

Indicators complementary to GDP

Index of conditions of well-being in Wallonia - ICWB * 1st exercise - April 2014

Developing indicators capable of exceeding the limits of GDP to measure the global progress of a society from a perspective of sustainable development has become a major issue for many governments and leading institutions on international, national, regional and local scales, which have initiated ambitious public statistic development programmes in this direction. In November 2012, the Walloon Government decided to establish a set of consolidated indicators complementary to GDP and entrusted to the IWEPS the task of developing and calculating them. The priority indicators defined by the Walloon Government include the development of an index of well-being based on the methodological framework developed by the IWEPS¹.

This methodological framework was developed starting in 2009, in partnership with the Council of Europe, the Interdepartmental Directorate for Social Cohesion of the Public Services Department of the Walloon Government (SPW - Service public de Wallonie) and around fifteen municipalities² representative of Wallonia's territorial diversity. It is based on the SPIRAL (*Societal Progress Indicators and Responsibilities for All*) methodology of the Council of Europe (Council of Europe, 2010), which advocates an endogenous approach to knowledge of well-being beginning with the citizens themselves and co-existing actors in a given territory (Thirion, 2008, p. 49-55).

The application of this approach in Wallonia has provided a privileged laboratory for experimentation into the involvement of citizens in the definition of their well-being. It inspires innovative methods of collecting and measuring indicators of well-being at a municipal and regional level.

In this document, we present the conceptual framework of well-being, the methodological framework and statistics of its measurement as well as the results of the first exercise to calculate the index for Wallonia and its 262 municipalities.

1. The conceptual framework of well-being

1.1. The definition of well-being

The notion of well-being adopted by Wallonia and the IWEPS has its basis in the concept of “social cohesion” defined by the Council of Europe in its Social Cohesion Strategy³, adopted by the Walloon Government in its

* Translated from original French version by DATA-TRANSLATIONS

¹ Note to Walloon Government, 8 November 2012.

² Municipalities of: Aubange, Braine-l'Alleud, Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont, Charleroi, Comblain-au-Pont, Durbuy, Herstal, Marche-en-Famenne, Marchin, Mons, Nivelles, Saint-Hubert, Seneffe and Sprimont.

³ European Committee for Social Cohesion, Social Cohesion Strategy, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2000, [online: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialcohesiondev/source/strategy_fr.doc]. European Committee for Social Cohesion, revised Social Cohesion Strategy, approved by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 31 March 2004. [online: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialcohesiondev/source/RevisedStrategy_fr.pdf].

political programme and implemented in its decree relating to the Plan for social cohesion in the towns and municipalities of Wallonia (Plan de cohésion sociale dans les villes et communes de Wallonie - PCS)⁴. In this definition, social cohesion is the *“ability of a society to ensure the well-being of all and avoid disparities, and emphasise the necessary co-responsibility of the various stakeholders in society to achieve this”* (Thirion, 2008, 36).

The “well-being of all” is regarded as the objective of social cohesion. It is understood as *“the product of complex interrelations between its multidimensional components, notably between access for all to essential resources, the way the actors organise themselves to ensure this access for all, the resulting personal and social balances or imbalances, the feeling of well-being or ill-being this generates and the ensuing desire for commitment and participation”* (Thirion, 2008, 67). This interpretation of the notion of well-being *“advocates interdependence between individual well-being and social probity in a sustainable manner”* (COE, 2010, 72).

In the absence of a theoretical definition of this notion of well-being, it can be understood enumeratively through examination of its components.

1.2. Identifying the components of well-being

This approach of identifying the components of well-being is based on a consideration of what is important for citizens or what is of value to them in terms of well-being, taking into account the territorial diversity (between municipalities) within the Region and the representation of different social groups within each municipality, including those people who do not often speak out. Beyond the pursuit of an objective of knowledge, it is also associated with objectives of development and with strategies or action plans.

It implements participative methods co-constructed within each municipality with the actors and citizens invited to reflect individually (by writing on post-it type self-adhesive sheets) then collectively (by sharing their points of view and summarising their reflections) on four open questions (COE, 2010; Ruyters, C., Laffut, M., Defays, D. and Colicis O., 2011; Laffut M. and Ruyters C., 2012);

1/ What is well-being for you?;

2/ What is ill-being for you?;

3/ What do you do or can you do as a citizen to ensure your well-being or the well-being of all?;

4/ In your opinion, what should be done or taken into consideration today so that future generations all have access to such well-being?⁵

In total, from 2010 to 2011, some 16,000 individual expressions of well-being and ill-being were collected from 1,200 citizens who met in 150 groups within the population⁶. Tests have shown that, in this context, the information gathered achieved a high degree of saturation (Laffut M. and Ruyters C., 2012)⁷.

European Committee for Social Cohesion, New Strategy and Action Plan of the Council of Europe for Social Cohesion, 2010. [online: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/SocialCohesionDev/default_fr.asp].

⁴ Decree of 6 November 2008, Ministerial Decree of 26 November 2008; Order of the Walloon Government of 12 December 2008 implementing the Decree of 6 November 2008, Ministerial Decree 23 December 2008. The Social Cohesion Plan is a strategic and transverse public policy tool aimed at promoting access for all to basic rights and economic, social and cultural well-being to allow everyone to participate actively in, and be recognised by, society.

⁵ Detailed information on the approach can be found in: Ruyters, C., Laffut, M., Defays, D. and Colicis O., 2011; Laffut M. and Ruyters C., 2012; COE, 2010.

⁶ Examples of social groups represented: children, adolescents, young adults, parents, relatives, elected members, workers (company bosses, employees, the self-employed, liberal professions, teachers, merchants, police officers, family workers, social workers, etc.), people who have taken early retirement, the unemployed, the disabled, the homeless, permanent residents of campsites, book clubs, artists, prostitutes, adult learners, neo-rurals, new residents, travellers, nursing home residents, prisoners, immigrants, refugees, etc.

1.3. Structuring the components of well-being

*A computer application called “Kidisti” has been specially developed for the IWEPS to allow the meaning of the collective expression produced by the individual expressions to be established, while ensuring their traceability through all stages of the process and guaranteeing the genesis of the constructed categories. It was therefore based on close examination of each of these expressions that they were aggregated successively into 457 units of meaning, grouped into 190 sub-dimensions, gathered together into 50 dimensions and then into 8 families⁸ and a classification was established, *in fine*, based on an ascending rather than a descending approach (Laffut M. and Ruyters C., 2012).

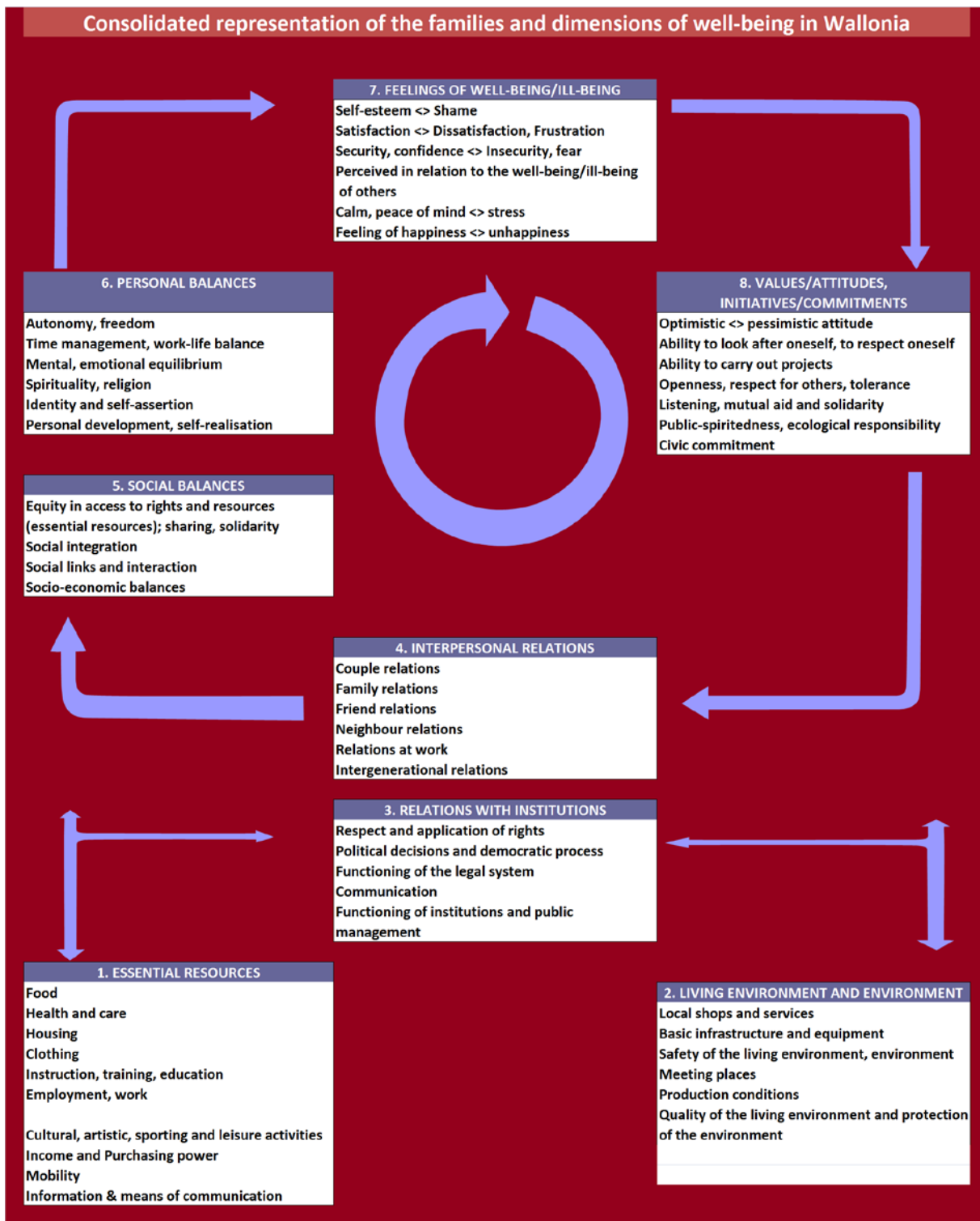
The experience highlights the many facets of well-being and shows that it is far from being limited to the material conditions of existence, or even just essential resources.

Figure 1 represents the structure of the 50 dimensions of well-being within the eight families according to the virtuous/vicious circles pattern proposed by the Council of Europe (Thirion, 2008, 66-76). This representation shows, firstly, the central role of the complex interrelations between the dimensions of well-being, making the link between material (access to living conditions and living environment) and immaterial dimensions and, secondly, the process of chain reactions that is produced between the different dimensions of well-being and which may, as appropriate, have the effect of paving the way for well-being or, instead, for a growing ill-being. This representation consequently invites us to reflect on the key elements of well-being that are bearers of positive interactions (virtuous circles) and those which, conversely, would generate a vicious circle towards ill-being.

⁷ 5,000 individual expressions of well-being cover 90% of the units of meaning identified within 16,000 expressions. 10,000 expressions enable 98.5% to be achieved. At this stage, around 900 additional expressions are required to produce a new unit of meaning.

⁸ The eight families of the Council of Europe, in the interest of consistency with its theoretical framework of the “virtuous cycle”.

Figure 1: Structure of the components of well-being in Wallonia



Source: "Kidisti"

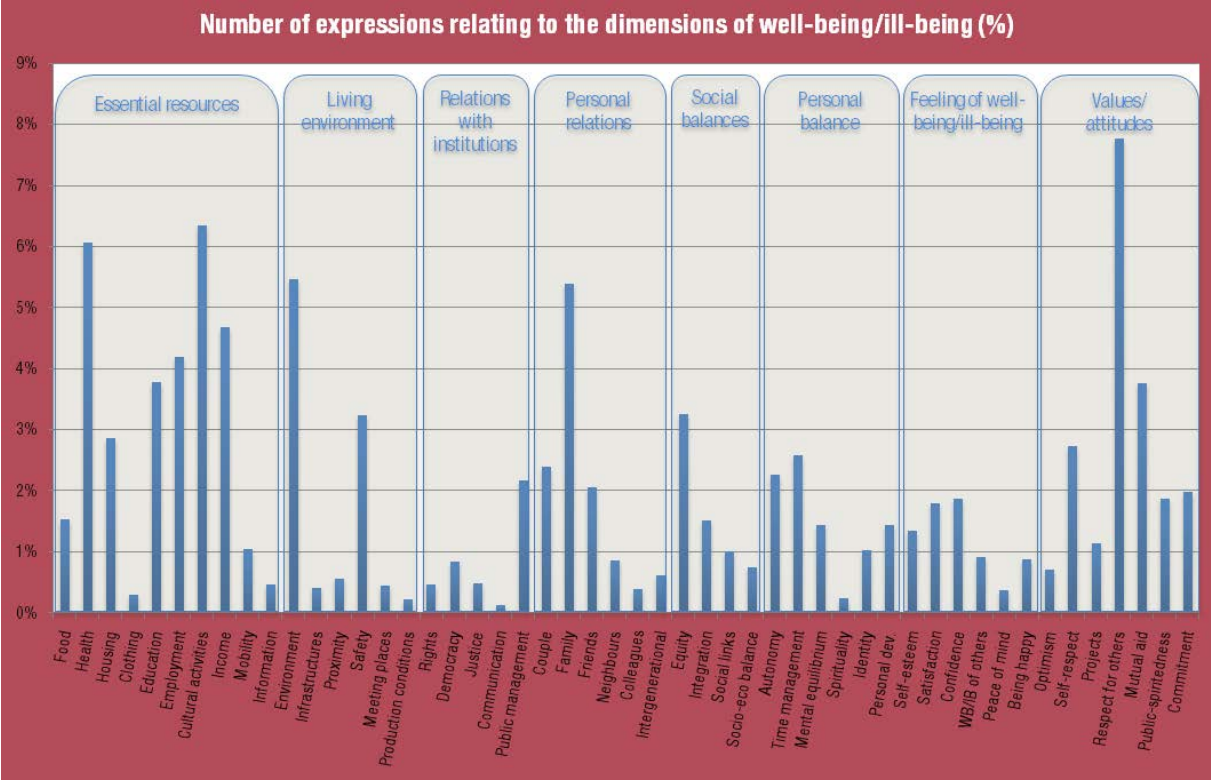
1.4. The relative importance of citizens' expressions of well-being/ill-being gathered from the groups of citizens in each dimension

The number of expressions relating to the various dimensions already indicates their relative importance, but the number of groups that expressed themselves in this regard is even more relevant, since it provides a rare

opportunity to assess *in concreto* the concerns of a large number of people brought together in a wide variety of independent groups.

The first graph shows the distribution of the 16,000 individual expressions of well-being/ill-being across the dimensions identified.

Figure 2: distribution of citizens' expressions of well-being/ill-being within the 50 dimensions

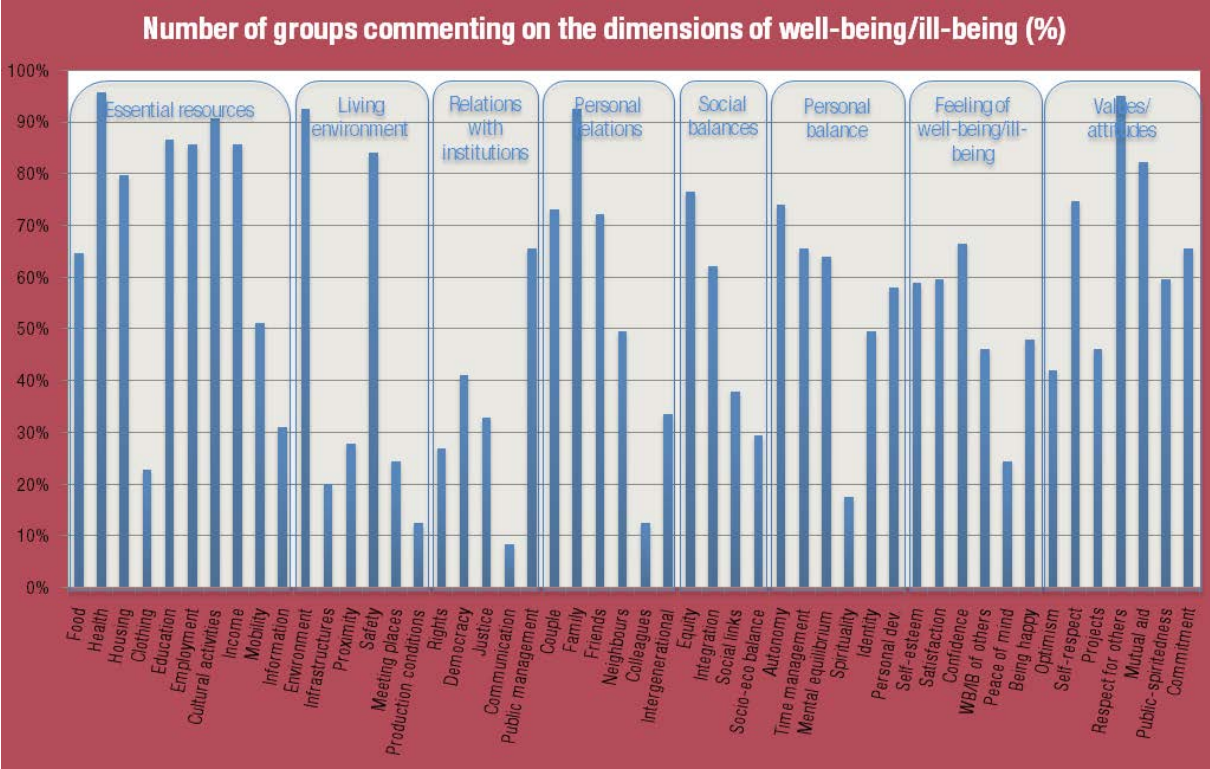


Source: "Kidisti"; Calculations: IWEPS

They are concentrated mainly on those dimensions relating to essential resources, - in particular health, cultural, artistic, sporting and leisure activities, income, employment, training and housing -, but also to openness and respect for others / tolerance, family relations, the quality of the living environment and protection of the environment, mutual aid and solidarity, equity and safety.

The second graph indicates the percentage of groups (out of 150) that addressed these same dimensions.

Figure 3: Distribution of the groups of citizens according to the dimensions on which they expressed themselves



Source: "Kidisti"; Calculations: IWEPS

The distribution is different and more balanced. Dimensions relating to essential resources remain a major concern, but they are closely followed by dimensions concerning values and attitudes of openness and respect for others and oneself, of mutual aid and commitment, family, conjugal and friendly relations, the quality of the living environment and protection of the environment, safety, personal balances, - autonomy, time management and mental balance -, and social balances, - equity in access to rights and to essential resources and social integration -, feelings of well-being/ill-being, - confidence, satisfaction, self-esteem. Only the family of "relations with institutions" is less frequently mentioned, with the exception of public administration.

We note the special place reserved in both graphs for health, family, openness and respect for others, the quality of the living environment and protection of the environment, cultural, artistic, sporting and leisure activities.

2. Measuring the conditions of well-being

2.1. The theoretical and methodological framework

We start from the theoretical hypothesis that well-being can be measured through different facets identified in consultation with citizens. This can be found in most international approaches to the phenomenon.

If it is felt necessary to measure well-being by a single value, this then requires to consolidate these various facets in one single indicator. The most generally applied solution (even if fragile on theoretical grounds) consists of aggregating these facets by simple addition⁹.

⁹ Even if it is not certain that the additive model is the best suited, because it implicitly assumes that low values for certain indicators may be offset by higher values for others, it remains for the moment the least bad solution.

The measurement of the multiple facets of well-being identified in consultation with citizens and mentioned in the previous chapter is complex and, in order to be operationalised, requires the use of a methodology that is adapted, sequenced and flexible depending on the components to be measured: tangible and intangible components, objective and subjective components, collective and individual components, etc. All are important and each one contributes to the richness of the measurement. It is therefore necessary to mobilise and combine various sources, sometimes new, and to explore the statistical resources to get the most out of this challenging and innovative exercise.

In such a situation, advancing one step at a time seems to be a prudent solution that allows a certain degree of control to be retained over the operations performed and the results obtained at each stage, and consistency and congruence to be ensured between them.

This document is devoted to an initial exercise to measure well-being that appears more, at this stage, like a measurement of the conditions of well-being, i.e. a measurement of the quality of the living environment, in the broad sense, in which individuals evolve, generating conditions that are more favourable or less favourable to the emergence of an individual and collective state of well-being. It therefore does not claim to cover all the components of well-being, notably individual and subjective components, which will be addressed by means of a survey in subsequent exercises.

In concrete terms, the proposed measurement is based on a mobilisation of multiple and varied indicators that are accessible across the 262 municipalities of Wallonia. We should also say that such an index presents a configuration that is structural rather than cyclical, and is therefore less sensitive to annual variations. It could be calculated with a periodicity of six years.

2.2. The choice of indicators: a mixed, semantic and statistical approach

The choice of indicators is based on a search both for meaning and for statistical relevance. The search for meaning invites us to take into consideration the richness of the ideas expressed by citizens. It leads to the mobilisation of a wide variety of indicators, at the risk of making the results rather difficult to read. The search for statistical relevance invites us to propose a consolidated view that is consistent with the reality we are trying to approach. It invites us to question the multidimensional structure of the various indicators and seek to reduce their number by limiting information losses.

The semantic approach naturally fits in with the continuity of the approach developed to define well-being with citizens. It also ensures consistency with the methodological choices made when constructing the consolidated indicator of access to basic rights (CIABR) produced in connection with the Social Cohesion Plan of the towns and municipalities of Wallonia.

This qualitative approach initially led to our revisiting the corpus of 16,000 citizens' expressions of well-being/ill-being structured in the classification established in connection with the definition of well-being, the aim being to break down the ideas expressed (units of meaning) into measurable sub-dimensions through the statistical indicators available at municipal level, in the quest for a balance between the wide diversity of points of view and the pragmatism of the measurement.

The exercise allowed us to collect a large number of indicators capable of shedding light, albeit partially and incompletely, on the eight dimensions that make up well-being. Each of these allows us to understand in small steps, which are more precise or less precise depending on the dimensions, the contours of well-being, like the pieces of a puzzle which, when they start to be assembled, hint at an overall vision that will take shape as the elements are gradually integrated.

In total, around one hundred indicators were collected or in some cases constructed, from very different sources, mainly administrative, but also from surveys (see annex 1: list of sources for indicators used in the composition of the index of conditions of well-being). All these indicators are stored in a chart structured in

accordance with the classification of the citizens' expressions of well-being/ill-being, in sub-dimensions, dimensions and families, albeit with a highly variable rate of cover for these, some dimensions and families being much better approached than others, due to the availability of data. Hence the importance of supplementing this first exercise, in particular by conducting a survey in Wallonia's municipalities.

The statistical approach in turn allowed us to select those indicators intended to be used in the composition of the consolidated index of conditions of well-being.

The purpose here is to reduce the number of indicators, leaving only those that are most relevant on a statistical level. Three types of criteria were taken into account to select the indicators: 1) the relevance of the indicator with regard to the semantic structure; 2) its relationship with the other indicators, 3) its consistency in relation to the entire set of data.

The selection was carried out through three different steps: a) analysis of the statistical quality of the indicators, b) analysis of the correlations, c) analysis in principal components, to which was added, by way of confirmation, a fourth step, namely d) analysis of the cartographic representation.

a. Analysis of the statistical quality of the indicators

This is based on the systematic examination of each indicator chosen in the light of seven acceptability criteria listed below¹⁰.

The seven acceptability criteria of the key indicators for the Walloon ICWB

1. Relevant to the levers for action (or concerns) for Walloon users;
2. Easy to understand;
3. Reliable, valid;
4. Available to all municipalities;
5. Capable of discriminating between municipalities;
6. Available for periodic updating (not necessarily annual);
7. A component and/or determining factor of well-being.

It should be noted that, to ensure the validity of the indicators constructed from a reduced number of observations, it was decided to calculate them by adding together multiple years, where needed. This is the case, for example, with life expectancy at birth, the number of years of life lost at age 70, the suicide rate, the price of building land and indicators of safety (statistics for road safety and crime). By ensuring a broader basis for observation, this operation enables us to increase the reliability of the data at the expense of a loss of sensitivity to change, a factor that has little influence in our exercise, which is centred on territorial comparability at a given moment (the most recent) and not on comparability over time.

The availability of comparable data for all 262 municipalities is a discriminating criterion for selecting indicators. Exceptionally, if data for all municipalities were not available, an estimate was produced to assign a value to the missing data. This operation was performed for two indicators. The first indicator, the percentage of pupils "on time" in secondary education, is calculated by the French-speaking Community for the 253 French-speaking municipalities. If no identical information was available for the nine municipalities of the German-speaking Community, they were assigned the regional mean. The second indicator, the price of building land, is not published for a number of municipalities, either because there is no land to sell or for reasons of confidentiality if the numbers are too small. For this indicator, an initial operation consisted of calculating an average sale price over the last three years available, in order to enlarge the number of

¹⁰ These criteria are inspired by the twelve selection criteria used by the designers of the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIWB) (Michalos A. *et al.*, 2011, p. 9), due to their merits in the context of the construction of the Walloon ICWB, especially with regard to the stated objectives and the statistical rigour required to perform this exercise.

observations. In the rare cases where this operation did not achieve its purpose, the mean value of the bordering municipalities was assigned to the municipalities.

b. Analysis of correlations

Analysis of correlations allows us to detect indicators that are too strongly correlated to others, attributes of a possible redundancy between indicators, or values close to zero, a sign of potential independence between indicators. In the first case, the most discriminating indicator should be selected, or else a mean should be calculated between indicators that are close but different. In the second case, the relevance of the indicator in the construction of the consolidated index should be questioned and, if necessary, dismissed.

c. Principal component analysis (PCA)

Principal component analysis allows to calculate a limited number of linearly uncorrelated variables, called principal components (factors), which explain as much of the total variability as possible. The relationships of the indicator under review with these factors were analysed¹¹.

d. Cartographic representation of the indicators

Cartographic representation allows us to visualise, easily and relatively quickly, the relative position of the municipalities in relation to the selected indicators. It was used to support reflection and hesitant choices.

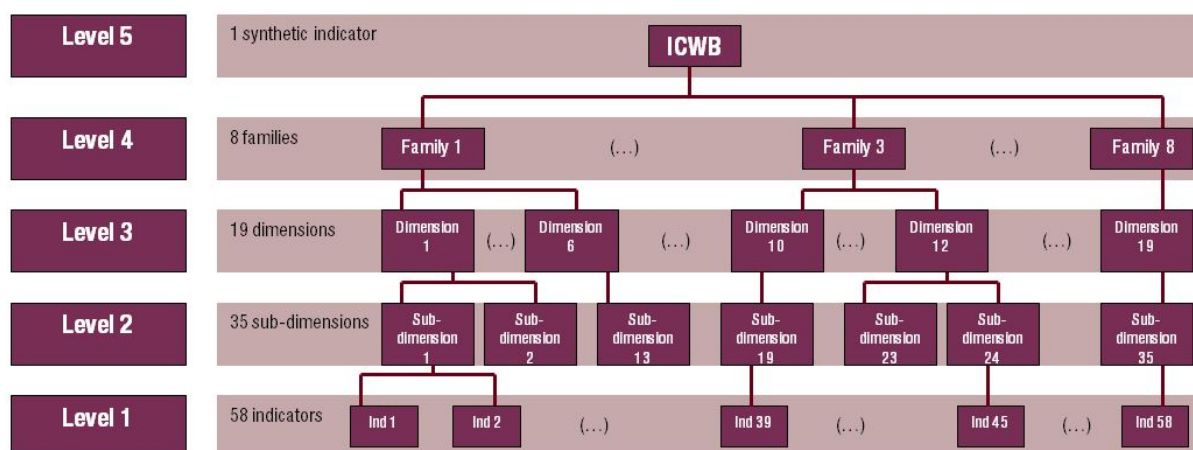
In conclusion, based on these different approaches, 58 indicators were selected from the around one hundred gathered.

2.3. The structure of the index of conditions of well-being

These indicators are distributed in a structure with five hierarchical levels, as shown in figure 4 below.

¹¹ We mention here the argument that justifies the reason why the first principal component was not used as an aggregate. Firstly, the indicator obtained is not very legible; secondly, it is constructed chiefly on strong statistical co-variations and therefore tends to exclude indicators that have little co-variance with the others, but which may nevertheless make sense.

Figure 4: Structure of the index of conditions of well-being in Wallonia



Their distribution into the different levels of the hierarchy is, however, fragmentary and unequal, since 27 indicators contribute to the first family, “Essential Resources”, 11 indicators to the second family, “Living Environment and Environment”, 7 indicators to the third family, “Relations with Institutions”, 3 indicators to the fourth family, “Relationships between People”, 5 indicators to the fifth family, “Social Balances”, 2 indicators to the sixth family, “Personal Balances”, 1 indicator to the seventh family, “Feelings of Well-being/ill-being” and 2 indicators to the eighth family, “Values/Attitudes; Initiatives/Commitments”.

The list of the 58 indicators is given in annex 2, and their statistical parameters in annex 3.

This fragmentary, unequal distribution is far from ideal, and suggests to use only the first four families, as they are approached by 50 indicators, whereas the last four are, overall, only approached by eight. It was decided not to do so for the following reasons : 1) the statistical results show that there are few differences between one version of the ICWB based on 58 indicators and another based on 50 indicators, the two versions presenting a very strong correlation (0.988)¹²; 2) the version with the eight families allows us to address, albeit only very partially, the entire semantic structure of the citizens' expressions of well-being/ill-being; 3) working on the eight families is consistent with the framework used for the consolidated index of access to basic rights (CIABR)¹³.

2.4. The choice of aggregation method

When constructing a consolidated index based on indicators with different units of measurement, an important step is to make the data mutually comparable before they are aggregated, i.e. transform the values of the indicators by means of normalisation.

Different methods of normalisation can be a priori considered. It was decided to test a Min-Max normalisation (as in the Human Development Index (HDI)) and a standardisation through the traditional transformation into a reduced centred variable (often called the z-score) (Nardo *et al.*, 2008; Maggino and Zumbo, 2011). Their impact, strengths and weaknesses were compared:

- Min-Max normalisation redistributes the values into the range [0,1]. This transforms them into a kind of proportion of the total variation. Thus, a value of 0.6 could be interpreted as meaning 60% of the total variation of the indicator. This method is simple, and easy to understand and to interpret. However, it does have the drawback of being sensitive to extreme values, and therefore of possibly extending the field of variation to too great an extent.

¹² A slightly larger dispersion for the version with 58 indicators weighs in its favour, since it increases its discriminatory capacity.

¹³ See the IWEPS website: <http://www.iweps.be/indicateur-synthetic-daces-aux-droits-fondamentaux-isadf>.

- Standardisation works on differences in relation to the mean and expresses them using standard deviation as the unit of measurement. Statistically, the procedure is more robust, as it is less sensitive to extreme values, but it is less comprehensible and more difficult to interpret: a value of 0.6 means a distance of 0.6 to the mean measured in standard deviation.

In conclusion, the Min-Max normalisation method was chosen for its readability, bearing in mind its sensitivity to extreme values. This choice is also based on the ease of conversion of any negative factors (see next point), and ensures consistency with the aggregation method used in the consolidated index of access to basic rights (CIABR).

2.5. The choice of method for converting negative factors into positive factors

Some indicators help to improve well-being (access to care services, for example), others tend to deteriorate it (pollution, for example). To aggregate these two categories of indicator, they must be given the same orientation. To achieve this, negative deterioration factors must be transformed into positive improvement factors. Different transformations can be considered : 1) taking the inverse ($1/X$) of the original variable , 2) its opposite ($(-1) \times X$), 3) the complement to 1 ($1-X$). The choice of method can depend on the context in which it is applied. For example, the inverse is widely used to convert time-related indices; the opposite is appropriate for standardised data (which take negative values) and the complement to 1 for data normalised according to the Min-Max method. It is therefore this last method that was chosen.

2.6. The question of weighting variables

Two ways of weighting the indicators were tested:

- 1) the index was calculated as the mean of the 58 selected indicators. Each indicator therefore appears with the same weight in the total ($1/58$ th);
- 2) the index was calculated as the mean of the families, which are themselves means of the dimensions which, in turn, are means of the sub-dimensions.

With the second calculation method, the indicators that participate in an under-represented family (dimension / sub-dimension) are overweighted in relation to the others. And, conversely, the indicators that participate in an over-represented family (dimension / sub-dimension) are underweighted in relation to the others. To avoid this over/underweighting bias, option 1 was used to calculate the ICWB.

For the purpose of analysing the ICWB (but not for its calculation as indicated above) , the elementary indicators (58) were aggregated at each level of the classification. A sub-dimension is the mean of its constituent indicators, and a dimension (or a family) is calculated in the same way, by a mean of its constituent indicators and not by aggregating the sub-dimensions (or dimensions) it includes.

2.7. Validation tests

Three types of test were applied to validate the results obtained: analysis of correlations, principal component analysis and analysis of territorial consistency.

2.7.1. Analysis of correlations

As for the selection of indicators, the correlation matrix of the 58 key indicators can be used to verify the validity of the grouping of indicators within the various aggregates (at the different levels of the classification. In all suspect cases (overly strong correlation, correlation close to zero, negative correlation), the semantic analysis was used to validate or invalidate the grouping of the incriminated indicators to be supported or invalidated. By way of example, access to public transport has a correlation of -0.711 with access to a green space. Both these factors are positive, and yet their correlation is negative. There is no causal relationship,

which would be illogical, but a simple concomitance: those places where access to public transport is good (mainly urban areas) are also places where access to green spaces is generally more limited.

2.7.2. Analysis in principal components

Principal component analysis, already mentioned when selecting the indicators, is again used to assess the consistency of the ICWB. The principal components extracted from the original data were considered as a useful reference to assess the relevance of the ICWB, which itself tries to consolidate the data. The analysis was carried out on four levels, for the 58 indicators, the 35 sub-dimensions, the 19 dimensions, and finally the 8 families. In all cases, the first factor, F1, explains about 30% of the total variation of the data, which shows a fairly « high » level of correlation among the variables given the amount of data examined (more than 15,000 pieces of data: 262 municipalities x 58 indicators). The correlations of the ICWB with the F1 calculated on the different aggregation levels vary from 0.82 to 0.93: this shows that the ICWB, in spite of its empirical approach, is a good « statistical summary » of the initial variables.

In the same vein, the comparison between the ICWB and the CIABR 2013 is interesting, because the strong correlation of 0.87 is a sign both of a certain consistency between the two indicators and of a certain distance based on the extension of the framework of investigation of the ICWB in relation to the CIABR.

2.7.3. Territorial consistency

The cartographic representation of the data provides a good tool for assessing territorial consistency. The general map of the ICWB allows us to identify the fundamental benchmarks of geographical distribution (industrial areas, urban areas, residential areas, rural areas, etc.), but also to highlight singularities (German-speaking community, north of the province of Luxembourg, border areas, etc.).

3. Results and analyses

3.1. Key to reading and interpreting the data

The municipal values that appear in the ICWB are the means of the values of each indicator for each municipality. These indicators measure the relative positions to a minimum and a maximum. Thus, a value of 0.61 associated with municipality x means that its score is 61% in a theoretical distribution that could vary from 0% to 100%. This distribution is theoretical, because if there is indeed a 0% value and a 100% value for each indicator, aggregating the 58 indicators will never provide these minimum and maximum values. For this to be the case, a municipality would have to achieve the maximum (or minimum) score for all indicators, which never happens. As a consequence, the range of variation is reduced, and runs from 0.42 to 0.65.

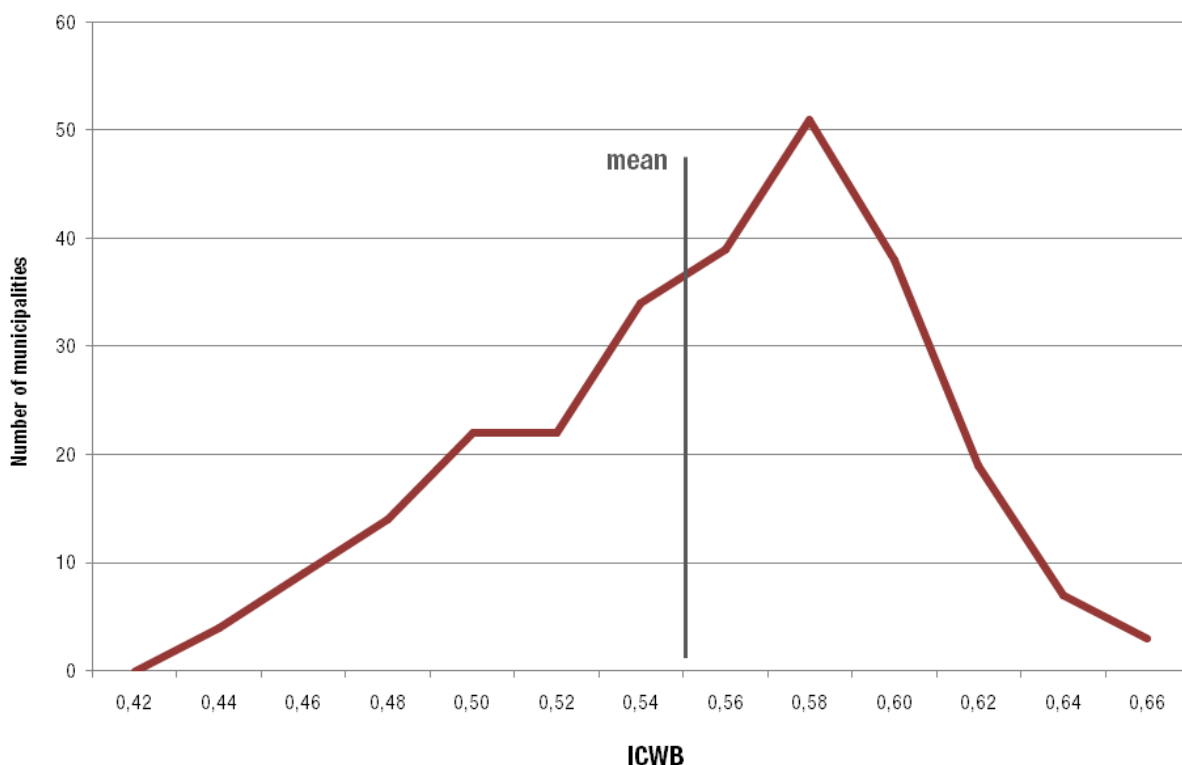
To be able to compare the values for multiple dimensions/families in a relevant way, normalisation for each dimension/family is necessary. Let us suppose that a municipality obtains a score of 0.6 in two dimensions, one extending from 0.1 to 0.8 (a dimension covered by several indicators), the other ranging from 0 to 1 (a dimension with just one indicator for the time being), this identical score nevertheless has a different position in the two contexts: in the first dimension, it is at 71% between the minimum and the maximum, in the second case at 60%, in other words its position is clearly better in the first dimension than in the second. For the comparisons of a municipality's scores across all dimensions to make sense, reference must therefore be made, as in the example cited, to the values of the scores relating to the specific distributions of the dimensions. This involves performing a second normalisation (Min-Max) reframing all the dimensional scores in a single interval from 0 to 1. Bear in mind, however, that a score of 100% does not mean that the municipality that obtains it no longer needs to make any progress because the maximum has been reached, but simply that, in the current context, it is the best score, even if it was poor. An example may illustrate this situation: in the dimension “functioning of institutions and public management”, the results are not very good, but there is a

municipality that achieves a score of 100% that came about, before normalisation, from a score of 55%, much less impressive.

3.2. Results and analyses of the ICWB at regional level

The ICWB covers a range of 0.42 to 0.65, with a mean of 0.546 and a median of 0.555. The theoretical range of variation is from 0 to 1, 0 corresponding to the situation of a municipality that would systematically be the worst placed on all indicators and 1 corresponding to the situation of a municipality that would systematically be the best placed. The difference between the observed range and the theoretical range shows the variation in the relative positions of the municipalities for the various indicators. Figure 5 gives the distribution of the ICWB.

Figure 5: Distribution of the municipalities according to their ICWB - first exercise 2014



Source: ICWB; calculations: IWEPS

Caution should be exercised when interpreting the results by families and dimensions; it should be borne in mind that the data used in this first consolidation exercise of the ICWB only provide an imperfect, - fragmentary or deformed - reflection of reality we are trying to observe. Some families and dimensions are better represented than others; this is particularly the case for the dimension “health”. Conversely, dimensions considered by citizens to be important for well-being are absent due to a lack of statistical data available at municipal level to allow their assessment; this is particularly the case for the dimension “mutual aid and solidarity” and the dimension “cultural, artistic, sporting and leisure activities”. This incompleteness should therefore be borne in mind in the analysis that follows.

Remember also that:

- 1) the values of the ICWB are determined by the 58 indicators and not by the families or dimensions (the fact that the mean of the ICWB is equivalent to the mean of the dimensions / families is a happy

coincidence; it therefore allows the scores of the dimensions / families to be compared with the regional score of the ICWB);

- 2) the data presented below express the relative positions within as many distributions as there are dimensions / families (with the same score, a municipality may have an excellent position in one dimension / family and a worse one in another).

Table 1: ICWB scores by family - first exercise 2014

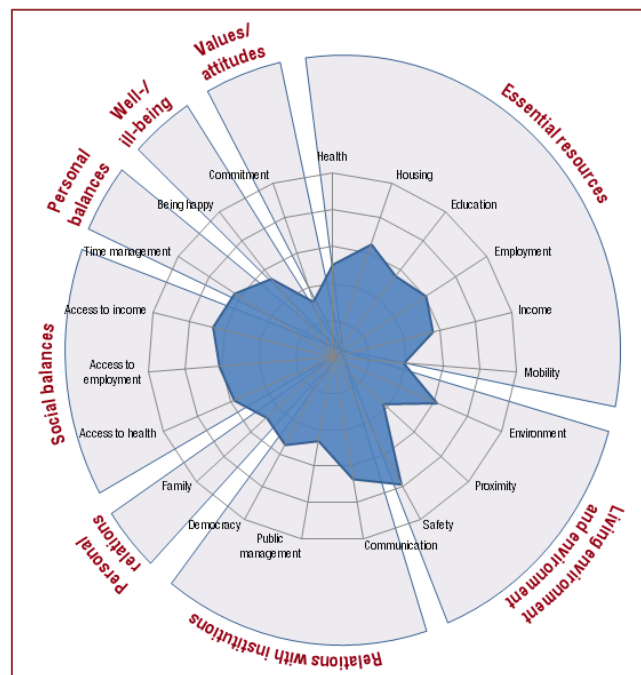
Families	Score (after normalisation)	Number of indicators
Mean ICWB score	0.55	58 indicators
Family 1: “essential resources”	0.62	27 indicators
Family 2: “living environment and environment”	0.72	11 indicators
Family 3: “relations with institutions”	0.52	7 indicators
Family 4: “personal relations”	0.48	3 indicators
Family 5: “social balances”	0.60	5 indicators
Family 6: “personal balances”	0.63	2 indicators
Family 7: “Feelings of well-being/ill-being”	0.54	1 indicator
Family 8: “Values/attitudes; initiatives/commitment”	0.32	2 indicators

Source: ICWB 2014; calculations: IWEPS

Of the eight families, four are situated entirely above the mean regional score of the ICWB, in this order: 1) “the living environment and the environment” (0.72), “personal balances” (0.63), “essential resources” (0.62) and “social balances” (0.60). Families situated below the regional mean score (“feelings of well-being/ill-being” (0.54), “relations with institutions” (0.52), “personal relations” (0.48) and “values/attitudes; initiatives/commitment” (0.32)) suffer from an inadequate number of indicators to allow them to be approached correctly. This is also the case for the family of “personal balances” delimited by two indicators. As a reminder, the list of the 58 indicators can be found in annex 2 of the document.

Figure 6 presents a consolidated vision of the results of the ICWB by dimension in radar form.

Figure 6: Radar of the 8 families and 19 dimensions that make up the Walloon ICWB - first exercise 2014



Source: ICWB 2014; calculations: IWEPS

Ten dimensions are above the mean level of the ICWB, whether before or after normalisation:

- 1) safety, derived from road safety (serious accidents and serious injuries) and safety in the living environment (car thefts, burglaries in homes, violations of physical integrity);
- 2) access to income and purchasing power, measured by four indicators: median income, the percentage of recipients of social assistance, the percentage of defaulting borrowers and the percentage of people in collective debt settlement;
- 3) equity in access to a decent income, approached by the interquartile difference in disposable incomes;
- 4) communication, seen through a global score of the quality of support and information flow (via the website) of the municipalities;
- 5) access to housing, delimited by the price of building land and the percentage of prospective social tenants among private households;
- 6) the quality of the living environment and the preservation of the environment, delimited by 5 indicators: 1) pollution of the air, 2) pollution of the soil, 3) household waste, 4) pedestrian access to green spaces, and 5) residential environment close to a green space;
- 7) access to employment and to quality working conditions, measured by 7 indicators covering three sub-dimensions (access to employment, working conditions and quality of employment): the employment rate among those aged 15-64, the rate of involuntary part-time work, the percentage of agency workers, the unemployment rate among those aged 15-64, the percentage of long-term unemployed, the median pay, the rate of occupational diseases.
- 8) equity in access to quality employment, defined by three indicators: 1) the gap in the unemployment rate between young people (15-24) and all DEIs (15-64), 2) the interquartile difference in pay, 3) the median pay gap between men and women;
- 9) access to education and training, defined by two indicators: the percentage of pupils "on time" in secondary education and access to basic and primary schools in the municipality;
- 10) equity in access to health, delimited by the difference in number of years of life lost at age 70 between men and women);

Six dimensions are below the mean level of the ICWB, whether before or after normalisation:

- 1) the feeling of happiness <> unhappiness, derived from the suicide rate.
- 2) access to health and care, measured using 11 indicators covering various sub-dimensions: life expectancy at birth, the number of years of life lost at birth, the percentage of people suffering from a chronic disease, the percentage of people recognised as disabled, the percentage of diabetic people, the offer of care in the municipality (3 indicators: offer of GPs, nurses and physiotherapists), access to care services (3 indicators: access to emergency services, pharmacies and medical centres);
- 3) the functioning of institutions and public management, derived from 4 indicators: the rate of activation in employment by the public social welfare centres (CPAS-OCMW), the rate of activation in employment by the NEO, the rate of allocation of public housing and the visit rate of online public spaces.
- 4) mobility, approached by one indicator: the offer of public transport;
- 5) local shops, defined by a single indicator: pedestrian access to a food retail outlet of more than 100 m²;
- 6) commitment to society, delimited by solidarity support through the donations declared to the IPP.

For the three remaining dimensions, the interpretation is more subtle, since two of them move from a position above the mean to a position below the mean after normalisation:

- 1) family relations, delimited by 3 indicators: the percentage of single-parent households, the percentage of one-person households aged 65 and above, the divorce rate;
- 2) the democratic process, approached by two indicators: electoral disaffection and citizens' participation in political management;

whereas the third moves from a position below the mean to a position above the mean after normalisation:

- 3) management of the work-life balance, derived from ONE childcare place coverage.

The results of the ICWB allow us to refine the regional analyses at the level of the sub-dimensions and their constituent indicators, notably with the aim of identifying those factors that most influence well-being and ill-being in Wallonia or of applying a differentiated approach to situations of well-being and ill-being. This work will be the subject of later publications.

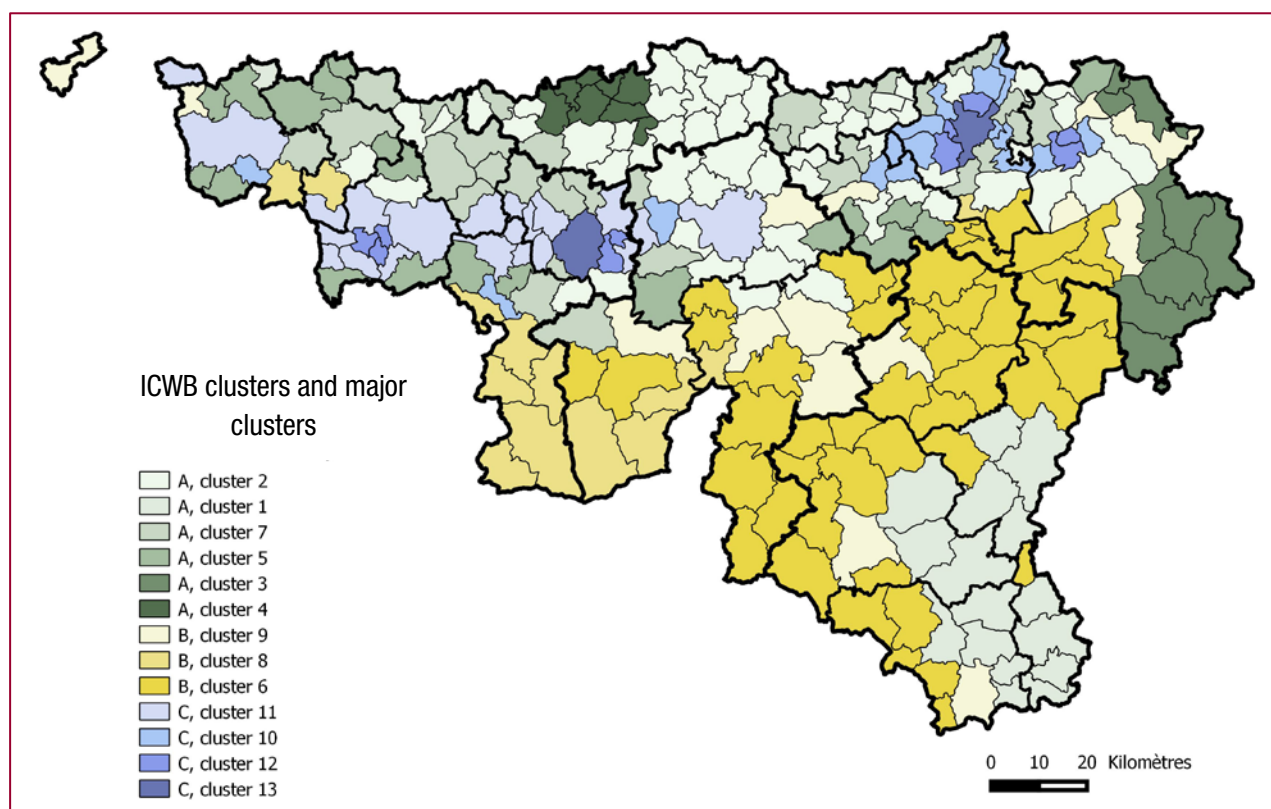
3.3. Territorial analyses of the ICWB

Two approaches are proposed, by way of illustration, to assess the territorial distribution of the ICWB, one by groups of municipalities, the other at the level of the municipalities themselves. Other presentations are possible. Any may lead to various analyses in connection with the indicator's prospects for development.

a. Territorial analysis of the ICWB by groups of municipalities (clusters)

Starting off from the factors identified in the analysis in principal components, clustering was performed by ascending hierarchical classification. Grouping into 13 classes was chosen since it offers a good compromise between an overly consolidated version and an overly dispersed vision. Furthermore, it also allows three "major clusters" to be visualised. These three groups, the elements of which are distinguished in the map represented below (figure 7) by separate colours (green, yellow, blue), allow a mixed and relatively homogeneous identification of their characteristics.

Figure 7: Cartographic representation of the territorial distribution of the ICWB in 13 clusters - first exercise 2014



Source: ICWB 2014; calculations: IWEPS

The first zone (“major cluster” A, in yellow on the map), of mean ICWB, covers the centre of the provinces of Liège, Luxembourg and Namur, the border fringes of France, from Rouvroy to Erquelines. In terms of configuration of well-being, this first zone has a profile very close to that of the regional mean, with a slightly more favourable position for two families: 1) essential resources, and 2) family relations. This configuration can be visualised by the orange line delimiting group A in the figures given below in the form of radars.

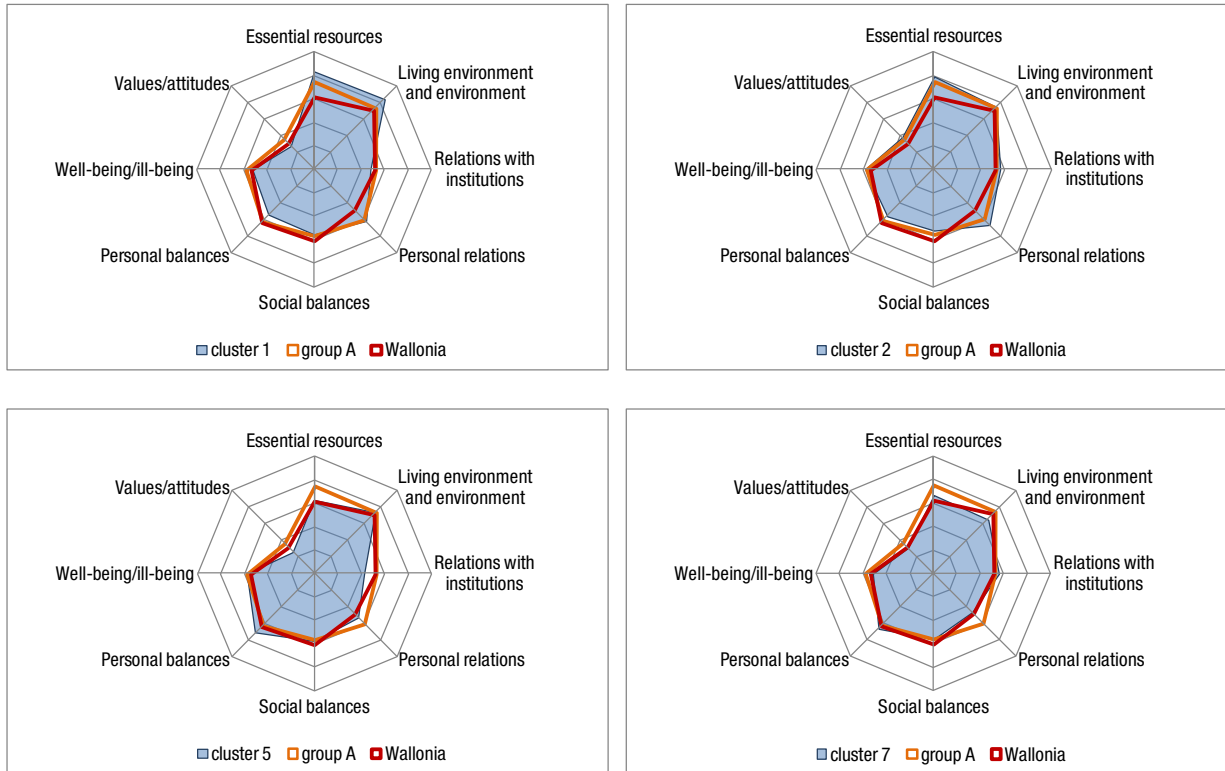
The second zone (“major cluster” B, in green on the map) extends north of the industrial belt, but also along its southern edge. It includes groups with a more favourable ICWB. To this zone must be added the east of the province of Liège, i.e. the German-speaking community (with Waimes but without Eupen), and the east of the province of Luxembourg (without Vielsalm-Gouvy-Houffalize and without Martelange). In terms of configuration of well-being, this second zone is characterised by a situation more favourable than the regional mean for four families: quality of the living environment and protection of the environment, personal balances, social balances, relations with institutions; and by a situation less favourable than the regional mean for two families: essential resources and feelings of well-being/ill-being. This configuration can be visualised by the dark blue line delimiting group B in the figures given below in the form of radars.

The third zone (“major cluster” C, in blue on the map) clearly distinguishes the industrial and predominantly urban belt, from Verviers to Tournai and Mouscron, only interrupted by Huy-Andenne, Beloeil-Péruwelz and Pecq-Estaimpuis. It is in this zone that ICWB values are at their lowest. Verviers, Liège, Charleroi and the Borinage can clearly be distinguished. In terms of configuration of well-being, this third zone is characterised by a situation that is clearly less favourable than the regional mean for most families, except three for which it is aligned on the regional mean: social balances, personal balances, and feelings of well-being/ill-being. This configuration can be visualised by the green line delimiting group C in the figures given below in the form of radars.

The territorial analysis can be further deepened by examining the families that make up the ICWB in each of the 13 clusters; as shown by the figures represented below, each cluster being classified according to its membership of one of the three “major clusters”.

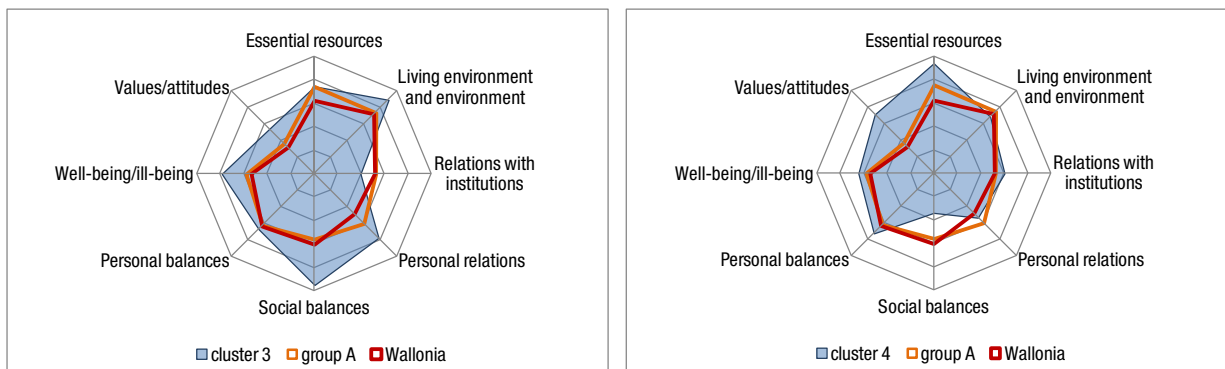
The list of the municipalities that make up each of the clusters can be found in annex 4 of the document.

Figure 8: Representation of the families of the ICWB within each of the 13 clusters - first exercise 2014

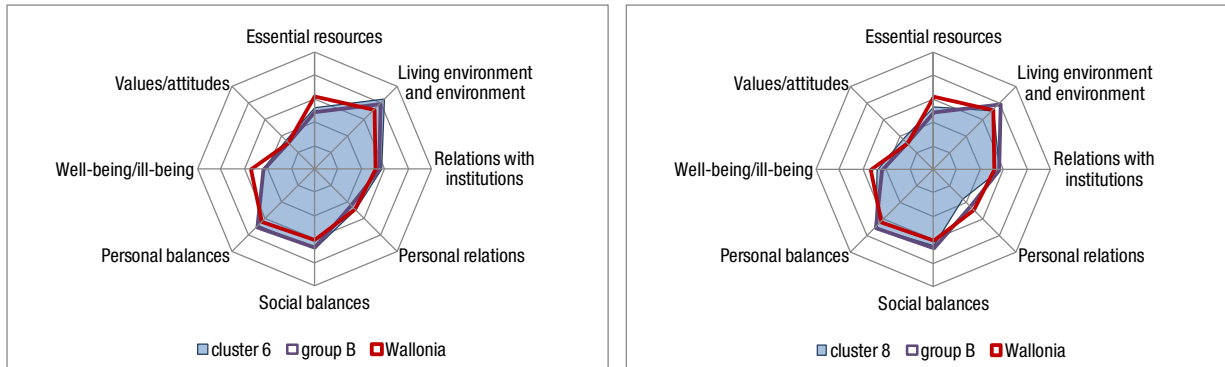


Clusters 1, 2, 5 and 7 present a profile quite close to the regional average, with one or two exceptions:

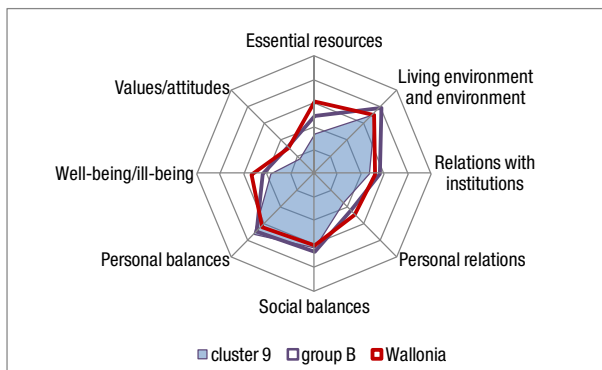
- cluster 1 is better situated than the mean for three families: essential resources, quality of the living environment and protection of the environment, personal relations, and slightly less well for the family of personal balances;
- cluster 2 is better situated than the mean for those families relating to essential resources, personal relations and relations with institutions;
- clusters 5 and 7 are modelled on the regional mean, cluster 5 faring slightly better for the families “personal relations” and “personal balances” and slightly worse for the families “relations with institutions” and “initiatives/commitment”.



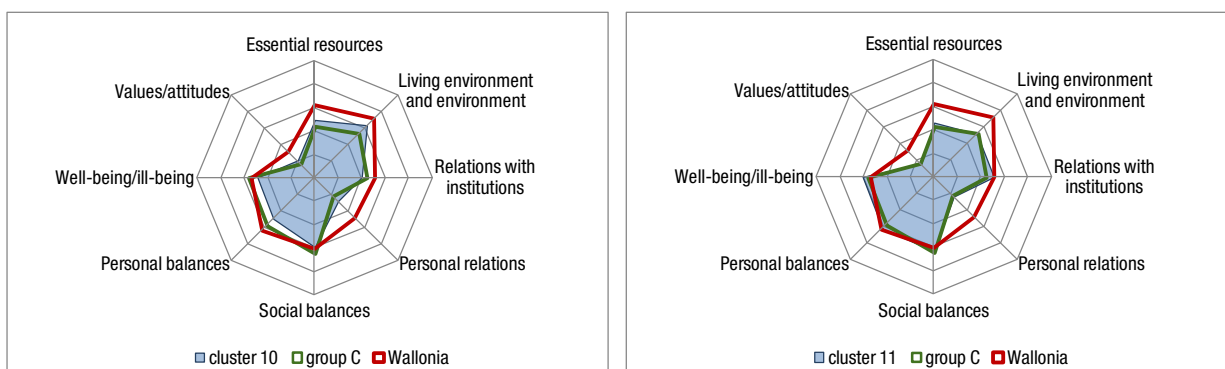
Clusters 3 and 4 clearly stand out from the regional mean with better scores for most families, except for the family “relations with institutions” for cluster 3 and the family “social balances” for cluster 4. Cluster 3 is further distinguished by particularly high scores for the families “social balances”, “personal relations” and “feelings of well-being/ill-being”. Cluster 4 in turn is distinguished by particularly high scores for the families “essential resources” and “initiatives/commitments”.

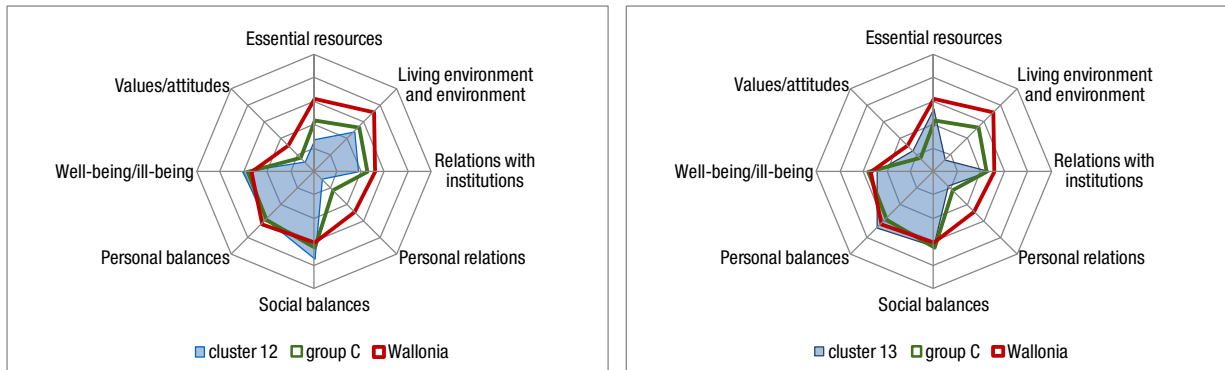


Clusters 6 and 8 are very similar, with a profile close to the regional mean and adjusted to that of “major cluster” 2. Cluster 8 is slightly more reliable in terms of personal relations.



Cluster 9 is on the edge of “major clusters” 2 and 3. The performances there are generally worse than those observed for the regional mean, although a little better for the families “social balances” and “personal balances”, and equivalent to the regional mean for the family “quality of the living environment and protection of the environment”.





Source: ICWB 2014; calculations: IWEPS

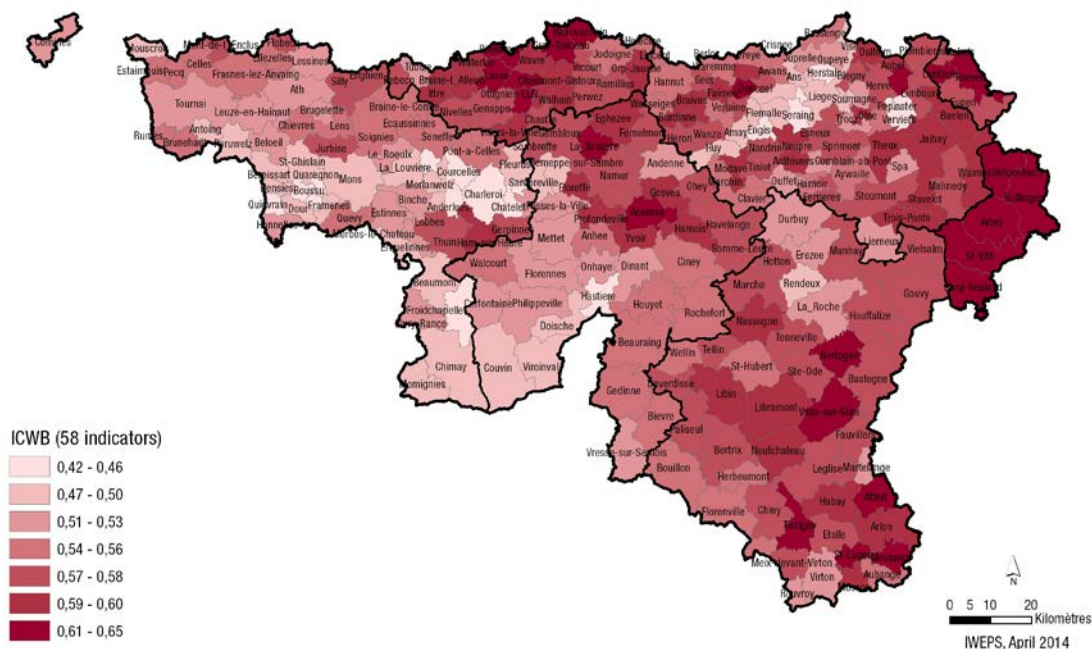
Clusters 10, 11, 12 and 13 share a profile that is clearly less favourable than the regional mean and a particularly poor score for the family “personal relations”. They differ with regard to the following aspects:

- cluster 10 fares especially poorly for the families “personal relations”, “initiatives/commitments”, “essential resources” and to a lesser degree “personal balances”;
- cluster 11 has a profile very close to that of cluster 10, less good for the family “quality of the living environment and protection of the environment” and a little better for the family “personal balances”;
- cluster 12 is the one that suffers from the most difficulties, apart from three families: social balances, feelings of well-being/ill-being and personal balances, with the particularity that the first two families mentioned exceed the regional performances.
- cluster 13 is above all characterised by a particularly negative score for the family “quality of living environment and environment” in addition to the family “personal relations”. The configuration of the other families is very close to the regional mean. It should be noted that this cluster only includes two municipalities: Liège and Charleroi.

b. Territorial analysis of the ICWB by municipality - first exercise 2014

The municipal distribution of the ICWB is presented in figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Cartographic representation of the municipal distribution of the ICWB - first exercise 2014



The map of figure 9 highlights contiguous groups of municipalities with similar index values and a distribution of values along certain axes or territorial elements described below.

Municipalities with high ICWB values are located in Walloon Brabant. This group extends into the north of the province of Namur and, to the east, along two axes: on the one hand, several municipalities located to the north of the valley of the Meuse in the province of Liège and, on the other hand, several municipalities located to the south of the valley of the Meuse (Candroz), from Namur to Liège. Another group of municipalities with high values can be seen in the German-speaking community and nearby. Several municipalities with high indexes are also located in the province of Luxembourg, especially around Arlon. Finally, we should note a less extensive group of municipalities that also has high values to the south of the urban area of Charleroi.

Weaker index values are mainly observed in the provinces of Hainaut, Liège and in the south of the province of Namur. One group of several municipalities located in the urban area of Charleroi appears on the map with weak ICWB values. Another group of several municipalities of the urban area of Liège is also identifiable with weak indexes, particularly along an axis following the valley of the Meuse, from Huy to Visé. The municipalities of the urban area of Verviers in the province of Liège and several municipalities to the west of the town of Mons in the province of Hainaut also present values that are below the mean.

For the needs of the various graphic representations, especially radars, the final distribution of the ICWB was again normalised using the Min-Max method to obtain a dispersion of 0 to 1, but this is only a transformation without an impact on either the content or the order: after processing, the maximum is therefore 1 and the minimum 0, but the mean still remains 0.55. It is these values, normalised a second time, which appear below.

At this stage, the temptation, and the expectation, are great to produce an honours board of municipalities where the index is highest. However, caution, and perhaps wisdom, requires us to first remember three reservations:

- 1) when a municipality obtains a high ICWB, this does not automatically mean it is a municipality “where it is good to live”, to use a now familiar expression. The ICWB is merely an imperfect and fragmentary reflection of a complex reality.
- 2) The ICWB approaches well-being from various angles, the dimensions, which attempt to highlight a certain number of factors favourable to well-being. A municipality may easily be in a good position for some dimensions and a poor one for others. It is therefore necessary for us to be able to qualify the overall assessment provided by the ICWB.
- 3) Simply aggregating indicators to produce the ICWB is a convention. It gives an identical weight to each indicator, which implicitly assumes equivalences between variations for the various indicators. This hypothesis is clumsy.

For each of the 262 municipalities, we have detailed statistics, which were used to calculate the ICWB, and associated analysis tools, maps, histograms, radars. In annex 5, we present a complete table that sets out, for all 262 municipalities, the results of the ICWB and each of the 19 dimensions. Below, we propose a series of “Top 10s” of municipalities for each of the 19 dimensions, followed by the “Top 10” of municipalities for the ICWB.

Each table includes the index associated with the dimension, the 10 municipalities classified at the top of the distribution and the place occupied by each one in the final classification.

To interpret and qualify these classifications correctly, we must, if necessary, question the sub-dimensions and indicators behind them. For example, the top position of Charleroi and Liège in the dimension “Health and care” is based mainly on the offer of care and access to care services, which are particularly good there.

Having made all these reservations, it is interesting to note that most of the time it is different municipalities that head the classifications in the various dimensions, and that municipalities that rank low for the final ICWB do well in certain dimensions.

Table 1: Top 10 municipalities by dimensions of the ICWB - first exercise 2014

HEALTH AND CARE			HOUSING			EDUCATION / TRAINING		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Charleroi	256	1.00	Büllingen	5	1.00	Thimister-Clermont	21
0.99	Liège	243	1.00	Vresse-sur-Semois	195	0.95	Ottignies-LLN	1
0.85	Ottignies-LLN	1	0.99	Bièvre	151	0.94	Meix-devant-Virton	123
0.82	Waterloo	63	0.98	Daverdisse	88	0.94	Libin	33
0.81	Mont-St-Guibert	36	0.98	Burg-Reuland	13	0.94	Paliseul	107
0.79	Namur	115	0.97	Amel	2	0.93	Libramont	29
0.78	Wavre	55	0.95	Manhay	73	0.93	Bastogne	96
0.77	Arlon	31	0.95	Gedinne	171	0.90	Habay	47
0.77	Braine-l'Alleud	35	0.94	Bertogne	23	0.89	Vresse-sur-Semois	195
0.76	Lasne	12	0.94	Wellin	136	0.88	Waimès	49

EMPLOYMENT			INCOME AND PURCHASING POWER			MOBILITY		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Attert	9	1.00	Attert	9	1.00	Herstal	245
0.92	Lasne	12	0.89	Messancy	19	0.99	Farciennes	262
0.91	Walhain	60	0.88	Olné	27	0.98	Liège	243
0.90	Léglise	66	0.85	Etalle	72	0.97	Saint-Nicolas	255
0.90	Burg-Reuland	13	0.83	La Bruyère	17	0.97	Ottignies-LLN	1
0.89	Bertogne	23	0.81	Donceel	7	0.95	Seraing	261
0.88	La Bruyère	17	0.81	Jurbise	79	0.94	Nivelles	69
0.88	Rixensart	22	0.81	Lasne	12	0.93	Verviers	249
0.88	Vaux-sur-Sûre	8	0.80	Neupré	65	0.92	Charleroi	256
0.88	Perwez	95	0.80	St-Léger	18	0.92	Rixensart	22

NATURAL SPACES AND ENVIRONMENT			LOCAL SHOPS			SAFETY		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Meix-devant-Virton	123	1.00	Liège	243	1.00	Burg-Reuland	13
1.00	Daverdisse	88	0.93	Herstal	245	0.99	Amel	2
0.98	Léglise	66	0.92	Saint-Nicolas	255	0.99	Ramillies	103
0.97	Fauvillers	78	0.89	Nivelles	69	0.98	Waimés	49
0.97	Tellin	86	0.88	Verviers	249	0.98	Mont-de-l'Enclus	102
0.97	Stavelot	28	0.84	Châtelet	259	0.98	Attert	9
0.96	Attert	9	0.83	Ottignies-LLN	1	0.97	Plombières	100
0.95	Trois-Ponts	42	0.82	Mouscron	224	0.97	Flobecq	124
0.95	Stoumont	105	0.80	Quiévrain	247	0.97	Faimés	43
0.95	Burg-Reuland	13	0.78	La Louvière	235	0.97	Doische	214

COMMUNICATION			FUNCTIONING OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT			DEMOCRATIC PROCESS		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Waterloo	63	1.00	Tintigny	10	1.00	Lasne	12
0.96	Andenne	192	0.96	Aubel	30	0.96	Waterloo	63
0.94	Eghezée	34	0.94	Lontzen	24	0.89	Lierneux	199
0.91	Ottignies-LLN	1	0.94	Braives	46	0.87	Wellin	136
0.91	Marche-en-Famenne	97	0.93	Hotton	92	0.85	Hotton	92
0.88	Braine-l'Alleud	35	0.91	Vresse-sur-Semois	195	0.83	Villers-la-Ville	39
0.88	Stavelot	28	0.90	Aiseau-Presles	198	0.83	Orp-Jauche	59
0.87	Rixensart	22	0.90	Trois-Ponts	42	0.83	Grez-Doiceau	6
0.87	Chaufontaine	85	0.89	Oreye	142	0.82	Chaufontaine	85
0.85	Nivelles	69	0.88	Houyet	135	0.82	Donceel	7

FAMILY RELATIONS			EQUITY IN ACCESS TO HEALTH			EQUITY IN ACCESS TO QUALITY EMPLOYMENT		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Amel	2	1.00	Kelmis	82	1.00	St-Vith	3
1.00	Thimister-Clermont	21	0.95	Stoumont	105	0.96	Raeren	14
0.93	Donceel	7	0.94	Fexhe-le-Haut-Clocher	76	0.95	Büllingen	5
0.91	Faimes	43	0.88	Plombières	100	0.92	Amel	2
0.90	Attert	9	0.87	Trois-Ponts	42	0.91	Celles	131
0.90	Vaux-sur-Sûre	8	0.86	Lontzen	24	0.91	Bütgenbach	11
0.89	Lontzen	24	0.85	Amel	2	0.86	Plombières	100
0.88	La Bruyere	17	0.84	Ottignies-LLN	1	0.86	Anhee	152
0.86	Etalle	72	0.83	Raeren	14	0.85	Waimmes	49
0.85	Lincet	139	0.82	Waterloo	63	0.85	Lontzen	24

EQUITY IN ACCESS TO A DECENT INCOME			MANAGEMENT OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE			FEELING OF HAPPINESS		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB	Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Farciennes	262	1.00	Sivry-Rance	176	1.00	Büllingen	5
0.98	Colfontaine	260	0.98	Ottignies-LLN	1	0.97	Donceel	7
0.96	Charleroi	256	0.97	Libin	33	0.95	Sainte-Ode	109
0.96	Viroinval	230	0.97	Montigny-le-Tilleul	50	0.94	Hamois	41
0.95	Châtelet	259	0.95	La Hulpe	16	0.90	Modave	56
0.95	Quaregnon	251	0.95	Libramont	29	0.88	Jalhay	25
0.95	Momignies	225	0.94	Beaumont	227	0.87	Farciennes	262
0.95	Hastière	254	0.91	Lobbès	110	0.86	Hensies	234
0.94	Boussu	250	0.89	Bouillon	170	0.86	Walhain	60
0.94	Seraing	261	0.89	Spa	193	0.86	Ellezelles	140

COMMITMENT TO SOCIETY		
Value of the dimension index	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	La Hulpe	16
0.96	Ferrières	77
0.88	Lasne	12
0.78	Ottignies-LLN	1
0.78	Tenneville	119
0.74	Büllingen	5
0.73	Rixensart	22
0.67	Saint-Vith	3
0.67	Chaumont-Gistoux	32
0.66	Waterloo	63

ICWB (aggregated index)		
Value of the ICWB	Top 10 of the dimension	Rank in the ICWB
1.00	Ottignies-LLN	1
0.98	Amel	2
0.97	Saint-Vith	3
0.95	Assesse	4
0.92	Büllingen	5
0.91	Grez-Doiceau	6
0.89	Donceel	7
0.89	Vaux-sur-Sûre	8
0.89	Attert	9
0.88	Tintigny	10

4. Lessons learned from this first exercise

Our approach is based on the theoretical apriorism that well-being can be measured through different facets identified in consultation with citizens.

Since we are unable, in this first exercise, to cover all the facets of well-being, the proposed measurement should be seen more like a measurement of the conditions of well-being, i.e. a measurement of the quality of the living environment, in the broad sense, in which individuals evolve, generating conditions that are more favourable or less favourable to the emergence of an individual and collective state of well-being.

In concrete terms, this measurement is based on the use of multiple and varied indicators that are accessible across the 262 municipalities of Wallonia. The choice of indicators is based on a search both for meaning and for statistical relevance.

The index of conditions of well-being in Wallonia (ICWB) is the result of a simple - unweighted - aggregation of the global measurements obtained for each of its constituent facets. These measurements are distributed according to a five-level hierarchical structure: 58 indicators, 35 sub-dimensions, 19 dimensions, 8 families and 1 consolidated index.

Particular methodological precautions were taken to legitimise the aggregation of the variables: normalisation of the variables to neutralise the original scales of measure (unit and origin); analysis of the interrelations between variables to understand co-variations, links inside and between the different facets, and to better assess the implicit assumption of compensation made in constructing aggregates (one increase in an indicator neutralising an equivalent decrease in an other one); study of robustness to measure the sensitivity of the results obtained to the methodological choices made (selection of variables, allocation of the variables to the various facets).

The results obtained, despite being incomplete, provide a wealth of information, the richness of which can be discovered with each preliminary analysis.

Overall, the ICWB takes the form of a distribution of municipal values covering a range that runs from 0.42 to 0.65, with a mean regional score of 0.55. Between the worst-performing (0.42) and best-performing (0.65) municipality, the gap is minimal, and shows a real but moderate tension between these two extremes.

At regional level, of the eight families that make up the ICWB, four are situated entirely above the mean score, in this order: 1) “the living environment and the environment” (0.72), “personal balances” (0.63), “essential resources” (0.62) and “social balances” (0.60). The four families situated below the regional mean score (“feelings of well-being/ill-being” (0.54), “relations with institutions” (0.52), “personal relations” (0.48) and “values/attitudes; initiatives/commitment” (0.32)) suffer in particular from an inadequate number of indicators to allow them to be approached correctly. This is also the case for the family of “personal balances” measured through two indicators.

Analysing the results of the ICWB at territorial level allows us to identify three contrasting geographical groups of municipalities: 1) a mean ICWB group in the centre of the provinces of Liège, Luxembourg and Namur as well as in the border fringes of France, from Rouvroy to Erquelinnes; 2) a favourable ICWB group in the north of the industrial belt, but also on its southern edge, as well as in the east of the province of Liège, i.e. the German-speaking community (with Waimes but without Eupen), and the east of the province of Luxembourg (without Vielsalm-Gouvy-Houffalize and without Martelange); 3 a weaker ICWB group in the industrial and predominantly urban belt, from Verviers to Tournai and Mouscron, only interrupted by Huy-Andenne, Beloeil-Péruwelz and Pecq-Estaimpuis.

At municipal level, the ICWB is broken down differently according to its constituent components. A municipality may easily be in a good position for some dimensions and a poor one for others. We should therefore be able to qualify the overall assessment provided by the ICWB at this territorial level by questioning the sub-dimensions and indicators behind them. It is also interesting to note that most of the time it is different municipalities that head the classifications in the various dimensions, and that municipalities that rank low for the final ICWB do well in certain dimensions.

Ultimately, the “top 10” municipalities for the ICWB are: Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve, Amblève, Saint-Vith, Assesse, Büllingen, Grez-Doiceau, Donceel, Vaux-sur-Sûre, Attert and Tintigny.

5. Prospects for development

First and foremost, the measurement of well-being should be extended to those components not measured or inadequately measured in this initial exercise, thereby reducing the constraint of incompleteness by extending the base of statistics mobilised through the available sources, and above all through surveys of citizens in the municipalities of Wallonia, for those facets we cannot hope to approach with the existing statistics.

Moreover, the definition of well-being, as it emerged from the work completed with 15 pilot municipalities, was based on a dual approach, one through well-being, the other through ill-being. Well-being and ill-being cannot be expressed symmetrically. It might therefore be interesting to repeat these two approaches separately and then combine them in terms of differences and interrelationships.

Further analyses will also have to be scheduled to utilise and analyse the accumulated data and aggregates.

Finally, in a context where the measurement of well-being would be repeated over time, we would have to consider how changes over time could be assessed and what tools should be developed to achieve this.

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Annex 1: List of the sources used for the 58 key indicators of conditions of well-being

Sources	in the dimensions
Administrative data	
the interactive database Cytise from Demo-UCL and IWEPS	health and care, family relations
Bulletins of registrations of deaths with registry office (DGSIE)	health and care, equity in access to health, feeling of happiness/unhappiness
the Common Sickness Funds Agency (Agence Intermutualiste, AIM)	health and care
the Directorate-General for Disabled Persons (DGPH, FPS Social Security)	health and care
the Pharmanet database of INAMI-RIZIV	health and care
the health care department of INAMI-RIZIV	health and care
the property prices statistics (DGSIE)	housing
the Walloon Housing Agency (SWL)	housing, functioning of institutions and public management
les statistiques de l'ancrage communal de la DGO4	housing, functioning of institutions and public management
the General Administration of Education and Scientific Research (AGERS)	education / training
the Flemish Employment Accounts (Vlaamse Arbeidsrekening) of the Steunpunt WSE	employment, equity in access to quality employment
the National Employment Office (NEO)	employment, functioning of institutions and public management
FOREM	employment, functioning of institutions and public management
Arbeitsamt der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (ADG)	employment, functioning of institutions and public management
the National Social Security Office (NSSO)	employment, equity in access to quality employment
the Occupational Diseases Fund (FMP)	employment
the National Register (DGSIE)	in 10 dimensions

Sources	in the dimensions
the tax statistics for incomes (DGSIE)	income and purchasing power, equity in access to a decent income, commitment to society
the SPP Social Integration (SPP-IS)	employment, functioning of institutions and public management
the National Pensions Office (ONP)	Income and purchasing power
the Central Office for Credits to Private Individuals (CCP) of the BNB	Income and purchasing power
the road traffic accident statistics (DGSIE)	safety
police crime statistics (CGOP/B)	safety
the Resources & Distribution Division - Technofutur TIC	functioning of institutions and public management
the electoral results (FPS Interior)	democratic process
the statistics of marriages and divorces (DGSIE)	family relations
the Office of Birth and Childhood (Office de la Naissance et de l'Enfance, ONE)	management of work-life balance
Dienst für Kind und Familie (DKF), (Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft)	management of work-life balance
Census / survey data	
the survey of the websites of the Walloon municipalities of the Walloon Telecommunications Agency (AWT)	communication, democratic process
the survey of municipalities of the Soil and Waste Department (DSD) of DGO3	natural spaces and environment
For geocoded indicators	
the addresses of the Belgian Pharmaceutical Association (APB)	health and care
Geocodings by SPW-DGO4 - Department of Land Management and Urban Planning (DAU) - Geomatics Branch	health and care, mobility shops
statistics of the DGSIE on the retail trade	health and care, mobility shops
the addresses of the FPS Public Health	health and care
the addresses of the Federation of Medical Centres (FMM)	health and care
the addresses of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation (FWB)	education / training
the addresses of the German-speaking Community	education / training
the Walloon Regional Transport Company (SRWT)	mobility
the National Belgian Railway Company (SNCB)	mobility
the Walloon Institute for Institute for Evaluation, Forecasting and Statistics (IWEPS)	mobility
the Walloon Air and Climate Agency (AWAC) - Interregional Environment Agency (CELINE)	natural spaces and environment
the Scientific Institute of Public Service (ISSeP)	natural spaces and environment
the General Administration of Heritage Documentation (AGDP) - CADMAP data and extract from the land registry matrix (FPS Finance)	natural spaces and environment
the ARPODIS project of DGO3	natural spaces and environment
The SEGEFA trading statement of the ULG	shops

Annex 2: List of the 58 key indicators of conditions of well-being

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	Unit	Year	Source	Calculations
1 - Essential resources	Health and care	State of health	Life expectancy at birth M&W	Years	2005-2009	IWEPS- DGSIE Cytise, National Register	DEMO-UCL, IWEPS cytise
			Number of years of life lost M&W at age 70	for 100,000 inhabitants	2003-2010	DGSIE, Bulletins of registrations of deaths with registry office	IWEPS
			Percentage of people declared chronically sick	%	2012	AIM	AIM
			Percentage of people recognised as medically disabled	%	2014 (January)	FPS Social Security, DGPH	FPS Social Security, DGPH
			Prevalence of diabetes	%	2012	INAMI, Pharmanet	IWEPS
		Offer of care	Offer of general practitioners in the municipality	Number of animals	2012	INAMI, Health Care Service	INAMI, Health Care Service
			Offer of independent nurses in the municipality	Number of FTE	2012	INAMI, Health Care Service	INAMI, Health Care Service
			Offer of physios in the municipality	Number of FTE	2012	INAMI, Health Care Service	INAMI, Health Care Service
		Access to care services	Pedestrian access to a pharmacy	%	2011	SPW-DGO4 and www.pharmacie.be	IWEPS
			Access to a hospital equipped with an emergency mobile resuscitation unit (specialist emergency care)	%	2013	FPS Public Health	IWEPS
			Access to a medical centre	%	2014	Federation of medical centres	IWEPS
		Housing	Cost of housing	Average price of building land sold from 2010 to 2012	euros/m ²	2010-2012	DGSIE
	Offer of appropriate housing		Percentage of households that are prospective social housing tenants	%	2012	SWL, DGO4 - municipal anchorage	IWEPS
	Education / training	School career	Percentage of pupils "on time" in secondary education	%	2011	FWB- AGERS	AGERS
		Offer of education	Access to a nursery or primary school	%	2011	FWB, German-speaking Community and IWEPS	IWEPS

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	Unit	Year	Source	Calculations
1 - Essential resources of life	Employment	Access to employment	Employment rate of the population aged 15 to 64	%	2012	Steunpunt WSE	Steunpunt WSE
			Proportion of involuntary part-time workers in total number of workers	%	2012	NEO, Steunpunt WSE	IWEPS
			Proportion of agency, seasonal or occasional workers in total number of workers	%	2012	NSSO, Steunpunt WSE	IWEPS
			Administrative unemployment rate for people aged 15-64	%	2012	Steunpunt WSE	Steunpunt WSE
			Proportion of long-term unemployed (2 years or more) in total number of unemployed	%	2012	FOREM, ADG	IWEPS
		Working conditions	Median gross daily wage	Euros	2012	NSSO	IWEPS
	Quality of employment	Rate of occupational diseases in the population aged 18 and above	for 1,000 inhabitants	2013	FMP, DGSIE	IWEPS	
	Income and purchasing power	Access to income	Median income per declaration	Euros	2011	DGSIE, tax statistics	DGSIE
			Percentage of recipients of social assistance in the population aged 18 and above	%	2012	SPPIS, ONP, DGSIE	IWEPS
		Management of personal / family finances	Percentage of defaulting borrowers	%	2013	BNB, Central Office for Credits to Private Individuals	IWEPS
			Proportion of people in collective debt settlement	%	2013	BNB, Central Office for Credits to Private Individuals	IWEPS
	Mobility	Offer of public transport	Access to a well-served public transport stop (bus, metro, tram or train)	%	2011	SPW-DG04, IWEPS, SRWT, SNCB	IWEPS

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	Unit	Year	Source	Calculations	
2 - Living environment and environment	Natural spaces and environment	Quality and preservation of the environment	Percentage of housing subject to air pollution (particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen oxide)	%	2008-2011	AWAC - CELINE; FPS Finance - AGDP	IWEPS	
			Percentage of housing subject to pollution linked to degraded land	%	2012	ISSeP, SPW DG03, FPS Finance AGDP	IWEPS	
			raw household waste	kg/ inhabitant	2012	DG03, DSD	DG03, DSD	
	Natural spaces and environment	Natural spaces	Pedestrian access to a green space	%	2011	FPS Finance-AGDP, CadMap and land registry matrix	IWEPS	
			Residential environment close to a green space	%	2011	FPS Finance-AGDP, CadMap and land registry matrix	IWEPS	
	Local shops	Access to shops	Pedestrian access to a food retail outlet of more than 100 m ²	%	2011	SEGEFA-ULg, FPS Economy. Geocoding by DG04-DAU-	IWEPS	
	Safety	Road safety	Number of serious accidents per km of road network	no. per km	2007-2012	DGSIE	IWEPS	
			Percentage of people serious injured or killed in the number of RTA victims	%	2007-2012	DGSIE	IWEPS	
		Safety in the living environment	Number of car thefts from 2007 to 2012 for 1,000 inhabitants in 2012	for 1,000 inhabitants	2007-2012	CGOP/B, police crime stats	IWEPS	
			Number of burglaries in homes from 2007 to 2012 for 1,000 homes in 2012	for 1,000 homes	2007-2012	CGOP/B, police crime stats	IWEPS	
			Number of violations of physical integrity from 2007 to 2012 for 1,000 inhabitants in 2013	for 1,000 inhabitants	2007-2012	CGOP/B, police crime stats	IWEPS	
	Relations with institutions	Communication	Quality of the IT support/process	Total score for quality of the municipality's website	score out of 100	2012	AWT	IWEPS
	Functioning of institutions and public management	Integration into the labour market	Activation by employment of CPAS-OCMW beneficiaries	%	2012	SPPIS	IWEPS	
Activation by employment of unemployed			%	2013	NEO, FOREM, ADG	IWEPS		

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	Unit	Year	Source	Calculations
3 - Relations with institutions		Offer of public housing	Rate of attribution of public or subsidised housing	%	2012	DGO4, SWL	IWEPS
		Access to ICT	visit rate of online public spaces (OPS)	for one hundred inhabitants	2013	Resources & Distribution Division - Technofutur TIC	IWEPS
	Democratic process	Citizens' confidence in politicians	Electoral disaffection rate	%	2012	Federal Public Service Interior	OSEC
		Citizens' participation in political management	Online openness to the exercise of citizenship	score out of 100	2012	AWT	IWEPS
4 - Personal relations	Family relations	Quality of family life	Percentage of single-parent households	%	2010	Cytise - IWEPS-DGSIE - National Register	DEMO-UCL, IWEPS cytise
		Have a family life	Percentage of one-person households aged 65 and above	%	2010	Cytise - IWEPS-DGSIE - National Register	DEMO-UCL, IWEPS cytise
		Break-up of family life	Gross divorce rate	for 1,000 inhabitants	2012	DGSIE	IWEPS
5 - Social balances	Equity in access to health	Access for all to health	Gap in number of years of life lost at age 70 between men and women	for 100,000 inhabitants	2003-2010	DGSIE, Bulletins of registrations of deaths with registry office	IWEPS
	Equity in access to quality employment	Access for all to employment	Difference in unemployment rate between young people (18-24) and total unemployed (DEI) (15-64)	percentage points	2012	Steunpunt WSE	Steunpunt WSE
		Access for all to quality paid employment	Interquartile difference in gross daily pay (NSSO)	Euros	2012	NSSO	IWEPS
			Difference between the median gross daily pay of men and that of women (NSSO)	Euros	2012	NSSO	IWEPS
	Equity in access to a decent income	Access for all to a decent (global) income	Interquartile difference in total net taxable income	Euros	2011	DGSIE, tax statistics	DGSIE
6 - Personal balances	Management of work-life balance	Balance between private life / professional life	ONE place coverage rate	%	2012	ONE, DGSIE, Dienst für Kind und Familie (Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft)	IWEPS
		Access for all to The balance between private life / professional life	Proportion of places subsidised by the ONE in the total number of places	%	2012	ONE	IWEPS

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	Unit	Year	Source	Calculations
7 - FEELING OF WELL-/ILL-BEING	FEELING OF HAPPINESS <> UNHAPPINESS	HOPE <> DESPAIR	suicide rate	number per 100,000	2003-2010	DGSIE, Bulletins of registrations of deaths with registry office	IWEPS
8 - VALUES/ATTITUDES INITIATIVES/ COMMITMENT	COMMITMENT TO SOCIETY	SOLIDARITY SUPPORT	Proportion of declarations for which donations are declared under code 3940 (other than those linked to education and research) in the population aged 18 and above	for 1,000 inhabitants	2011	DGSIE, tax statistics	IWEPS
			Average amount of donations declared under code 3940 (other than those linked to education and research)	Euros	2011	DGSIE, tax statistics	IWEPS

Annex 3: Statistical parameters of the 58 key indicators of conditions of well-being

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	maximum	minimum	deviation max-min	mean	standard deviation	
1 - Essential resources of life	Health and care	State of health	Life expectancy at birth (men and women)	82.5	72.3	10.3	78.4	1.5	
			Years of life lost at age 70	10.247	1,909	8,337	4,480	1,079	
			Percentage of chronically sick people (status)	10.4	2.8	7.6	4.6	0.9	
			Percentage of people recognised as medically disabled	16.1	2.8	13.3	7.6	2.0	
			Prevalence of diabetes	11.2	3.7	7.5	7.5	1.5	
		Offer of care	Offer of general practitioners in the municipality	6.3	-0.7	7.0	-0.2	0.7	
			Offer of independent nurses in the municipality	2.5	-0.3	2.8	-0.1	0.3	
			Offer of physios in the municipality	7.2	-0.8	8.0	-0.1	0.9	
		Access to care services	Pedestrian access to a pharmacy	99.4	0.0	99.4	43.2	21.6	
			Access to a hospital equipped with an emergency mobile resuscitation unit (specialist emergency care)	100.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	35.5	
			Access to a medical centre	39.6	0.0	39.6	1.5	5.6	
		Housing	Cost of housing	Average price of building land sold from 2010 to 2012	206.0	17.4	188.6	50.1	25.8
			Offer of appropriate housing	Percentage of households that are prospective social housing tenants	4.9	0.1	4.8	1.4	1.0
	Education / training	School career	Percentage of pupils "on time" in secondary education	74.4	40.1	34.2	57.7	6.4	
		Offer of education	Access to a nursery or primary school	99.0	10.5	88.5	63.0	17.2	
	Employment	Access to employment	Employment rate of the population aged 15 to 64	73.7	42.8	30.9	60.7	5.3	
			Proportion of involuntary part-time workers in total number of workers	3.1	0.2	2.9	1.3	0.6	
			Proportion of agency, seasonal or occasional workers in total number of workers	3.4	0.4	3.1	1.4	0.6	
			Administrative unemployment rate for people aged 15-64	26.8	3.8	23.0	12.6	4.6	
			Proportion of long-term unemployed (2 years or more) in total number of unemployed	46.3	17.9	28.4	35.8	5.5	

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	maximum	minimum	deviation max-min	mean	standard deviation
1 - Essential resources	Employment	Working conditions	Median gross daily wage	156.4	106.3	50.1	121.7	7.8
		Quality of employment	Rate of occupational diseases in the population aged 18 and above	38.0	0.3	37.7	8.7	5.9
	Income and purchasing power	Access to income	Median income per declaration	32,053	16,581	15,472	21,646	2,337
			Percentage of recipients of social assistance in the population aged 18 and above	7.8	0.6	7.2	2.1	1.0
		Management of personal / family finances	Percentage of defaulting borrowers	10.0	1.3	8.7	4.5	1.7
	Proportion of people in collective debt settlement		4.2	0.2	4.0	1.4	0.7	
	Mobility	Offer of public transport	Access to a well-served public transport stop (bus, metro, tram or train)	99.6	0.0	99.6	38.6	31.7
2 - Living environment and environment	Natural spaces and environment	Quality and preservation of the environment	Percentage of housing subject to air pollution (particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen oxide)	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
			Percentage of housing subject to pollution linked to degraded land	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
			raw household waste	214.2	53.6	160.6	132.5	40.6
	Natural spaces	Pedestrian access to a green space	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.1	30.1	
		Residential environment close to a green space	100.0	17.9	82.1	86.0	17.2	
	Local shops	Access to shops	Pedestrian access to a food retail outlet of more than 100 m ²	92.2	0.0	92.2	34.4	20.2
	Safety	Road safety	Number of serious accidents occurred from 2007 to 2012 per km of road network in the municipality	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.4
			Percentage of persons seriously injured or killed in the number of RTA victims from 2007 to 2012 on the territory of the municipality	34.7	2.4	32.3	12.2	4.9
		Safety in the living environment	Number of car thefts from 2007 to 2012 for 1,000 inhabitants in 2012	30.3	1.1	29.2	7.5	4.6
			Number of burglaries in homes from 2007 to 2012 for 1,000 homes in 2012	197.5	13.9	183.6	79.4	33.6
Number of violations of physical integrity from 2007 to 2012 for 1,000 inhabitants in 2013			105.5	10.7	94.9	42.9	17.4	

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	maximum	minimum	deviation max-min	mean	standard deviation
3 - Relations with institutions	Communication	Quality of the IT support/process	Total score for quality of the municipality's website	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
	Functioning of institutions and public management	Integration into the labour market	Activation by employment of CPAS-OCMW beneficiaries	100.0	0.0	100.0	14.6	12.3
			Activation by employment of unemployed	89.9	0.2	89.7	17.2	17.5
	Offer of public housing	Access to ICT	Rate of attribution of public or subsidised housing	96.3	0.0	96.3	75.2	16.7
			visit rate of online public spaces (OPS)	62.7	0.0	62.7	4.3	9.4
	Democratic process	Citizens' confidence in politicians	Electoral disaffection rate	13.9	2.4	11.5	6.1	1.9
Citizens' participation in political management		Online openness to the exercise of citizenship	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	
4 - Personal relations	Family relations	Quality of family life	Percentage of single-parent households	16.4	6.5	9.9	10.6	1.8
		Have a family life	Percentage of one-person households aged 65 and above	20.1	6.7	13.4	11.5	1.8
		Break-up of family life	Gross divorce rate	4.5	0.0	4.5	2.0	0.7
5 - Social balances	Equity in access to health	Access for all to health	Gap in number of years of life lost at age 70 between men and women	8,069	-356	8,425	3,169	1,268
	Equity in access to quality employment	Access for all to employment	Difference in unemployment rate between young people (18-24) and total unemployed (DEI) (15-64)	24.2	2.6	21.6	16.3	3.9
		Access for all to quality paid employment	Interquartile difference in gross daily pay (NSSO)	108.2	28.2	79.9	52.8	21.0
	Difference between the median gross daily pay of men and that of women (NSSO)		49.3	-1.9	51.2	7.7	5.5	
Equity in access to a decent income	Access for all to a decent (global) income	Interquartile difference in total net taxable income	41,601	13,350	28,251	22,716	4,736	

Family	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Key indicators (58)	maximum	minimum	deviation max-min	mean	standard deviation
6 - Personal balances	Management of work-life balance	Balance between private life / professional life	ONE place coverage rate	102.9	4.8	98.1	32.0	13.8
		Access for all to a balance between private life / professional life	Proportion of places subsidised by the ONE in the total number of places	100.0	0.0	100.0	70.3	23.6
7 - Feeling of well-being/ill-being	Feeling of happiness/unhappiness	Hope / despair	Suicide rate	53.7	3.0	50.7	26.3	9.5
8 - Values/attitudes/Initiatives/commitment	Commitment to society	Solidarity support	Proportion of declarations for which donations are declared under code 3940 (other than those linked to education and research) in the population aged 18 and above	129.6	23.2	106.4	60.3	18.8
			Average amount of donations declared under code 3940 (other than those linked to education and research)	874.7	138.2	736.5	235.4	82.1

Annex 4: Composition of clusters of municipalities

Cluster	Major cluster	no.	Municipalities
Cluster 1	A	17	Mont-de-l'Enclus, Arlon, Attert, Aubange, Messancy, Bastogne, Bertogne, Fauvillers, Vaux-sur-Sûre, Léglise, Neufchâteau, Libramont, Etalle, Musson, St-Léger, Tintigny, Habay
Cluster 2	A	57	Beauvechain, Braine-le-Château, Chaumont-Gistoux, Court-St-Etienne, Genappe, Grez-Doiceau, Incourt, Ittre, Jodoigne, Perwez, Villers-la-Ville, Chastre, Hélécinne, Orp-Jauche, Ramillies, Rebecq, Walhain, Chièvres, Gerpennes, Jurbise, Silly, Ham-sur-Heure, Burdinne, Héron, Modave, Nandrin, Verlaine, Anthisnes, Dalhem, Juprelle, Sprimont, Neupré, Aubel, Baelen, Jalhay, Olne, Theux, Thimister-Clermont, Berloz, Braives, Crisnée, Donceel, Fexhe-le-Haut-Clocher, Geer, Lincet, Remicourt, Faimés, Hamois, Yvoir, Assesse, Eghezée, Floreffe, Gesves, Profondeville, Fernelmont, La Bruyère, Gembloux
Cluster 3	A	9	Amel, Büllingen, Bütgenbach, Kelmis, Lontzen, Raeren, St-Vith, Waimes, Burg-Reuland
Cluster 4	A	8	Braine-l'Alleud, La Hulpe, Mont-St-Guibert, Rixensart, Waterloo, Wavre, Lasne, Ottignies-LLN,
Cluster 5	A	20	Brugelette, Ellezelles, Flobecq, Frasnes-lez-Anvaing, Lens, Honnelles, Quévy, Lobbes, Estinnes, Celles, Pecq, Rumes, Brunehaut, Clavier, Marchin, Ouffet, Tinlot, Plombières, Mettet, Ohey
Cluster 6	B	43	Ferrières, Hamoir, Aywaille, Lierneux, Stavelot, Stoumont, Trois-Ponts, Martelange, Houffalize, Vielsalm, Gouvy, Ste-Ode, Durbuy, Erezée, Hotton, La Roche, Nassogne, Rendeux, Tenneville, Manhay, Bouillon, Daverdisse, Herbeumont, Libin, Paliseul, St-Hubert, Tellin, Wellin, Chiny, Florenville, Meix-devant-Virton, Rouvroy, Anhée, Beauraing, Bièvre, Gedinne, Havelange, Houyet, Onhaye, Somme-Leuze, Vresse-sur-Semois, Cerfontaine, Philippeville
Cluster 7	A	31	Nivelles, Tubize, Ath, Montigny-le-Tilleul, Pont-à-Celles, Seneffe, Les Bons Villers, Braine-le-Comte, Enghien, Lessines, Le Roeulx, Soignies, Ecaussinnes, Thuin, Leuze-en-Hainaut, Villers-le-Bouillet, Wanze, Awans, Bassenge, Chaudfontaine, Esneux, Soumagne, Blégny, Herve, Hannut, Oreye, Waremme, Wasseiges, Fosses-la-Ville, Sombreffe, Walcourt
Cluster 8	B	15	Comines, Estaimpuis, Huy, Eupen, Malmédy, Spa, Welkenraedt, Marche, Bertrix, Virton, Ciney, Dinant, Rochefort, Andenne, Florennes
Cluster 9	B	13	Beloeil, Beaumont, Chimay, Erquelines, Froidchapelle, Momignies, Sivry-Rance, Péruwelz, Comblain-au-Pont, Hastière, Couvin, Doische, Viroinval
Cluster 10	C	16	Merbes-le-Château, Antoing, Amay, Engis, Ans, Beyne-Heusay, Fléron, Oupeye, Visé, Grâce-Hollogne, Flémalle, Trooz, Limbourg, Pepinster, St-Georges-sur-Meuse, Jemeppe-sur-Sambre
Cluster 11	C	21	Bernissart, Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont, Courcelles, Fleurus, Fontaine-l'Evêque, Manage, Aiseau-Presles, Dour, Frameries, Hensies, Mons, Quiévrain, St-Ghislain, Mouscron, La Louvière, Anderlues, Binche, Morlanwelz, Tournai, Namur, Sambreville
Cluster 12	C	10	Châtelet, Farciennes, Boussu, Quaregnon, Colfontaine, Herstal, St-Nicolas, Seraing, Dison, Verviers
Cluster 13	C	2	Charleroi, Liège

Annex 5: Consolidated indicator of conditions of well-being by dimension and by municipality

Important comments concerning the reading of the table and the interpretation of the results

- 1) The second column of the table provides the ICWB scores for all 262 Walloon municipalities and for the Region. The values presented are the original values of the ICWB, which fluctuate between 0.42 and 0.65. These municipal scores can be compared with the mean regional score of the ICWB, **but not** with the scores by dimension. The reasons are explained in point 3.1 of the document.
- 2) Columns 3 to 21 of the table provide the ICWB scores by dimension for all the municipalities and for the Region. To allow a comparison between the dimensions, the municipal values were normalised (by the Min-Max method) a second time (see explanations in point 3.1 of the document). The data therefore range from 0 to 1. It follows that the table may be read by comparison with the regional scores by dimension, **but not** with the mean score of the ICWB per municipality.
- 3) Low values, below 0.4, are highlighted in red and high values, greater than 0.6, are highlighted in green.

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <-> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Aiseau-Presles	0.51	0.54	0.49	0.33	0.33	0.45	0.72	0.49	0.25	0.80	0.71	0.90	0.57	0.17	0.69	0.33	0.82	0.75	0.80	0.15
Amay	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.53	0.41	0.34	0.85	0.52	0.54	0.73	0.73	0.38	0.67	0.39	0.59	0.31	0.78	0.49	0.27	0.21
Amel	0.64	0.52	0.97	0.43	0.82	0.75	0.00	0.87	0.10	0.99	0.62	0.46	0.38	1.00	0.85	0.92	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.65
Andenne	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.49	0.41	0.71	0.59	0.45	0.75	0.96	0.41	0.56	0.27	0.51	0.44	0.78	0.71	0.37	0.22
Anderlues	0.48	0.40	0.59	0.55	0.33	0.45	0.16	0.46	0.67	0.66	0.85	0.36	0.38	0.28	0.36	0.63	0.90	0.75	0.66	0.08
Anhée	0.54	0.39	0.79	0.41	0.57	0.49	0.24	0.85	0.19	0.89	0.55	0.22	0.48	0.52	0.60	0.86	0.74	0.77	0.37	0.30
Ans	0.49	0.66	0.43	0.68	0.32	0.38	0.87	0.15	0.73	0.54	0.74	0.33	0.50	0.12	0.71	0.73	0.79	0.46	0.57	0.29
Anthistes	0.58	0.44	0.86	0.62	0.72	0.73	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.93	0.78	0.46	0.77	0.59	0.64	0.56	0.53	0.68	0.28	0.38
Antoing	0.48	0.42	0.42	0.62	0.46	0.38	0.62	0.36	0.46	0.77	0.54	0.35	0.22	0.32	0.46	0.65	0.86	0.68	0.73	0.13
Arlon	0.60	0.77	0.36	0.68	0.80	0.70	0.76	0.55	0.55	0.79	0.73	0.48	0.44	0.53	0.62	0.48	0.37	0.70	0.67	0.39
Assesse	0.64	0.61	0.84	0.48	0.87	0.76	0.58	0.83	0.14	0.80	0.73	0.81	0.63	0.71	0.73	0.68	0.46	0.51	0.78	0.48
Ath	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.53	0.63	0.26	0.52	0.70	0.68	0.37	0.58	0.32	0.61	0.60	0.69	0.56	0.45	0.27

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance		Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Attert	0.62	0.56	0.74	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.98	0.54	0.32	0.46	0.90	0.57	0.56	0.00	0.29	0.66	0.41
Aubange	0.56	0.58	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.86	0.60	0.41	0.70	0.73	0.34	0.31	0.43	0.55	0.63	0.62	0.50	0.61	0.15
Aubel	0.60	0.58	0.78	0.86	0.76	0.66	0.00	0.47	0.65	0.94	0.76	0.96	0.69	0.34	0.77	0.51	0.59	0.70	0.60	0.33
Awans	0.54	0.47	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.33	0.62	0.40	0.71	0.63	0.45	0.59	0.44	0.68	0.58	0.61	0.75	0.43	0.28
Aywaille	0.54	0.44	0.77	0.43	0.56	0.42	0.42	0.87	0.32	0.79	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.70	0.73	0.60	0.30
Baelen	0.58	0.54	0.68	0.65	0.73	0.68	0.53	0.54	0.00	0.87	0.73	0.43	0.57	0.71	0.68	0.62	0.63	0.69	0.66	0.48
Bassenge	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.72	0.54	0.60	0.35	0.46	0.51	0.77	0.59	0.37	0.71	0.51	0.61	0.45	0.71	0.77	0.77	0.27
Bastogne	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.93	0.71	0.56	0.59	0.48	0.57	0.68	0.65	0.41	0.67	0.66	0.61	0.65	0.66	0.84	0.46	0.22
Beaumont	0.49	0.34	0.67	0.40	0.52	0.43	0.36	0.62	0.37	0.62	0.62	0.44	0.45	0.37	0.18	0.46	0.78	0.94	0.51	0.21
Beauraing	0.54	0.34	0.81	0.66	0.51	0.45	0.32	0.82	0.32	0.78	0.79	0.29	0.68	0.38	0.53	0.76	0.78	0.87	0.45	0.30
Beuvechain	0.61	0.59	0.65	0.46	0.87	0.79	0.00	0.54	0.37	0.95	0.74	0.51	0.81	0.80	0.66	0.54	0.35	0.69	0.58	0.58
Beloil	0.51	0.48	0.78	0.59	0.53	0.48	0.05	0.54	0.24	0.73	0.72	0.35	0.42	0.27	0.34	0.72	0.79	0.77	0.29	0.16
Berloz	0.55	0.48	0.74	0.59	0.76	0.66	0.02	0.74	0.00	0.85	0.72	0.21	0.50	0.78	0.59	0.54	0.54	0.46	0.09	0.27
Bernissart	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.46	0.34	0.36	0.50	0.56	0.25	0.66	0.82	0.50	0.66	0.26	0.60	0.68	0.84	0.61	0.55	0.07
Bertogne	0.61	0.50	0.94	0.84	0.89	0.75	0.00	0.90	0.14	0.94	0.62	0.26	0.47	0.55	0.67	0.76	0.64	0.63	0.69	0.21
Bertrix	0.56	0.43	0.65	0.77	0.67	0.49	0.63	0.63	0.48	0.85	0.65	0.49	0.55	0.28	0.35	0.70	0.77	0.68	0.57	0.49
Beyne-Heusay	0.49	0.52	0.40	0.73	0.28	0.41	0.79	0.27	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.43	0.42	0.21	0.73	0.71	0.76	0.48	0.62	0.21
Bièvre	0.54	0.27	0.99	0.52	0.60	0.52	0.14	0.84	0.02	0.90	0.59	0.58	0.69	0.63	0.49	0.78	0.84	0.75	0.00	0.24
Binche	0.51	0.62	0.50	0.56	0.32	0.46	0.60	0.37	0.64	0.74	0.79	0.34	0.60	0.27	0.51	0.68	0.87	0.48	0.62	0.17
Blégny	0.56	0.60	0.61	0.79	0.61	0.70	0.06	0.48	0.40	0.75	0.65	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.58	0.63	0.69	0.35
Bouillon	0.53	0.21	0.74	0.52	0.62	0.37	0.00	0.79	0.42	0.88	0.78	0.47	0.59	0.23	0.49	0.80	0.89	0.89	0.60	0.49
Boussu	0.46	0.49	0.49	0.62	0.11	0.29	0.91	0.37	0.64	0.62	0.49	0.54	0.27	0.02	0.54	0.66	0.94	0.81	0.65	0.09
Braine-l'Alleud	0.60	0.77	0.00	0.65	0.79	0.73	0.89	0.46	0.61	0.79	0.88	0.41	0.48	0.53	0.69	0.49	0.48	0.67	0.62	0.53
Braine-le-Château	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.20	0.78	0.77	0.41	0.58	0.33	0.83	0.71	0.50	0.39	0.75	0.71	0.50	0.53	0.64	0.55	0.48
Braine-le-Comte	0.55	0.62	0.38	0.47	0.65	0.57	0.73	0.37	0.58	0.81	0.65	0.29	0.64	0.47	0.47	0.66	0.62	0.65	0.49	0.38
Braives	0.59	0.47	0.84	0.40	0.72	0.72	0.54	0.71	0.18	0.88	0.78	0.94	0.72	0.39	0.71	0.56	0.54	0.79	0.21	0.31

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance		Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Brugelette	0.53	0.49	0.51	0.14	0.62	0.57	0.83	0.62	0.00	0.71	0.62	0.48	0.40	0.71	0.52	0.44	0.69	0.76	0.43	0.26
Brunehaut	0.55	0.49	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.56	0.00	0.64	0.18	0.85	0.79	0.32	0.54	0.49	0.71	0.72	0.77	0.78	0.56	0.19
Büllingen	0.63	0.38	1.00	0.47	0.81	0.77	0.13	0.73	0.33	0.85	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.77	0.72	0.95	0.81	0.71	1.00	0.74
Burdinne	0.59	0.54	0.88	0.54	0.83	0.75	0.00	0.82	0.14	0.86	0.76	0.40	0.74	0.74	0.64	0.62	0.46	0.62	0.09	0.40
Burg-Reuland	0.62	0.49	0.98	0.29	0.90	0.77	0.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.49	0.15	0.22	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.79	0.74	0.76	0.51
Bütgenbach	0.62	0.44	0.94	0.45	0.73	0.73	0.16	0.79	0.54	0.95	0.67	0.64	0.20	0.66	0.78	0.91	0.84	0.78	0.73	0.64
Celles	0.55	0.37	0.76	0.49	0.72	0.70	0.06	0.56	0.08	0.92	0.51	0.49	0.43	0.49	0.76	0.91	0.71	0.78	0.42	0.19
Cerfontaine	0.51	0.35	0.83	0.52	0.51	0.42	0.00	0.81	0.22	0.79	0.64	0.21	0.48	0.25	0.33	0.73	0.81	0.77	0.62	0.19
Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont	0.48	0.57	0.13	0.62	0.26	0.39	0.79	0.30	0.43	0.55	0.63	0.50	0.46	0.13	0.71	0.74	0.89	0.70	0.60	0.05
Charleroi	0.45	1.00	0.37	0.49	0.09	0.16	0.92	0.01	0.78	0.00	0.79	0.37	0.48	0.08	0.48	0.63	0.96	0.71	0.57	0.15
Chastre	0.58	0.59	0.39	0.71	0.82	0.72	0.49	0.53	0.36	0.88	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.77	0.78	0.44	0.31	0.59	0.61	0.49
Châtelet	0.43	0.59	0.23	0.32	0.10	0.24	0.85	0.10	0.84	0.59	0.58	0.35	0.30	0.01	0.66	0.66	0.95	0.54	0.67	0.07
Chaufontaine	0.57	0.63	0.62	0.74	0.65	0.62	0.65	0.53	0.57	0.77	0.87	0.35	0.82	0.30	0.76	0.41	0.48	0.67	0.45	0.63
Chaumont-Gistoux	0.60	0.68	0.55	0.39	0.86	0.75	0.00	0.67	0.22	0.91	0.81	0.60	0.71	0.55	0.76	0.21	0.22	0.62	0.64	0.67
Chièvres	0.56	0.47	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.65	0.59	0.45	0.26	0.87	0.64	0.77	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.48	0.63	0.45	0.62	0.18
Chimay	0.50	0.47	0.82	0.51	0.39	0.28	0.23	0.65	0.40	0.66	0.73	0.39	0.27	0.40	0.67	0.68	0.88	0.86	0.44	0.25
Chiny	0.56	0.35	0.85	0.82	0.73	0.62	0.30	0.80	0.29	0.90	0.65	0.61	0.56	0.55	0.28	0.43	0.70	0.78	0.14	0.34
Ciney	0.54	0.50	0.65	0.54	0.61	0.43	0.72	0.63	0.60	0.75	0.74	0.36	0.52	0.39	0.45	0.55	0.74	0.68	0.44	0.35
Clavier	0.55	0.37	0.87	0.46	0.71	0.65	0.00	0.83	0.11	0.94	0.55	0.58	0.36	0.66	0.45	0.43	0.59	0.75	0.46	0.38
Colfontaine	0.43	0.47	0.56	0.57	0.04	0.29	0.67	0.35	0.73	0.64	0.60	0.37	0.00	0.10	0.46	0.63	0.98	0.38	0.63	0.08
Comblain-au-Pont	0.52	0.35	0.69	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.60	0.88	0.27	0.84	0.73	0.71	0.28	0.20	0.50	0.72	0.80	0.49	0.13	0.32
Comines	0.53	0.52	0.36	0.73	0.41	0.50	0.39	0.27	0.54	0.88	0.85	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.57	0.72	0.88	0.68	0.59	0.19
Courcelles	0.46	0.58	0.39	0.24	0.29	0.41	0.77	0.36	0.46	0.43	0.60	0.42	0.36	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.87	0.50	0.58	0.13
Court-St-Etienne	0.61	0.68	0.24	0.67	0.83	0.68	0.89	0.65	0.19	0.87	0.58	0.43	0.70	0.62	0.80	0.48	0.44	0.83	0.79	0.57
Couvin	0.47	0.30	0.72	0.43	0.31	0.27	0.47	0.74	0.40	0.70	0.56	0.34	0.38	0.23	0.39	0.66	0.90	0.73	0.40	0.22
Crisnée	0.54	0.47	0.73	0.36	0.74	0.66	0.00	0.58	0.30	0.74	0.73	0.00	0.75	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.50	0.71	0.53	0.21

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance		Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Dalhem	0.59	0.65	0.60	0.78	0.77	0.71	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.89	0.69	0.36	0.76	0.79	0.70	0.70	0.52	0.49	0.75	0.29
Daverdisse	0.57	0.29	0.98	0.66	0.69	0.54	0.00	1.00	0.32	0.92	0.55	0.53	0.56	0.70	0.62	0.66	0.81	0.77	0.36	0.33
Dinant	0.51	0.46	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.20	0.63	0.75	0.57	0.75	0.79	0.68	0.50	0.12	0.28	0.76	0.84	0.59	0.29	0.32
Dison	0.44	0.51	0.15	0.63	0.12	0.02	0.88	0.25	0.68	0.83	0.73	0.32	0.35	0.12	0.58	0.70	0.90	0.56	0.60	0.18
Doische	0.50	0.14	0.90	0.28	0.57	0.51	0.00	0.94	0.15	0.97	0.50	0.79	0.45	0.30	0.00	0.70	0.84	0.44	0.06	0.14
Donceel	0.62	0.53	0.78	0.88	0.83	0.81	0.15	0.58	0.18	0.90	0.71	0.53	0.82	0.93	0.67	0.62	0.46	0.84	0.97	0.39
Dour	0.48	0.44	0.49	0.67	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.58	0.56	0.64	0.83	0.44	0.62	0.23	0.41	0.69	0.91	0.65	0.59	0.12
Durbuy	0.52	0.27	0.79	0.31	0.59	0.44	0.30	0.75	0.17	0.79	0.67	0.37	0.54	0.55	0.48	0.79	0.79	0.84	0.31	0.32
Ecaussinnes	0.54	0.56	0.61	0.54	0.60	0.52	0.88	0.40	0.55	0.87	0.67	0.39	0.51	0.44	0.51	0.47	0.73	0.61	0.46	0.27
Eghezée	0.60	0.56	0.74	0.49	0.81	0.72	0.32	0.64	0.37	0.85	0.94	0.45	0.70	0.66	0.58	0.70	0.54	0.58	0.50	0.33
Ellezelles	0.55	0.39	0.77	0.35	0.67	0.68	0.27	0.52	0.24	0.95	0.60	0.38	0.57	0.50	0.45	0.63	0.70	0.69	0.86	0.30
Enghien	0.58	0.63	0.31	0.74	0.71	0.65	0.68	0.54	0.55	0.81	0.73	0.43	0.49	0.42	0.62	0.69	0.60	0.68	0.71	0.34
Engis	0.44	0.43	0.51	0.43	0.29	0.24	0.63	0.41	0.60	0.68	0.55	0.47	0.23	0.29	0.76	0.38	0.84	0.52	0.21	0.10
Erezée	0.52	0.31	0.87	0.40	0.57	0.55	0.00	0.86	0.11	0.80	0.53	0.34	0.42	0.65	0.62	0.71	0.70	0.58	0.26	0.31
Erquelinnes	0.49	0.49	0.59	0.64	0.40	0.42	0.69	0.46	0.42	0.59	0.64	0.38	0.35	0.40	0.34	0.60	0.87	0.66	0.41	0.16
Esneux	0.57	0.56	0.73	0.66	0.65	0.56	0.89	0.80	0.53	0.77	0.65	0.39	0.61	0.31	0.68	0.42	0.57	0.58	0.43	0.57
Estaimpuis	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.63	0.26	0.35	0.18	0.68	0.60	0.73	0.68	0.31	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.74	0.60	0.44
Estinnes	0.50	0.47	0.69	0.50	0.51	0.56	0.06	0.52	0.12	0.74	0.68	0.45	0.27	0.34	0.57	0.58	0.72	0.46	0.59	0.44
Etalle	0.58	0.48	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.85	0.00	0.80	0.20	0.93	0.51	0.27	0.35	0.86	0.57	0.48	0.26	0.50	0.37	0.35
Eupen	0.57	0.59	0.19	0.54	0.64	0.57	0.85	0.34	0.64	0.87	0.82	0.26	0.55	0.47	0.64	0.65	0.74	0.82	0.75	0.62
Faimes	0.59	0.45	0.87	0.44	0.74	0.76	0.00	0.67	0.20	0.97	0.74	0.75	0.71	0.91	0.59	0.63	0.46	0.73	0.21	0.32
Farciennes	0.42	0.43	0.16	0.39	0.02	0.24	0.99	0.28	0.46	0.64	0.67	0.39	0.31	0.17	0.48	0.64	1.00	0.50	0.87	0.00
Fauvillers	0.58	0.41	0.84	0.54	0.83	0.70	0.00	0.97	0.19	0.89	0.58	0.57	0.52	0.60	0.72	0.58	0.48	0.35	0.29	0.37
Fernelmont	0.57	0.52	0.90	0.52	0.86	0.72	0.10	0.67	0.27	0.77	0.64	0.40	0.38	0.56	0.59	0.59	0.47	0.54	0.39	0.36
Ferrières	0.58	0.35	0.90	0.33	0.73	0.62	0.09	0.83	0.13	0.74	0.60	0.58	0.71	0.59	0.71	0.61	0.60	0.85	0.58	0.96
Fexhe-le-Haut-Clocher	0.58	0.51	0.72	0.55	0.71	0.67	0.90	0.58	0.20	0.84	0.62	0.23	0.78	0.80	0.94	0.76	0.57	0.32	0.54	0.26

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Flémalle	0.47	0.50	0.54	0.58	0.25	0.27	0.76	0.52	0.47	0.62	0.65	0.52	0.55	0.08	0.57	0.63	0.82	0.41	0.38	0.16
Fléron	0.49	0.51	0.40	0.80	0.33	0.46	0.69	0.38	0.59	0.74	0.79	0.57	0.42	0.21	0.72	0.41	0.78	0.39	0.52	0.29
Fleurus	0.50	0.60	0.53	0.59	0.30	0.44	0.69	0.32	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.41	0.42	0.30	0.58	0.67	0.84	0.79	0.73	0.17
Flobecq	0.56	0.44	0.79	0.41	0.65	0.56	0.38	0.67	0.00	0.97	0.69	0.72	0.35	0.62	0.41	0.55	0.70	0.87	0.57	0.22
Floreffe	0.59	0.51	0.79	0.49	0.78	0.67	0.60	0.84	0.30	0.82	0.81	0.36	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.51	0.64	0.30	0.39
Florennes	0.53	0.39	0.77	0.47	0.53	0.43	0.46	0.76	0.46	0.75	0.62	0.49	0.56	0.45	0.51	0.75	0.76	0.54	0.56	0.16
Florenville	0.54	0.20	0.92	0.68	0.56	0.41	0.38	0.84	0.48	0.74	0.81	0.66	0.75	0.32	0.58	0.67	0.84	0.75	0.48	0.33
Fontaine-l'Évêque	0.46	0.57	0.52	0.42	0.26	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.64	0.51	0.82	0.36	0.57	0.10	0.46	0.64	0.89	0.42	0.57	0.07
Fosses-la-Ville	0.52	0.46	0.74	0.45	0.51	0.45	0.00	0.64	0.33	0.75	0.78	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.69	0.49	0.65	0.53	0.54	0.19
Frameries	0.50	0.57	0.64	0.52	0.29	0.41	0.69	0.20	0.71	0.77	0.77	0.49	0.47	0.05	0.47	0.64	0.86	0.83	0.59	0.14
Frasnes-lez-Anvaing	0.55	0.45	0.86	0.51	0.65	0.62	0.01	0.52	0.16	0.88	0.63	0.64	0.55	0.67	0.48	0.55	0.70	0.69	0.53	0.22
Froidchapelle	0.46	0.19	0.73	0.17	0.41	0.35	0.00	0.69	0.25	0.71	0.58	0.31	0.29	0.46	0.51	0.74	0.89	0.80	0.44	0.20
Gedinne	0.53	0.25	0.95	0.74	0.58	0.53	0.03	0.89	0.30	0.85	0.59	0.45	0.67	0.28	0.50	0.77	0.82	0.41	0.44	0.25
Geer	0.58	0.50	0.87	0.55	0.80	0.69	0.41	0.66	0.18	0.91	0.77	0.22	0.67	0.76	0.69	0.62	0.44	0.49	0.40	0.26
Gembloux	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.85	0.78	0.63	0.71	0.53	0.50	0.80	0.81	0.30	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.42	0.48	0.58	0.55	0.43
Genappe	0.58	0.65	0.52	0.27	0.78	0.71	0.43	0.54	0.39	0.85	0.68	0.37	0.68	0.56	0.64	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.67	0.50
Gerpennes	0.57	0.60	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.00	0.88	0.22	0.74	0.63	0.35	0.50	0.53	0.63	0.57	0.56	0.75	0.67	0.40
Gesves	0.59	0.48	0.80	0.45	0.81	0.64	0.00	0.86	0.22	0.85	0.69	0.46	0.78	0.69	0.69	0.61	0.53	0.58	0.54	0.37
Gouvy	0.58	0.36	0.86	0.60	0.78	0.54	0.20	0.92	0.15	0.77	0.58	0.68	0.40	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.68	0.33
Grâce-Hollogne	0.47	0.52	0.42	0.53	0.20	0.37	0.77	0.60	0.41	0.52	0.67	0.39	0.40	0.28	0.53	0.65	0.84	0.53	0.59	0.08
Grez-Doiceau	0.63	0.65	0.58	0.37	0.84	0.77	0.33	0.69	0.24	0.95	0.82	0.62	0.83	0.74	0.72	0.57	0.46	0.49	0.67	0.63
Habay	0.59	0.59	0.69	0.90	0.85	0.77	0.49	0.86	0.43	0.85	0.64	0.51	0.26	0.59	0.51	0.39	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.34
Hamoir	0.55	0.37	0.81	0.65	0.58	0.49	0.73	0.85	0.43	0.71	0.62	0.34	0.68	0.52	0.61	0.72	0.75	0.57	0.36	0.38
Hamois	0.59	0.56	0.83	0.48	0.77	0.67	0.22	0.81	0.30	0.87	0.56	0.34	0.48	0.58	0.60	0.64	0.56	0.66	0.94	0.36
Ham-sur-Heure	0.59	0.65	0.75	0.59	0.78	0.75	0.48	0.70	0.23	0.76	0.51	0.62	0.64	0.49	0.65	0.28	0.51	0.78	0.53	0.33
Hannut	0.56	0.49	0.80	0.59	0.70	0.60	0.30	0.55	0.42	0.83	0.76	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.72	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.51	0.32

municipalities	ICWB																			
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Hastière	0.45	0.18	0.76	0.03	0.17	0.20	0.04	0.80	0.31	0.84	0.67	0.61	0.52	0.49	0.23	0.74	0.95	0.59	0.51	0.09
Havelange	0.57	0.37	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.56	0.00	0.80	0.37	0.92	0.54	0.37	0.51	0.64	0.60	0.77	0.70	0.83	0.18	0.51
Hélécine	0.55	0.52	0.72	0.27	0.80	0.68	0.35	0.53	0.12	0.78	0.72	0.42	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.56	0.60	0.00	0.79	0.31
Hensies	0.48	0.47	0.57	0.49	0.29	0.45	0.52	0.58	0.59	0.64	0.71	0.52	0.49	0.14	0.47	0.40	0.85	0.41	0.86	0.10
Herbeumont	0.55	0.24	0.90	0.79	0.68	0.41	0.00	0.78	0.41	0.94	0.53	0.61	0.49	0.58	0.53	0.73	0.79	0.72	0.30	0.34
Héron	0.57	0.58	0.85	0.51	0.71	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.18	0.79	0.73	0.15	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.62	0.53	0.65	0.51	0.28
Herstal	0.47	0.57	0.38	0.63	0.12	0.26	1.00	0.21	0.93	0.53	0.78	0.39	0.58	0.09	0.70	0.69	0.89	0.57	0.61	0.12
Herve	0.57	0.60	0.52	0.84	0.59	0.59	0.53	0.58	0.47	0.82	0.67	0.40	0.68	0.54	0.67	0.67	0.60	0.65	0.58	0.44
Honnelles	0.52	0.45	0.86	0.81	0.61	0.66	0.00	0.52	0.13	0.84	0.50	0.50	0.41	0.53	0.44	0.60	0.72	0.19	0.42	0.23
Hotton	0.57	0.44	0.75	0.49	0.56	0.51	0.37	0.91	0.43	0.74	0.76	0.93	0.85	0.46	0.41	0.65	0.78	0.70	0.52	0.18
Houffalize	0.57	0.37	0.90	0.51	0.71	0.58	0.16	0.83	0.23	0.85	0.69	0.47	0.40	0.61	0.57	0.82	0.78	0.81	0.59	0.33
Houyet	0.55	0.34	0.93	0.40	0.67	0.38	0.21	0.89	0.17	0.84	0.67	0.88	0.71	0.32	0.42	0.73	0.79	0.73	0.15	0.30
Huy	0.48	0.54	0.41	0.57	0.35	0.11	0.78	0.51	0.73	0.61	0.85	0.41	0.63	0.14	0.58	0.44	0.83	0.75	0.26	0.34
Incourt	0.56	0.48	0.60	0.06	0.83	0.69	0.19	0.56	0.09	0.96	0.59	0.65	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.52	0.41	0.10	0.76	0.43
Ittre	0.59	0.63	0.50	0.30	0.83	0.70	0.00	0.61	0.44	0.87	0.60	0.76	0.46	0.57	0.75	0.52	0.46	0.67	0.56	0.44
Jalhay	0.60	0.63	0.82	0.63	0.75	0.72	0.10	0.81	0.36	0.94	0.72	0.24	0.32	0.71	0.73	0.67	0.49	0.50	0.88	0.50
Jemeppe-sur-Sambre	0.50	0.51	0.67	0.62	0.49	0.51	0.60	0.52	0.53	0.74	0.33	0.38	0.10	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.68	0.45	0.66	0.16
Jodoigne	0.54	0.58	0.66	0.25	0.76	0.58	0.17	0.52	0.45	0.84	0.65	0.38	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.34	0.59	0.50	0.68	0.38
Juprelle	0.52	0.47	0.60	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.26	0.49	0.13	0.65	0.59	0.30	0.43	0.66	0.64	0.60	0.57	0.34	0.44	0.30
Jurbise	0.58	0.56	0.74	0.35	0.75	0.81	0.49	0.61	0.27	0.76	0.65	0.79	0.50	0.62	0.72	0.43	0.41	0.52	0.62	0.27
Kelmis	0.58	0.60	0.33	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.79	0.72	0.65	0.96	0.56	0.44	0.22	0.66	1.00	0.76	0.82	0.62	0.66	0.33
La Bruyère	0.61	0.64	0.77	0.72	0.88	0.83	0.35	0.64	0.26	0.80	0.69	0.49	0.66	0.88	0.66	0.40	0.34	0.61	0.67	0.42
La Hulpe	0.61	0.68	0.12	0.56	0.84	0.77	0.88	0.56	0.55	0.87	0.59	0.42	0.63	0.56	0.76	0.28	0.37	0.95	0.62	1.00
La Louvière	0.48	0.65	0.28	0.57	0.20	0.27	0.84	0.21	0.78	0.57	0.82	0.47	0.49	0.26	0.59	0.64	0.89	0.71	0.72	0.10
La Roche	0.52	0.40	0.93	0.47	0.56	0.44	0.19	0.75	0.27	0.62	0.71	0.44	0.79	0.00	0.77	0.70	0.85	0.54	0.34	0.32
Lasne	0.62	0.76	0.43	0.41	0.92	0.81	0.01	0.64	0.25	0.81	0.76	0.45	1.00	0.58	0.76	0.00	0.29	0.85	0.78	0.88

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Le Roeulx	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.66	0.56	0.58	0.30	0.54	0.35	0.67	0.54	0.44	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.58	0.28
Léglise	0.58	0.39	0.93	0.46	0.90	0.74	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.84	0.58	0.43	0.44	0.68	0.64	0.81	0.41	0.46	0.16	0.30
Lens	0.54	0.50	0.79	0.53	0.78	0.70	0.39	0.66	0.36	0.80	0.00	0.16	0.33	0.30	0.38	0.71	0.67	0.73	0.54	0.24
Les Bons Villers	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.67	0.65	0.17	0.58	0.08	0.73	0.76	0.42	0.65	0.47	0.53	0.62	0.61	0.48	0.47	0.32
Lessines	0.52	0.52	0.70	0.39	0.52	0.53	0.66	0.37	0.41	0.76	0.73	0.35	0.31	0.40	0.54	0.69	0.78	0.58	0.61	0.15
Leuze-en-Hainaut	0.51	0.53	0.64	0.74	0.57	0.51	0.56	0.32	0.50	0.69	0.63	0.42	0.31	0.44	0.41	0.51	0.76	0.71	0.59	0.21
Libin	0.60	0.45	0.90	0.94	0.77	0.64	0.00	0.86	0.19	0.86	0.47	0.40	0.66	0.65	0.41	0.78	0.67	0.97	0.59	0.38
Libramont	0.60	0.55	0.63	0.93	0.80	0.62	0.56	0.76	0.40	0.79	0.59	0.36	0.58	0.60	0.45	0.76	0.58	0.95	0.61	0.30
Liège	0.47	0.99	0.07	0.53	0.13	0.08	0.98	0.14	1.00	0.30	0.76	0.37	0.51	0.27	0.58	0.51	0.89	0.66	0.39	0.36
Lierneux	0.51	0.00	0.82	0.66	0.70	0.58	0.00	0.86	0.27	0.77	0.62	0.43	0.89	0.52	0.09	0.80	0.64	0.69	0.14	0.32
Limbourg	0.56	0.55	0.71	0.77	0.53	0.47	0.71	0.61	0.57	0.85	0.56	0.45	0.54	0.42	0.65	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.49	0.30
Lincet	0.55	0.40	0.86	0.40	0.86	0.69	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.85	0.71	0.18	0.71	0.85	0.46	0.57	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.25
Lobbès	0.56	0.52	0.72	0.52	0.68	0.68	0.39	0.68	0.14	0.76	0.50	0.57	0.37	0.53	0.69	0.49	0.64	0.91	0.81	0.24
Lontzen	0.61	0.54	0.72	0.34	0.67	0.69	0.43	0.69	0.42	0.81	0.56	0.94	0.13	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.64	0.69	0.84	0.50
Malmédy	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.86	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.76	0.59	0.89	0.71	0.57	0.40	0.49	0.51	0.77	0.74	0.55	0.53	0.48
Manage	0.46	0.51	0.23	0.54	0.28	0.35	0.74	0.31	0.63	0.59	0.56	0.39	0.54	0.33	0.66	0.61	0.87	0.18	0.55	0.09
Manhay	0.58	0.37	0.95	0.51	0.74	0.65	0.00	0.90	0.08	0.70	0.68	0.49	0.75	0.52	0.68	0.82	0.71	0.77	0.80	0.26
Marche	0.57	0.51	0.48	0.71	0.56	0.45	0.78	0.71	0.56	0.68	0.91	0.64	0.62	0.35	0.61	0.72	0.74	0.86	0.63	0.34
Marchin	0.54	0.52	0.82	0.43	0.62	0.59	0.00	0.83	0.14	0.94	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.51	0.40	0.52	0.62	0.76	0.17	0.32
Martelange	0.53	0.17	0.84	0.33	0.73	0.64	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.80	0.71	0.52	0.80	0.56	0.81	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.12	0.21
Meix-devant-Virton	0.56	0.33	0.87	0.94	0.72	0.74	0.00	1.00	0.29	0.89	0.47	0.41	0.41	0.70	0.34	0.34	0.66	0.52	0.41	0.33
Merbes-le-Château	0.50	0.52	0.69	0.63	0.52	0.36	0.70	0.60	0.42	0.63	0.50	0.51	0.23	0.42	0.69	0.42	0.77	0.71	0.24	0.14
Messancy	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.83	0.84	0.89	0.48	0.80	0.30	0.91	0.60	0.28	0.53	0.61	0.67	0.63	0.36	0.59	0.42	0.28
Mettet	0.53	0.46	0.79	0.48	0.62	0.55	0.18	0.77	0.09	0.82	0.54	0.38	0.40	0.46	0.59	0.48	0.66	0.76	0.51	0.19
Modave	0.59	0.59	0.78	0.65	0.71	0.66	0.00	0.89	0.15	0.90	0.76	0.41	0.68	0.60	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.30	0.90	0.29
Momignies	0.49	0.44	0.77	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.67	0.26	0.63	0.68	0.57	0.46	0.37	0.23	0.71	0.95	0.74	0.26	0.08

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Access for all to health			Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness		Civic commitment	
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance		Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Mons	0.48	0.64	0.46	0.50	0.34	0.33	0.73	0.27	0.70	0.49	0.76	0.36	0.54	0.18	0.46	0.44	0.81	0.64	0.62	0.29
Mont-de-l'Enclus	0.57	0.40	0.73	0.00	0.84	0.70	0.48	0.59	0.48	0.98	0.68	0.26	0.47	0.67	0.59	0.61	0.67	0.65	0.75	0.22
Montigny-le-Tilleul	0.59	0.68	0.65	0.86	0.68	0.70	0.88	0.53	0.45	0.59	0.74	0.50	0.63	0.28	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.97	0.65	0.41
Mont-St-Guibert	0.60	0.81	0.46	0.52	0.85	0.66	0.76	0.40	0.62	0.84	0.60	0.56	0.45	0.65	0.53	0.48	0.38	0.31	0.54	0.57
Morlanwelz	0.49	0.51	0.61	0.56	0.28	0.41	0.84	0.36	0.64	0.69	0.69	0.41	0.51	0.35	0.63	0.62	0.87	0.44	0.60	0.13
Mouscron	0.49	0.64	0.34	0.68	0.37	0.38	0.70	0.03	0.82	0.47	0.77	0.43	0.50	0.20	0.58	0.75	0.87	0.84	0.56	0.14
Musson	0.59	0.59	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.36	0.77	0.68	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.41	0.61	0.51	0.21	0.42	0.28
Namur	0.56	0.79	0.55	0.62	0.57	0.37	0.81	0.46	0.73	0.70	0.85	0.35	0.54	0.36	0.53	0.55	0.70	0.77	0.47	0.49
Nandrin	0.56	0.52	0.85	0.45	0.76	0.79	0.00	0.82	0.24	0.82	0.60	0.23	0.42	0.83	0.61	0.42	0.35	0.50	0.37	0.43
Nassogne	0.59	0.59	0.74	0.68	0.69	0.56	0.24	0.91	0.38	0.74	0.67	0.45	0.55	0.51	0.57	0.72	0.69	0.75	0.54	0.35
Neufchâteau	0.59	0.51	0.79	0.65	0.75	0.62	0.49	0.83	0.35	0.79	0.76	0.50	0.74	0.61	0.44	0.71	0.61	0.56	0.29	0.30
Neupré	0.58	0.59	0.70	0.61	0.76	0.80	0.00	0.73	0.28	0.80	0.56	0.58	0.50	0.66	0.70	0.40	0.37	0.53	0.40	0.58
Nivelles	0.58	0.69	0.00	0.53	0.66	0.54	0.94	0.35	0.89	0.71	0.85	0.62	0.78	0.27	0.70	0.70	0.64	0.83	0.61	0.54
Ohey	0.57	0.62	0.89	0.44	0.67	0.64	0.00	0.82	0.48	0.84	0.55	0.54	0.49	0.55	0.64	0.50	0.62	0.63	0.35	0.24
Olné	0.60	0.59	0.84	0.88	0.74	0.88	0.17	0.55	0.23	0.79	0.76	0.37	0.73	0.62	0.65	0.80	0.43	0.57	0.71	0.44
Onhaye	0.52	0.45	0.79	0.38	0.57	0.42	0.00	0.84	0.23	0.89	0.54	0.43	0.53	0.29	0.27	0.78	0.72	0.22	0.36	0.31
Oreye	0.55	0.45	0.71	0.68	0.60	0.59	0.21	0.54	0.43	0.80	0.60	0.89	0.59	0.59	0.39	0.57	0.62	0.85	0.21	0.17
Orp-Jauche	0.59	0.50	0.83	0.46	0.82	0.72	0.00	0.50	0.34	0.95	0.72	0.45	0.83	0.65	0.78	0.66	0.51	0.40	0.78	0.31
Ottignies-LLN	0.65	0.85	0.14	0.95	0.75	0.62	0.97	0.58	0.83	0.80	0.91	0.41	0.78	0.63	0.84	0.59	0.46	0.98	0.63	0.78
Ouffet	0.53	0.35	0.70	0.61	0.50	0.53	0.29	0.66	0.62	0.91	0.53	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.24	0.51	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.27
Oupeye	0.51	0.52	0.57	0.64	0.40	0.49	0.66	0.40	0.56	0.74	0.73	0.44	0.73	0.18	0.77	0.48	0.76	0.42	0.56	0.24
Paliseul	0.56	0.32	0.82	0.94	0.64	0.50	0.27	0.88	0.43	0.92	0.62	0.34	0.62	0.41	0.42	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.57	0.30
Pecq	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.50	0.64	0.58	0.00	0.45	0.40	0.70	0.67	0.44	0.64	0.54	0.66	0.74	0.69	0.74	0.59	0.20
Pepinster	0.54	0.58	0.57	0.71	0.48	0.48	0.82	0.73	0.52	0.82	0.55	0.36	0.24	0.28	0.54	0.73	0.72	0.61	0.40	0.25
Péruwelz	0.47	0.37	0.64	0.39	0.42	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.18	0.65	0.46	0.46	0.33	0.33	0.46	0.61	0.85	0.75	0.50	0.14
Perwez	0.57	0.49	0.54	0.74	0.88	0.72	0.41	0.46	0.13	0.89	0.71	0.29	0.44	0.76	0.66	0.54	0.49	0.60	0.63	0.40

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Philippeville	0.52	0.33	0.77	0.52	0.53	0.42	0.28	0.72	0.22	0.68	0.64	0.56	0.66	0.31	0.42	0.74	0.81	0.68	0.67	0.24
Plombières	0.57	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.54	0.58	0.03	0.65	0.35	0.97	0.51	0.53	0.47	0.65	0.88	0.86	0.77	0.66	0.61	0.25
Pont-à-Celles	0.54	0.61	0.47	0.61	0.67	0.71	0.62	0.43	0.31	0.58	0.64	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.54	0.52	0.27
Profondeville	0.59	0.64	0.84	0.40	0.76	0.65	0.31	0.78	0.35	0.85	0.65	0.38	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.69	0.51	0.38	0.53	0.37
Quaregnon	0.46	0.60	0.51	0.53	0.11	0.29	0.79	0.00	0.75	0.72	0.65	0.54	0.39	0.13	0.62	0.64	0.95	0.63	0.60	0.07
Quévy	0.55	0.49	0.82	0.57	0.70	0.67	0.46	0.57	0.17	0.75	0.46	0.27	0.37	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.62	0.77	0.68	0.22
Quiévrain	0.46	0.44	0.47	0.63	0.25	0.34	0.78	0.38	0.80	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.22	0.27	0.30	0.68	0.92	0.63	0.50	0.11
Raeren	0.62	0.65	0.75	0.32	0.68	0.71	0.41	0.74	0.22	0.91	0.68	0.38	0.37	0.81	0.83	0.96	0.62	0.69	0.84	0.36
Ramillies	0.57	0.38	0.85	0.17	0.82	0.76	0.05	0.55	0.00	0.99	0.55	0.46	0.68	0.60	0.59	0.70	0.43	0.63	0.73	0.41
Rebecq	0.56	0.59	0.49	0.31	0.70	0.63	0.17	0.49	0.39	0.90	0.68	0.62	0.67	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.61	0.71	0.52	0.29
Remicourt	0.59	0.55	0.79	0.64	0.73	0.71	0.51	0.58	0.22	0.92	0.59	0.46	0.69	0.71	0.68	0.58	0.54	0.71	0.66	0.30
Rendeux	0.50	0.23	0.87	0.04	0.68	0.47	0.00	0.80	0.09	0.82	0.64	0.49	0.64	0.64	0.22	0.61	0.78	0.20	0.17	0.39
Rixensart	0.61	0.74	0.12	0.67	0.88	0.74	0.92	0.39	0.67	0.87	0.87	0.37	0.82	0.48	0.71	0.36	0.40	0.57	0.61	0.73
Rochefort	0.55	0.46	0.69	0.77	0.57	0.43	0.35	0.79	0.54	0.75	0.76	0.34	0.55	0.38	0.40	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.49	0.32
Rouvroy	0.51	0.20	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.62	0.04	0.76	0.00	0.84	0.68	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.30	0.36	0.68	0.38	0.19	0.34
Rumes	0.54	0.52	0.71	0.49	0.66	0.68	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.87	0.65	0.53	0.42	0.51	0.51	0.65	0.76	0.68	0.85	0.11
Sambreville	0.49	0.56	0.54	0.63	0.33	0.35	0.83	0.34	0.54	0.72	0.74	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.59	0.64	0.83	0.42	0.72	0.17
Seneffe	0.54	0.61	0.43	0.24	0.61	0.58	0.14	0.49	0.43	0.65	0.74	0.60	0.68	0.46	0.45	0.61	0.65	0.70	0.48	0.27
Seraing	0.43	0.65	0.26	0.61	0.04	0.00	0.95	0.16	0.76	0.52	0.72	0.37	0.42	0.00	0.55	0.64	0.94	0.51	0.55	0.13
Silly	0.57	0.57	0.71	0.60	0.82	0.78	0.22	0.50	0.06	0.86	0.56	0.35	0.52	0.72	0.67	0.55	0.44	0.59	0.49	0.31
Sivry-Rance	0.53	0.33	0.78	0.37	0.54	0.42	0.18	0.72	0.30	0.85	0.60	0.69	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.43	0.80	1.00	0.56	0.18
Soignies	0.54	0.59	0.40	0.54	0.59	0.53	0.56	0.36	0.45	0.79	0.81	0.36	0.64	0.43	0.55	0.63	0.67	0.76	0.58	0.34
Sombreffe	0.56	0.58	0.68	0.67	0.72	0.64	0.31	0.54	0.15	0.71	0.67	0.62	0.66	0.46	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.78	0.51	0.28
Somme-Leuze	0.57	0.51	0.82	0.39	0.60	0.54	0.00	0.82	0.17	0.89	0.64	0.62	0.31	0.79	0.62	0.78	0.74	0.64	0.36	0.29
Soumagne	0.53	0.54	0.51	0.81	0.51	0.54	0.40	0.38	0.42	0.79	0.81	0.39	0.67	0.43	0.64	0.48	0.67	0.65	0.53	0.26
Spa	0.52	0.41	0.44	0.53	0.32	0.32	0.84	0.80	0.75	0.74	0.69	0.36	0.72	0.24	0.30	0.72	0.83	0.89	0.35	0.38

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and services			Communication			Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance		Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Sprimont	0.57	0.49	0.80	0.57	0.66	0.65	0.06	0.80	0.26	0.79	0.63	0.39	0.69	0.64	0.75	0.67	0.51	0.48	0.81	0.43
Stavelot	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.51	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.97	0.39	0.83	0.88	0.54	0.75	0.57	0.61	0.73	0.71	0.68	0.63	0.45
Ste-Ode	0.56	0.31	0.57	0.69	0.76	0.54	0.00	0.83	0.34	0.81	0.62	0.47	0.64	0.68	0.52	0.69	0.69	0.76	0.95	0.26
St-Georges-sur-Meuse	0.47	0.47	0.59	0.36	0.44	0.36	0.00	0.64	0.55	0.62	0.58	0.35	0.51	0.29	0.53	0.45	0.76	0.29	0.64	0.14
St-Ghislain	0.48	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.49	0.23	0.40	0.52	0.61	0.77	0.42	0.67	0.22	0.42	0.40	0.80	0.76	0.47	0.22
St-Hubert	0.56	0.39	0.85	0.84	0.64	0.51	0.39	0.79	0.52	0.78	0.67	0.74	0.45	0.24	0.24	0.77	0.72	0.77	0.18	0.34
St-Léger	0.61	0.59	0.54	0.88	0.75	0.80	0.04	0.91	0.49	0.91	0.71	0.38	0.71	0.44	0.43	0.77	0.43	0.63	0.82	0.23
St-Nicolas	0.45	0.60	0.03	0.61	0.00	0.26	0.97	0.36	0.92	0.61	0.63	0.42	0.20	0.06	0.63	0.68	0.93	0.60	0.53	0.11
Stoumont	0.56	0.28	0.83	0.65	0.76	0.65	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.85	0.64	0.25	0.52	0.58	0.95	0.75	0.57	0.48	0.52	0.55
St-Vith	0.64	0.59	0.85	0.39	0.84	0.73	0.24	0.87	0.47	0.91	0.78	0.44	0.22	0.74	0.69	1.00	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.67
Tellin	0.57	0.32	0.82	0.28	0.61	0.61	0.23	0.97	0.27	0.77	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.82	0.18	0.80	0.69	0.87	0.34	0.33
Tenneville	0.56	0.35	0.92	0.30	0.73	0.65	0.00	0.89	0.27	0.87	0.59	0.39	0.59	0.45	0.50	0.73	0.65	0.22	0.44	0.78
Theux	0.59	0.59	0.81	0.53	0.69	0.64	0.53	0.69	0.25	0.93	0.85	0.44	0.47	0.56	0.79	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.64	0.42
Thimister-Clermont	0.61	0.61	0.79	1.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.82	0.72	0.42	0.69	1.00	0.66	0.73	0.44	0.81	0.64	0.39
Thuin	0.56	0.58	0.62	0.38	0.65	0.59	0.61	0.57	0.62	0.67	0.71	0.47	0.60	0.45	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.70	0.81	0.33
Tinlot	0.56	0.37	0.74	0.40	0.79	0.75	0.00	0.83	0.01	0.83	0.58	0.51	0.42	0.45	0.56	0.47	0.46	0.88	0.81	0.42
Tintigny	0.62	0.39	0.90	0.84	0.83	0.78	0.17	0.93	0.38	0.94	0.65	1.00	0.75	0.34	0.72	0.74	0.55	0.36	0.65	0.25
Tournai	0.51	0.69	0.47	0.59	0.49	0.42	0.66	0.22	0.59	0.60	0.64	0.35	0.57	0.37	0.51	0.45	0.77	0.78	0.48	0.32
Trois-Ponts	0.59	0.55	0.84	0.53	0.51	0.51	0.45	0.95	0.42	0.84	0.58	0.90	0.41	0.47	0.87	0.66	0.75	0.68	0.79	0.34
Trooz	0.53	0.52	0.61	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.78	0.82	0.33	0.77	0.62	0.34	0.44	0.28	0.72	0.53	0.70	0.15	0.47	0.32
Tubize	0.53	0.61	0.21	0.37	0.56	0.54	0.72	0.45	0.43	0.89	0.67	0.33	0.43	0.60	0.58	0.48	0.75	0.53	0.58	0.19
Vaux-sur-Sûre	0.62	0.60	0.88	0.75	0.88	0.73	0.24	0.80	0.01	0.90	0.68	0.27	0.64	0.90	0.61	0.80	0.54	0.70	0.68	0.17
Verlaine	0.57	0.53	0.82	0.50	0.81	0.73	0.00	0.62	0.04	0.78	0.69	0.56	0.57	0.63	0.74	0.59	0.43	0.53	0.72	0.23
Verviers	0.46	0.62	0.08	0.63	0.13	0.08	0.93	0.10	0.88	0.69	0.65	0.40	0.53	0.18	0.61	0.72	0.87	0.71	0.46	0.33
Vielsalm	0.56	0.35	0.83	0.61	0.65	0.53	0.33	0.84	0.44	0.76	0.68	0.62	0.44	0.30	0.56	0.73	0.75	0.86	0.60	0.34
Villers-la-Ville	0.59	0.66	0.57	0.34	0.80	0.77	0.49	0.58	0.09	0.91	0.76	0.40	0.83	0.55	0.68	0.38	0.45	0.55	0.78	0.45

municipalities	ICWB	Health and care						Quality of living environment and environment			Communication			Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health			Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
		Health and care	Housing	Education, training, schooling	Employment, work	Income and purchasing power	Mobility	Quality of living environment and environment	Local shops and services	Safety of the living environment and the environment	Communication	Functioning of institutions and public management	Political decisions and democratic process	Conjugal, family and intergenerational relations	Access for all to health	Access for all to quality employment	Access for all to a decent income	Time management, work-life balance	Feeling of happiness <> unhappiness	Civic commitment
REGIONAL AVERAGE	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.62	0.37	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.54	0.32
Villers-le-Bouillet	0.54	0.44	0.77	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.05	0.76	0.24	0.76	0.68	0.48	0.68	0.77	0.82	0.63	0.56	0.26	0.42	0.30
Viroinval	0.48	0.29	0.81	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.16	0.86	0.32	0.77	0.74	0.33	0.65	0.08	0.45	0.77	0.96	0.73	0.36	0.20
Virton	0.51	0.36	0.50	0.74	0.57	0.52	0.77	0.65	0.56	0.60	0.78	0.39	0.48	0.36	0.49	0.42	0.64	0.54	0.42	0.53
Visé	0.48	0.54	0.41	0.68	0.35	0.42	0.69	0.37	0.61	0.63	0.53	0.39	0.29	0.34	0.56	0.48	0.76	0.72	0.50	0.28
Vresse-sur-Semois	0.52	0.08	1.00	0.89	0.49	0.44	0.00	0.87	0.31	0.75	0.65	0.91	0.42	0.09	0.43	0.81	0.90	0.72	0.70	0.28
Waimes	0.59	0.57	0.80	0.88	0.62	0.62	0.23	0.79	0.24	0.98	0.67	0.20	0.41	0.61	0.59	0.85	0.76	0.31	0.81	0.48
Walcourt	0.56	0.49	0.80	0.46	0.62	0.67	0.60	0.69	0.29	0.71	0.73	0.29	0.74	0.68	0.50	0.50	0.65	0.77	0.50	0.19
Walhain	0.58	0.66	0.52	0.69	0.91	0.79	0.14	0.43	0.32	0.79	0.68	0.07	0.65	0.74	0.62	0.53	0.30	0.40	0.86	0.59
Wanze	0.56	0.57	0.72	0.41	0.65	0.54	0.53	0.69	0.29	0.81	0.83	0.51	0.78	0.29	0.73	0.58	0.64	0.73	0.26	0.28
Waremme	0.54	0.52	0.46	0.68	0.59	0.49	0.77	0.38	0.75	0.77	0.62	0.52	0.65	0.26	0.68	0.50	0.69	0.71	0.52	0.31
Wasseiges	0.54	0.30	0.76	0.58	0.74	0.57	0.00	0.59	0.57	0.87	0.54	0.50	0.62	0.78	0.73	0.50	0.60	0.76	0.13	0.29
Waterloo	0.58	0.82	0.10	0.65	0.84	0.77	0.88	0.17	0.66	0.71	1.00	0.02	0.96	0.43	0.82	0.21	0.36	0.69	0.67	0.66
Wavre	0.59	0.78	0.09	0.42	0.72	0.62	0.90	0.47	0.53	0.81	0.74	0.35	0.75	0.42	0.70	0.42	0.55	0.79	0.70	0.56
Welkenraedt	0.56	0.56	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.76	0.50	0.57	0.83	0.69	0.40	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.78	0.71	0.73	0.42	0.46
Wellin	0.55	0.21	0.94	0.61	0.73	0.50	0.00	0.72	0.35	0.71	0.59	0.74	0.87	0.46	0.58	0.70	0.78	0.83	0.74	0.31
Yvoir	0.60	0.55	0.82	0.62	0.78	0.64	0.38	0.80	0.43	0.84	0.81	0.54	0.56	0.62	0.56	0.63	0.57	0.77	0.52	0.38