shows the index on the basis of the presence of a kid aged between 5-15 years in the household. It is noticeable, that the households with children aged between 5-15 years old are scoring better in all five countries. As the proportion of family who has a child ranges from 20% in Finland to 33% in Estonia, the impact of the average score is not that much but the individual score of a household with children is quite high.

In Estonia, the index score for a family with a child is 64 in oppose to 60 in general and 58 for a household without a child aged 5-15. The factor affecting these results is the combination of the relatively good score in all the four parameters of knowledge, behavior, attitude, and prevention. For example, 53% of the respondents with child correctly answered the time a sleeping man can survive in case of a fire while 47% of the respondents without a child answered correctly and 42% of respondents with a child knows how to use fire extinguisher while for respondents without a child it is just 38%. In terms of attitude, 40% and 83% of Estonian respondents with child responded that fire extinguisher and smoke detector is important

respectively while the respondents with a child said 31% and 73% for the same, respectively. Also, 18% of the respondents with the child are interested in receiving information regarding fire safety opposed to just 14% of Estonian respondents without a child. 73% and 58% of the Estonian respondents with the child have discussed the fire safety in their household and have controlled the working condition of smoke detector respectively while the respondents without child did the same with just 56% and 53% respectively.

In Denmark, there is a gap of 5 points between the respondents with child and without a child. Similarly, as in Estonia, the difference is due to overall relatively good performance in all four parameters. For example, 66% of the respondents with a child correctly answered the time a sleeping man can survive in case of a fire while 52% of the respondents without a child answered correctly and 67% of the respondents with child can recognise the sound of a smoke detector alarm opposed to just 54% of the respondents without child aged 5-15. 54% and 85% of Danish respondents with child responded that a fire extinguisher and smoke detector is important respectively while the respondents with a child said 50% and 80% for the same respectively. Also, 82% of the Danish respondent with a child said that there is no smoker in the household while for the same question respondents without a child said 74%. 67% of the Danish respondents with the child have swept their chimney opposed to just 57% of the respondents without child aged 5-15.

In Finland the score for Finnish with a child is 70 while for the respondents without a child it is just 64. Similarly, as Estonia and Denmark, the disparity is due to the good performance in all the four parameters. For example, 64% of Finnish respondents with a child knows how to use a fire extinguisher while just 54% of Finnish respondent without a child is competent in using a fire extinguisher. 47% and 58% of respondents with child thinks that fire extinguisher and have one at their home respectively in oppose to just 39% and 42% respectively by Finnish respondents without a child. 77% and 93% of Finnish respondents with child had a discussion regarding fire safety in their home and swept their chimney respectively while on the other hand, the number for Finnish respondents without child stands at just 41% and 87% respectively. There is just a difference of 1 index point between Lithuanian families with a child or without one.

In Latvia, the difference of 4 points emerges from all the four parameters. For example, 82% of the Latvian respondents with a child knows which number to call in case of a fire, while just 72% of the Latvian respondents without a child knows which number to call. 25% of respondents with the child are interested in receiving more safety information while it just 19% for Latvian without a child. Also, 34% of Latvian respondents with child had a discussion in their home about the fire safety while just 25% of the Latvian respondents without a child had a discussion regarding fire safety in their household.

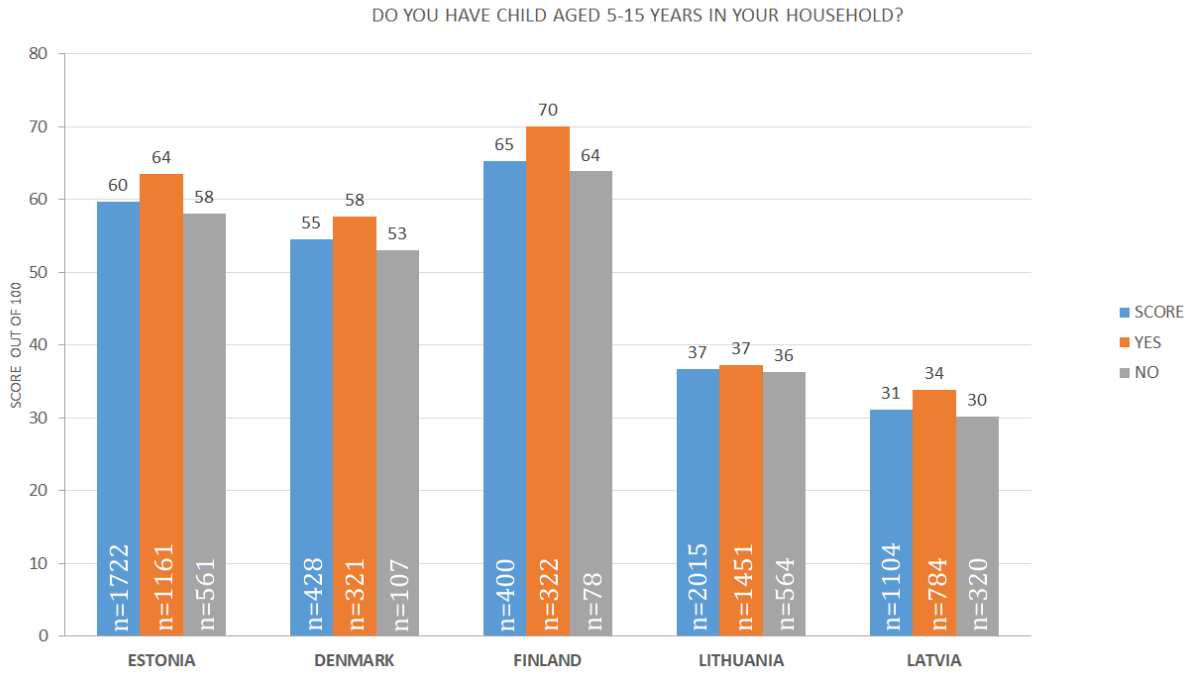

Figure 42. Index based on the presence of child ages 5-15 years.

4. APPENDIX

Questions used in the preparation of Index

	Knowledge
Index1	How long can a sleeping person survive in case a fire starts in the very same room?
Index2	Assuming you hear this sound [the smoke detector fire alarm will be played], what is the issue?
Index3	How do you assess your competence in using fire extinguisher?
Index4	Which number would you call in case of fire?
	Attitude
Index5	How do you assess the importance of fire extinguisher at your home?
Index6	How do you assess the importance of smoke detector at your home?
Index7	How interested are you in receiving information about fire safety, assuming this will be delivered from a preferred medium?
	Behaviour
Index8	Is there a fire extinguisher in your home?
Index9	Has smoke detector or other fire detection device been installed at the ceiling of your current home?
Index10	Do you, or someone from your household smoke sometimes inside?
	Prevention
Index11	If you think about the last YEAR, has the fire safety or how to act in case of the fire, been discussed at your home?
Index12	Have you or someone else swept the chimneys of your heating system in the last two years?
Index13	When you think about the last month (30 days), have you or someone from your household controlled the working condition of the smoke detector (pushing the test button)?

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON GENDER

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-MALE	Estonia-FEMALE	Denmark	Denmark-MALE	Denmark-FEMALE	Finland	Finland-MALE	Finland-FEMALE	Lithuania	Lithuania-MALE	Lithuania-FEMALE	Latvia	Latvia-MALE	Latvia-FEMALE
	13	15	12	13	12	14	15	16	13	10	10	9	8	9	7
Index1	49	58	41	56	45	67	61	70	51	36	38	35	30	32	27
Index2	84	86	82	58	56	60	78	79	77	49	52	46	27	30	24
Index3	39	60	20	61	53	69	56	76	35	20	26	15	26	39	14
Index4	94	94	95	86	81	91	99	100	99	90	90	91	75	78	72
	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	5
Index5	34	37	31	51	52	50	40	40	40	23	25	22	22	21	22
Index6	76	75	78	82	82	81	97	95	98	30	30	29	21	22	21
Index7	15	14	17	12	11	13	12	8	15	14	13	14	20	17	24
	19	20	18	20	21	19	24	25	24	10	11	10	8	8	9
Index8	33	39	27	44	45	43	45	50	40	17	21	13	13	16	11
Index9	90	91	88	81	84	78	98	98	99	31	34	29	9	11	8
Index10	68	67	69	76	81	71	99	98	99	56	51	60	59	50	66
	20	21	20	14	15	12	18	18	19	13	12	13	11	12	11
Index11	61	62	60	37	41	34	48	44	51	41	41	42	28	27	28
Index12	88	90	86	61	71	50	89	87	90	69	65	73	78	84	73
Index13	54	59	50	37	36	37	46	45	46	15	17	13	4	5	4
	60	**63**	**57**	**55**	**55**	**54**	**65**	**66**	**64**	**37**	**37**	**36**	**31**	**32**	**30**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-CITY	Estonia-SUBURBS	Estonia-SMALL TOWN	Estonia-RURAL AREA	Denmark	Denmark-CITY	Denmark-SUBURBS	Denmark-SMALL TOWN	Denmark-RURAL AREA	Finland	Finland-CITY	Finland-SUBURBS	Finland-RURAL AREA	Lithuania	Lithuania-CITY	Lithuania-SUBURBS	Lithuania-SMALL TOWN	Latvia	Latvia-CITY	Latvia-SMALL TOWN	Latvia-RURAL AREA
	13	13	14	13	14	13	12	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8
Index1	49	46	52	46	52	56	54	55	58	60	61	61	62	56	36	33	38	40	30	29	30	31
Index2	84	81	91	76	88	58	51	67	62	65	78	80	80	71	49	50	46	49	27	27	26	28
Index3	39	33	43	35	45	61	56	65	59	71	56	55	52	64	20	20	20	21	26	26	24	27
Index4	94	93	95	94	96	86	88	76	86	89	99	99	100	99	90	90	91	90	75	74	73	78
	7	6	8	5	8	8	7	8	9	9	8	7	8	9	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	6
Index5	34	25	38	22	43	51	38	55	61	77	40	25	33	66	23	20	27	24	22	13	26	34
Index6	76	71	82	55	83	82	78	93	76	85	97	95	97	98	30	30	29	30	21	16	15	33
Index7	15	15	19	16	15	12	11	10	17	13	12	11	12	11	14	13	13	16	20	19	21	23
	19	18	20	17	21	20	19	22	19	22	24	23	23	27	10	11	10	10	8	8	7	8
Index8	33	22	43	16	44	44	35	49	40	69	45	29	38	72	17	16	17	18	13	10	11	20
Index9	90	84	91	85	95	81	80	86	74	86	98	97	98	100	31	33	30	30	9	9	6	11
Index10	68	70	68	67	66	76	79	80	76	64	99	100	98	97	56	62	53	49	59	65	56	49
	20	18	20	18	22	14	15	13	12	13	18	16	18	20	13	11	13	13	11	8	11	13
Index11	61	55	59	54	68	37	36	30	50	36	48	34	49	60	41	38	43	44	28	24	22	37
Index12	88	82	91	70	91	61	69	58	48	57	89	83	87	94	69	57	77	70	78	57	82	81
Index13	54	45	52	55	63	37	40	40	20	40	46	39	48	49	15	16	14	13	4	3	3	7
	60	**55**	**62**	**53**	**65**	**55**	**53**	**56**	**53**	**59**	**65**	**60**	**64**	**71**	**37**	**36**	**37**	**37**	**31**	**28**	**30**	**34**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON AGE GROUP

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-RETIRED	Estonia-WORKING	Estonia-YOUTH	Denmark	Denmark-RETIRED	Denmark-WORKING	Denmark-YOUTH	Finland	Finland-RETIRED	Finland-WORKING	Finland-YOUTH	Lithuania	Lithuania-RETIRED	Lithuania-WORKING	Lithuania-YOUTH	Latvia	Latvia-RETIRED	Latvia-WORKING	Latvia-YOUTH
	13	12	14	12	13	11	14	14	15	14	15	14	10	10	10	9	8	7	8	7
Index1	49	46	50	42	56	44	61	63	61	63	66	46	36	38	38	29	30	31	31	18
Index2	84	78	85	84	58	48	60	69	78	77	77	81	49	45	51	48	27	19	29	28
Index3	39	26	42	28	61	58	61	65	56	45	60	59	20	21	21	16	26	27	27	19
Index4	94	93	94	95	86	79	90	87	99	98	100	100	90	89	90	92	75	67	76	76
	7	6	7	8	8	7	9	7	8	8	9	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Index5	34	32	34	47	51	49	52	55	40	39	49	24	23	21	24	23	22	25	21	20
Index6	76	72	76	86	82	74	94	63	97	96	97	98	30	29	31	27	21	21	21	23
Index7	15	10	16	12	12	9	14	11	12	17	13	4	14	15	14	12	20	21	20	22
	19	19	19	19	20	21	21	17	24	24	25	23	10	11	10	10	8	9	8	7
Index8	33	24	33	47	44	47	45	37	45	45	51	32	17	15	17	19	13	11	14	11
Index9	90	90	90	81	81	81	87	67	98	99	98	97	31	30	32	30	9	7	10	6
Index10	68	76	67	66	76	81	75	70	99	99	98	100	56	62	54	52	59	72	57	52
	20	20	20	20	14	14	14	13	18	19	19	15	13	12	13	12	11	11	11	10
Index11	61	49	62	75	37	32	43	33	48	46	55	34	41	42	42	37	28	26	29	23
Index12	88	92	88	81	61	62	54	73	89	87	91	82	69	67	71	68	78	75	80	71
Index13	54	59	54	47	37	42	38	24	46	56	44	38	15	15	15	13	4	5	4	3
	60	**57**	**60**	**60**	**55**	**53**	**57**	**52**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**59**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**35**	**31**	**31**	**32**	**28**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON NATIONALITY

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-NATIVE	Estonia-OTHER	Denmark	Denmark-NATIVE	Denmark-OTHER	Latvia	Latvia-NATIVE	Latvia-OTHER
	13	14	12	13	13	10	8	8	7
Index1	49	52	42	56	58	16	30	33	25
Index2	84	88	76	58	57	77	27	31	22
Index3	39	40	36	61	62	41	26	28	23
Index4	94	95	92	86	86	70	75	76	73
	7	8	6	8	8	10	4	5	3
Index5	34	40	22	51	51	66	22	26	15
Index6	76	82	63	82	82	78	21	27	13
Index7	15	14	17	12	11	23	20	22	18
	19	20	17	20	20	16	8	9	7
Index8	33	40	18	44	44	51	13	17	8
Index9	90	92	85	81	84	19	9	10	8
Index10	68	69	66	76	75	94	59	60	56
	20	21	17	14	14	4	11	12	9
Index11	61	66	51	37	38	23	28	32	21
Index12	88	91	73	61	63	0	78	82	69
Index13	54	57	49	37	37	15	4	6	2
	60	**63**	**52**	**55**	**55**	**40**	**31**	**34**	**27**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON THE MAIN LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-NATIVE	Estonia- Russian	Estonia -OTHER	Denmark	Denmark-NATIVE	Denmark -OTHER	Finland	Finland-NATIVE	Finland - Swedish	Lithuania	Lithuania-NATIVE	Lithuania -OTHER	Latvia	Latvia-NATIVE	Latvia-Russian	Latvia- -OTHER
	13	14	12	12	13	13	17	15	15	15	10	10	10	8	8	7	5
Index1	49	52	41	67	56	55	85	61	60	74	36	36	38	30	33	25	0
Index2	84	88	76	80	58	58	74	78	79	57	49	49	47	27	31	21	0
Index3	39	40	37	14	61	60	80	56	55	65	20	20	20	26	28	22	40
Index4	94	95	92	76	86	86	91	99	99	100	90	90	90	75	75	75	60
	7	8	6	7	8	8	15	8	8	7	4	4	4	4	5	3	1
Index5	34	40	21	25	51	51	77	40	40	35	23	23	23	22	28	12	20
Index6	76	82	63	54	82	81	100	97	97	100	30	29	31	21	28	11	0
Index7	15	14	17	30	12	11	64	12	12	0	14	14	12	20	22	19	0
	19	20	17	17	20	20	19	24	24	25	10	10	10	8	9	7	8
Index8	33	39	18	31	44	45	8	45	45	45	17	16	22	13	16	8	20
Index9	90	92	85	61	81	81	85	98	98	100	31	32	27	9	11	7	0
Index10	68	69	65	73	76	76	100	99	99	100	56	56	54	59	60	56	60
	20	21	17	19	14	14	8	18	18	21	13	13	12	11	12	9	4
Index11	61	66	49	74	37	38	10	48	47	74	41	41	41	28	32	20	40
Index12	88	91	73	80	61	61	0	89	88	100	69	69	70	78	81	70	0
Index13	54	57	48	34	37	36	72	46	46	35	15	15	13	4	6	2	0
	60	**63**	**52**	**54**	**55**	**54**	**59**	**65**	**65**	**67**	**37**	**37**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**27**	**18**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBER

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-1 Member	Estonia-2 Member	Estonia-3 Member	Estonia-4 Member	Estonia-5 or 5+ Member	Denmark	Denmark-1 Member	Denmark-2 Member	Denmark-3 Member	Denmark-4 Member	Denmark-5 or 5+ Member	Finland	Finland-1 Member	Finland-2 Member	Finland-3 Member	Finland-4 Member	Finland-5 or 5+ Member	Lithuania	Lithuania-1 Member	Lithuania-2 Member	Lithuania-3 Member	Lithuania-4 Member	Lithuania-5 or 5+ Member	Latvia	Latvia-1 Member	Latvia-2 Member	Latvia-3 Member	Latvia-4 Member	Latvia-5 or 5+ Member
	13	12	13	13	14	14	13	11	13	15	13	15	15	14	15	16	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	9	8
Index1	49	46	45	49	54	53	56	51	44	65	72	65	61	55	64	69	56	55	36	34	37	36	39	43	30	29	33	23	37	24
Index2	84	80	84	87	86	81	58	52	53	64	52	85	78	74	80	84	79	69	49	49	49	49	48	55	27	26	26	27	34	21
Index3	39	28	37	39	47	43	61	51	68	76	52	54	56	53	53	64	55	69	20	21	20	21	19	15	26	27	28	23	24	30
Index4	94	93	94	92	97	95	86	68	90	92	88	94	99	99	99	98	100	100	90	91	90	91	89	88	75	69	72	78	79	82
	7	5	7	7	8	9	8	6	8	8	9	7	8	7	8	8	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
Index5	34	22	30	32	40	52	51	49	47	53	55	61	40	23	46	42	55	47	23	22	21	24	25	35	22	20	20	22	24	28
Index6	76	61	74	79	82	82	82	65	88	85	87	77	97	97	96	96	98	95	30	29	30	28	32	34	21	20	21	22	23	24
Index7	15	13	13	16	16	20	12	6	14	15	15	5	12	12	13	9	11	15	14	14	13	15	12	14	20	21	18	20	23	26
	19	17	19	19	20	20	20	19	21	19	22	19	24	22	25	26	25	27	10	11	10	10	11	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
Index8	33	14	30	29	42	49	44	35	51	41	41	46	45	23	50	60	54	69	17	15	15	19	18	16	13	7	13	15	17	15
Index9	90	83	91	91	92	86	81	75	83	85	88	68	98	97	99	97	98	100	31	31	29	32	34	36	9	8	7	13	10	12
Index10	68	73	68	67	66	68	76	78	74	62	89	78	99	97	99	100	100	100	56	61	56	53	56	32	59	65	58	56	61	50
	20	17	21	20	22	22	14	8	15	16	13	14	18	12	21	18	21	21	13	12	13	13	12	15	11	9	11	11	12	13
Index11	61	38	59	61	73	72	37	21	38	55	38	42	48	0	65	54	75	82	41	38	40	45	40	53	28	19	26	30	32	38
Index12	88	88	93	79	89	88	61	33	67	68	60	65	89	75	91	82	94	95	69	65	74	70	60	78	78	69	77	79	82	87
Index13	54	44	56	55	55	59	37	29	44	35	35	30	46	41	54	40	43	34	15	12	15	15	16	22	4	3	4	5	5	9
	60	**52**	**59**	**59**	**64**	**65**	**55**	**45**	**57**	**58**	**57**	**55**	**65**	**55**	**69**	**67**	**70**	**71**	**37**	**36**	**37**	**37**	**36**	**39**	**31**	**29**	**30**	**32**	**34**	**34**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON TYPE OF DWELLING

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-Single Family House	Estonia-Less than 8 Appts	Estonia-More than 8 Appts.	Denmark	Denmark-Single Family House	Denmark-Less than 8 Appts	Denmark-More than 8 Appts.	Finland	Finland-Single Family House	Finland-Less than 8 Appts	Finland-More than 8 Appts.	Lithuania	Lithuania-Single Family House	Lithuania-Less than 8 Appts	Lithuania-More than 8 Appts.	Latvia	Latvia-Single Family House	Latvia-Less than 8 Appts	Latvia-More than 8 Appts.
	13	14	14	13	13	13	12	13	15	15	15	14	10	10	10	10	8	9	9	8
Index1	49	53	53	45	56	57	56	45	61	62	64	58	36	40	37	34	30	31	36	29
Index2	84	87	88	82	58	56	63	71	78	78	76	79	49	49	59	48	27	28	31	27
Index3	39	47	33	35	61	63	40	79	56	59	55	53	20	21	17	20	26	29	30	25
Index4	94	95	96	93	86	88	85	64	99	99	100	99	90	90	89	90	75	82	79	73
	7	9	7	6	8	8	6	7	8	9	9	7	4	5	4	4	4	6	5	4
Index5	34	54	40	19	51	53	41	58	40	63	40	16	23	27	24	20	22	36	31	17
Index6	76	87	77	69	82	84	68	89	97	97	97	97	30	31	37	28	21	30	26	19
Index7	15	15	14	16	12	14	5	1	12	9	18	12	14	16	10	13	20	23	26	19
	19	22	19	17	20	21	16	19	24	27	24	21	10	10	12	10	8	10	7	8
Index8	33	60	31	14	44	47	34	37	45	74	41	16	17	18	24	15	13	30	20	8
Index9	90	96	92	84	81	85	60	80	98	99	100	96	31	32	46	28	9	17	6	8
Index10	68	65	64	71	76	78	70	74	99	98	100	98	56	52	47	59	59	56	46	60
	20	22	21	17	14	14	15	11	18	21	18	14	13	13	13	9	11	14	10	10
Index11	61	69	61	56	37	41	31	17	48	66	40	32	41	43	51	38	28	40	26	25
Index12	88	92	88	67	61	58	85	59	89	94	84	74	69	72	60	42	78	88	70	67
Index13	54	63	56	48	37	37	36	38	46	49	56	38	15	15	20	14	4	11	3	3
	60	**67**	**60**	**53**	**55**	**56**	**50**	**51**	**65**	**72**	**66**	**57**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**33**	**31**	**38**	**31**	**29**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON EMPLOYMENT STATUS

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-SELF EMPLOYED	Estonia-WAGE WORKER	Estonia-HOME WITH CHILDREN	Estonia-UNEMPLOYED	Estonia-RETIREE	Estonia-AT HOME	Estonia-STUDENT	Denmark	Denmark-SELF EMPLOYED	Denmark-WAGE WORKER	Denmark-HOME WITH CHILDREN	Denmark-UNEMPLOYED	Denmark-RETIREE	Denmark-AT HOME	Denmark-STUDENT	Finland	Finland-SELF EMPLOYED	Finland-WAGE WORKER	Finland-HOME WITH CHILDREN	Finland-UNEMPLOYED	Finland-RETIREE	Finland-STUDENT	Lithuania	Lithuania-SELF EMPLOYED	Lithuania-WAGE WORKER	Lithuania-UNEMPLOYED	Lithuania-RETIREE	Lithuania-AT HOME	Lithuania-STUDENT	Latvia	Latvia-SELF EMPLOYED	Latvia-WAGE WORKER	Latvia-HOME WITH CHILDREN	Latvia-UNEMPLOYED	Latvia-RETIREE	Latvia-STUDENT
	13	14	14	13	13	12	13	12	13	12	14	12	16	11	15	14	15	15	15	13	15	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	10	8	8	8	7	7
Index1	49	57	51	37	41	42	59	42	56	27	59	0	80	50	100	54	61	74	63	53	57	61	48	36	38	36	35	39	40	30	30	31	29	41	33	31	13
Index2	84	83	85	95	93	80	84	81	58	52	63	100	56	47	23	67	78	67	77	81	95	80	81	49	51	51	51	42	45	45	27	49	28	26	26	19	28
Index3	39	39	44	23	34	32	16	27	61	66	62	100	93	54	77	68	56	61	62	33	55	45	56	20	29	21	19	22	7	13	26	36	27	18	21	26	10
Index4	94	91	95	97	93	93	94	95	86	100	89	43	92	78	100	84	99	100	100	100	100	98	100	90	86	91	87	88	86	93	75	89	78	69	74	65	80
	7	7	7	7	7	6	10	8	8	7	8	8	15	7	9	7	8	10	8	9	8	8	7	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Index5	34	35	33	33	29	34	36	44	51	22	52	57	52	53	77	54	40	63	40	48	49	39	24	23	26	23	26	21	28	23	22	31	20	26	21	22	15
Index6	76	72	78	75	74	71	90	84	82	96	88	100	100	72	100	70	97	98	98	100	88	94	100	30	40	30	28	27	33	23	21	31	20	23	20	21	30
Index7	15	17	15	20	16	11	33	15	12	12	11	0	73	11	0	10	12	17	10	13	11	14	8	14	13	15	10	13	5	10	20	20	20	26	19	21	25
	19	19	19	19	17	19	16	19	20	23	20	14	19	21	20	20	24	26	24	25	24	24	22	10	10	10	8	11	8	10	8	12	8	6	4	8	8
Index8	33	36	33	32	24	26	30	42	44	35	49	57	0	46	77	32	45	65	44	52	55	45	27	17	19	17	18	15	14	18	13	27	15	0	5	9	10
Index9	90	88	91	86	91	91	82	80	81	100	81	43	92	80	100	91	98	100	99	100	94	99	95	31	40	33	19	29	28	25	9	18	11	3	7	6	8
Index10	68	63	66	73	59	76	50	72	76	98	70	43	96	84	23	73	99	98	99	100	88	99	100	56	44	54	47	69	40	58	59	71	57	59	30	68	58
	20	19	21	23	19	20	18	19	14	18	13	14	13	13	8	14	18	24	18	22	18	19	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	11	11	10	11	12	10	11	9
Index11	61	60	63	74	51	49	63	68	37	18	43	100	15	31	77	39	48	84	45	80	61	45	22	41	46	42	45	42	36	34	28	36	27	36	20	26	33
Index12	88	83	88	97	84	95	68	81	61	100	54		63	61		76	89	97	90	89	85	86	84	69	59	71	67	67	89	60	78	60	80	79	78	77	57
Index13	54	51	55	58	51	60	45	42	37	63	35	43	51	42	0	21	46	61	45	48	38	56	21	15	23	16	9	12	7	12	4	7	5	3	6	4	0
	60	**59**	**60**	**62**	**56**	**58**	**56**	**59**	**55**	**61**	**55**	**49**	**63**	**53**	**52**	**54**	**65**	**75**	**65**	**69**	**65**	**65**	**56**	**37**	**38**	**37**	**34**	**37**	**34**	**33**	**31**	**37**	**32**	**31**	**26**	**30**	**28**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON LEVEL OF EDUCATION

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-ELEMENTARY	Estonia-BASIC EDUCATION	Estonia-HIGH SCHOOL OR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Estonia-HIGHER EDUCATION	Denmark	Denmark-ELEMENTARY	Denmark-BASIC EDUCATION	Denmark-HIGH SCHOOL OR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Denmark-HIGHER	Finland	Finland-ELEMENTARY	Finland-BASIC EDUCATION	Finland-HIGH SCHOOL OR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Finland-HIGHER EDUCATION	Lithuania	Lithuania-BASIC EDUCATION	Lithuania-HIGH SCHOOL OR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Lithuania-HIGHER	Latvia	Latvia-BASIC EDUCATION	Latvia-HIGH SCHOOL OR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Latvia-HIGHER EDUCATION
	13	11	13	14	13	13	13	12	13	13	15	14	16	15	14	10	10	10	10	8	7	8	8
Index1	49	33	45	48	51	56	58	55	51	63	61	59	58	60	62	36	38	35	40	30	28	30	30
Index2	84	65	86	87	81	58	57	56	60	58	78	73	83	81	75	49	44	47	54	27	20	28	29
Index3	39	41	44	45	31	61	65	41	68	55	56	38	71	62	49	20	20	19	21	26	26	26	26
Index4	94	87	94	94	94	86	79	87	90	91	99	100	100	99	99	90	92	90	91	75	68	76	74
	7	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
Index5	34	43	41	33	34	51	60	42	51	40	40	47	54	42	34	23	24	22	25	22	17	22	23
Index6	76	73	80	80	72	82	81	65	86	90	97	97	95	97	97	30	26	29	33	21	19	20	26
Index7	15	22	19	17	12	12	12	15	10	12	12	12	10	13	11	14	10	13	16	20	18	21	21
	19	16	19	19	19	20	21	16	21	21	24	25	25	24	24	10	10	9	13	8	5	8	11
Index8	33	20	44	32	31	44	51	37	44	35	45	54	59	46	39	17	19	16	19	13	8	12	18
Index9	90	89	86	92	88	81	82	60	85	91	98	100	100	98	99	31	25	28	39	9	3	8	14
Index10	68	47	56	64	75	76	74	64	79	87	99	97	95	99	99	56	57	50	68	59	43	55	73
	20	22	21	21	19	14	13	13	13	16	18	20	18	18	18	13	13	12	13	11	10	12	11
Index11	61	59	67	60	61	37	35	33	38	47	48	52	45	41	56	41	40	41	42	28	21	28	30
Index12	88	89	88	91	84	61	47	87	53	74	89	88	87	89	89	69	74	69	68	78	71	83	71
Index13	54	67	57	59	48	37	45	12	35	43	46	57	47	49	38	15	12	13	20	4	3	4	5
	60	**56**	**61**	**61**	**58**	**55**	**55**	**48**	**55**	**59**	**65**	**67**	**67**	**66**	**64**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**40**	**31**	**26**	**31**	**34**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON LEVEL OF INCOME

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-LEVEL 1	Estonia-LEVEL 2	Estonia-LEVEL 3	Estonia-LEVEL 4	Estonia-LEVEL 5	Estonia-UNDISCLOSED	Denmark	Denmark-LEVEL 1	Denmark-LEVEL 2	Denmark-LEVEL 3	Denmark-LEVEL 4	Denmark-LEVEL 5	Finland	Finland-LEVEL 1	Finland-LEVEL 2	Finland-LEVEL 3	Finland-LEVEL 4	Finland-LEVEL 5	Finland-UNDISCLOSED	Lithuania	Lithuania-LEVEL 1	Lithuania-LEVEL 2	Lithuania-LEVEL 3	Lithuania-LEVEL 4	Latvia	Latvia-LEVEL 1	Latvia-LEVEL 2	Latvia-LEVEL 3	Latvia-LEVEL 4	Latvia-LEVEL 5	Latvia-UNDISCLOSED
	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	13	11	13	9	13	13	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	10	10	10	10	10	8	7	8	8	8	9	7
Index1	49	46	49	45	53	58	46	56	56	59	52	52	56	61	52	64	60	67	65	48	36	39	38	36	37	30	28	32	29	29	30	29
Index2	84	83	86	87	86	84	82	58	35	44	40	61	61	78	79	75	78	75	82	85	49	53	44	50	52	27	30	28	22	27	35	23
Index3	39	40	35	37	36	42	42	61	56	58	30	63	63	56	39	55	54	67	63	51	20	16	20	20	24	26	23	19	27	25	32	25
Index4	94	93	92	95	96	91	95	86	69	93	62	90	87	99	100	100	99	99	98	100	90	92	88	90	92	75	67	76	75	77	77	72
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	6	7	9	9	8	8	7	7	9	8	9	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Index5	34	34	30	31	34	35	37	51	51	54	83	50	49	40	26	36	43	45	52	38	23	27	27	23	22	22	19	26	21	20	22	21
Index6	76	76	71	74	77	79	79	82	74	61	63	79	85	97	93	98	100	94	96	100	30	35	27	30	30	21	21	17	18	23	23	26
Index7	15	18	20	18	11	16	13	12	0	15	12	26	10	12	15	6	17	10	16	6	14	13	11	15	15	20	23	24	21	22	18	18
	19	18	19	20	19	19	19	20	22	20	21	16	21	24	21	24	24	26	25	24	10	10	10	10	12	8	5	7	8	8	10	9
Index8	33	29	25	34	33	37	36	44	63	53	44	31	45	45	25	43	45	57	53	44	17	15	18	17	18	13	0	10	10	14	20	14
Index9	90	90	88	88	93	90	88	81	88	68	68	65	85	98	94	98	99	100	100	97	31	26	25	33	38	9	5	7	6	7	14	12
Index10	68	65	73	76	67	64	66	76	64	83	93	66	76	99	93	99	99	100	100	100	56	55	56	50	63	59	47	48	60	60	66	60
	20	21	21	21	20	18	21	14	15	10	8	10	14	18	12	17	19	21	22	17	13	13	12	12	13	11	11	12	11	12	10	10
Index11	61	61	59	64	61	60	61	37	24	34	39	30	39	48	16	30	54	68	70	47	41	46	39	41	40	28	35	33	25	33	24	25
Index12	88	91	97	90	49	74	88	61	91	40	15	32	64	89	78	88	87	46	97	79	69	71	70	68	19	78	79	85	78	3	65	71
Index13	54	58	56	52	85	48	58	37	39	28	22	35	39	46	28	54	44	92	55	45	15	13	12	15	67	4	0	3	4	87	6	7
	60	**60**	**60**	**61**	**59**	**58**	**60**	**55**	**54**	**51**	**46**	**48**	**56**	**65**	**54**	**63**	**66**	**70**	**72**	**63**	**37**	**37**	**35**	**36**	**39**	**31**	**28**	**31**	**30**	**33**	**32**	**31**

SCORE OF INDEXES BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF A CHILD AGED 5-15 YEARS

INDEX	Estonia	Estonia-WITH CHILD	Estonia-WITHOUT	Denmark	Denmark-WITH CHILD	Denmark-WITHOUT	Finland	Finland-WITH CHILD	Finland-WITHOUT	Lithuania	Lithuania-WITH CHILD	Lithuania-WITHOUT	Latvia	Latvia-WITH CHILD	Latvia-WITHOUT CHILD
	13	14	13	13	14	13	15	15	15	10	10	10	8	8	8
Index1	49	53	47	56	66	52	61	62	60	36	38	36	30	33	28
Index2	84	85	84	58	67	54	78	78	78	49	52	48	27	30	26
Index3	39	42	38	61	54	63	56	64	54	20	19	20	26	24	27
Index4	94	95	94	86	88	85	99	100	99	90	90	90	75	82	72
	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	4	4	4	4	5	4
Index5	34	40	31	51	54	50	40	47	39	23	25	23	22	23	21
Index6	76	83	73	82	85	80	97	98	97	30	32	29	21	23	21
Index7	15	18	14	12	9	13	12	15	11	14	14	13	20	25	19
	19	20	19	20	21	20	24	26	24	10	10	10	8	9	8
Index8	33	38	30	44	46	43	45	58	42	17	18	16	13	15	12
Index9	90	91	89	81	84	80	98	98	98	31	33	30	9	12	8
Index10	68	70	67	76	82	74	99	100	98	56	50	58	59	58	59
	20	22	20	14	15	13	18	21	18	13	13	12	11	12	11
Index11	61	73	56	37	42	36	48	77	41	41	44	40	28	34	25
Index12	88	88	88	61	67	57	89	93	87	69	69	69	78	81	77
Index13	54	58	53	37	40	35	46	35	48	15	17	14	4	6	4
	60	**64**	**58**	**55**	**58**	**53**	**65**	**70**	**64**	**37**	**37**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**30**