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The heterogeneity of wellbeing "expenditure" preferences: evidence from a simulated allocation choice on the BES indicators[§]

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Abstract

With an online survey on major Italian newspapers we ask respondents to simulate the typical policymaker decision, that is, the dilemma of allocating scarce financial resources among alternative competing goals using the domains of the newly defined Italian BES (sustainable and equitable wellbeing) indicators. We find that two major factors explaining heterogeneity in preferences on expenditure in major wellbeing domains are left/right wing political orientation and low/high education. With regard to political orientation we identify "large coalition" items where left/right positions are similar and domains where opinion are more polarized. Overall, our findings document that left wing respondents would spend relatively more on environment, research and innovation, culture and education and relatively less on safety and measures directly aimed at improving economic wellbeing. We conclude that these findings make themselves significantly more oriented toward environmental sustainability in a hypothetical trade-off between economic growth and the latter.

Keywords: wellbeing indicators, political preferences, wellbeing preferences.

JEL numbers: I0 (health education and welfare); H0 (public economics).

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1. Introduction

For long time academicians and policymakers explicitly or implicitly considered GDP as a synthetic measure sufficient to capture also the broader concepts of wellbeing and life satisfaction. Several contributions have however recently shown that the nexus between GDP growth and wellbeing is quite complex.[1]

First, even a variable such as satisfaction in the economic domain (which should be more closely related to GDP than life satisfaction) depends more directly on disposable household income after paying taxes and fundamental public goods such as health and education. As a consequence, since it is not granted that GDP growth and disposable household income move in the same direction for each individual in a given country, GDP and wellbeing may partially diverge.[2] Second, life satisfaction also depends on "relative income", that is, on comparisons of our economic wellbeing with that of our peers, so that "treadmill effects" and rising inequality may counteract the positive impact of GDP growth on life satisfaction (see, among others, Ferrer-i-Carbonell 2005; Senik, 2004 and Jiang and Sato, 2009).[3] Third, household disposable income is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition to gain access to some goods which contribute significantly to life satisfaction such as common goods, public goods and relational goods.[4]

All these considerations led many to argue that the wealth of nation is not just GDP but the stock of economic, environmental, cultural, relational and spiritual goods which a given community may enjoy. As a consequence, while GDP growth is crucially needed in order to fight unemployment and service the government debt, broader concepts of wellbeing and life satisfaction should be pursued and taken into account as well if politicians in charge want to win elections maintaining the support of their voters.[5] This explains their growing interest on these issues.

An important recommendation to policymakers for the adoption of more articulated wellbeing indicators came from the Sen-Stiglitz commission.[6] Following this suggestion the Italian National Statistical Institute launched in 2011 a three-step process for the creation of an index of equitable

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[1] For the debate on the relationship between income and happiness see, among others, the opposite views of Easterlin and Angelescu (2009) and Stevenson and Wolfers (2008).

[2] A relevant example being Ireland which, in the data of Bartolini et al. (2008) displays one of the largest increases in GDP in the last decade, coupled by one of the lowest changes in life satisfaction among EU countries. One of the factors which may explain this finding is that fiscal advantages led companies to set their accounting profits in Ireland, even though the economic value is actually not enjoyed in the same country.

[3] More recently Becchetti et al. (2013) show that countries, and not only individuals, may be reference groups documenting that life satisfaction is reduced by higher income in neighbouring countries in proportion to the media exposure of each individual.

[4] On the debate on relational goods and on their impact on wellbeing see, among others, Gui (2005), Ulhaner (1989) and Bruni and Stanca (2008). For the role of relational goods in explaining the Easterlin paradox see Bartolini et al. (2008).

[5] A divergence between per capita GDP growth and life satisfaction trends similar to that observed by Easterlin occurred in the Arab spring countries and the neglect of life satisfaction indicators may be at the root of the limited capacity of political leaders of those countries to understand and prevent social and political unrest. Domestic life satisfaction levels and their differences are currently measured and used to predict migratory flows across countries.

[6] Downloadable at http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/documents/rapport_anglais.pdf.

and sustainable wellbeing (BES)[7] starting from consultation with a council of representative members of the different interest groups in the Italian society (CNEL).[8] In a first step CNEL members were asked to identify what were for them the most important wellbeing domains. After that in a second step, ad hoc commissions of experts started working in each domain in order to identify proper indicators. In a third step the indicators were in turn evaluated and validated again by CNEL members in a second consultation process which led to the definition of the final composite BES indicator.

The outcome of this process led to the identification of the following twelve BES domains:[9]

01. Health
02. Education and training
03. Work and life balance
04. Economic well-being
05. Social relationship
06. Politics and Institutions
07. Safety
08. Subjective well-being
09. Natural and cultural heritage
10. Environment
11. Research and innovation
12. Quality of services

Finally, the first BES report (2013) providing a snapshot of Italy under the different wellbeing domains and indicators was officially presented the 12th March 2012.

The interesting aspect of this process is that it tries to overcome the two opposite critiques to objective and subjective wellbeing indicators that have been advanced in the literature. The main objection to objective indicators is that they do not overcome the limit of paternalism since, even in the more "enlightened" proposals, it is always a commission of experts which decides what is good for the society (Sugden, 2008). Subjective indicators overcome the paternalist critique but are in turn subject to the Amarthya Sen's "happy slave" critique, since there may be people who

[7] The BES comes last in a long history of broader wellbeing indexes such as the UNDP Human Development Index, the OECD Better Life Index, the Genuine Progress Indicator, the Ecological Footprint the Happy life Planet index. A critical survey of these indicators is beyond the scope of our paper.

[8] CNEL is composed of sixty-four councillors: the members of the Council hold office for five years and may be reconfirmed. Ten experts are chosen from qualified representatives of the economic, social, and legal fields: eight of these are nominated by the President of the Republic and two are nominated by the President of the Republic after being proposed by the President of the Council of Ministers, upon deliberation of the Council of Ministers; Forty-eight members are representatives of public and private-sector producers of goods and services: twenty-two of these represent employees, three represent the public and private leaders and managers, nine represent self-employed workers; seventeen are industry representatives, nominated by a Decree of the President of the Republic, after being proposed by the President of the Council of Ministers, upon deliberation of the Council of Ministers. Six members are representatives of social service and voluntary organisations, nominated by a Decree of the President of the Republic, after being proposed by the President of the Council of Ministers, upon deliberation of the Council of Ministers. The President of CNEL is nominated, from outside of its membership, by a Decree of the President of the Republic.

[9] The complete set of 134 specific indicators falling in the 12 domains validated by CNEL members is attached in Appendix A. For additional related information on the BES see the English version of the ISTAT/BES official website http://www.misuredelbenessere.it/index.php?id=48.

are so deprived of their rights that they do not aspire to a better life.[10] Under subjective wellbeing indicators these "happy slaves" may be more likely to accept a low level of aspirations and their life would never improve if political decisions were based on their revealed subjective wellbeing.

The ISTAT process leading to the definition of the BES indicators contains elements which partially overcome both critiques. It is non paternalistic since it is the result of the above described three-step process started and terminated by the decisions of representative (CNEL) members of the different interest groups in the society. It overcomes the "happy slave critique" since it dedicates to subjective measures only one domain (n.8 subjective wellbeing) and uses very few subjective indicators in other domains (see Appendix A and B).[11] As shown above, the final outcome of the BES is the definition of a list of equally weighted indicators which are assumed to represent wellbeing for all individuals in the country. This is a parsimonious but unrealistic approximation of the reality where any individual has actually her/his own list with her/his own weights.

Our research aims to identify such weights in order to evaluate whether and in which direction they are affected by socio-demographic factors such as political orientation, age, gender, income, education and (characteristics of) the place of residence such as the same valules of BES indicators for a given geographical area. An advantage of our research is the direct link to a list of wellbeing indicators which has not been created ad hoc by the researcher, but represents the result of a long participated process and is adopted as a benchmark in a country such as Italy. The apparent limit may be that such benchmark is country specific. What must be however considered is that Italy is the first country to adopt this participated process stemming from the recommendation of the Sen-Stiglitz commission and that other countries may follow in the future. Hence, our empirical findings may provide relevant policy suggestions for such countries. Second and more important, it is highly likely that when this or similar processes will be repeated in other countries, the list of indicators will not be very different from that discussed in this paper. Hence, results on preference weights on the Italian indicators may provide rich insights even for countries which do not adopt them at the moment. Again, as is well known, the search for proper weights in the aggregation of composite wellbeing indicators is a crucial issue in the literature. Our empirical contribution proposes a methodology which can be used to calculate such weights as a result of the aggregation of revealed preferences of representative samples of respondents. Last but not least, our paper aims to provide valuable and precious information to policymakers on wellbeing preferences of their citizens[12] and on the crucial socio-demographic factors which contribute to explain their heterogeneity.

i. To our knowledge the proposed contribution is innovative since the empirical works investigating the determinants of political preferences have focused their attention on factors affecting support for a specific wellbeing domain (ie. environmental sustainability,

[10] "*The defeated and the downtrodden come to lack the courage to desire things that others more favourably treated by society desire with easy confidence"* (Sen, 1985: 15).

[11] Note as well that, even though maximising subjective wellbeing is not advisable since subjective indicators depend too much on the heterogeneity of individual expectations, it is nonetheless crucial to measure such variable since unhappiness may have strong consequences on objective indicators such as health, social capital, political stability etc.

redistribution), while never looking at how weights on different domains are distributed. In this respect Oswald and Powdthavee (2010) find that children gender significantly affects political preferences. The authors argue that this depends on the influence that sons and daughters have on their parents and on the impact that gender has on political preferences, since males have been shown as being primarily concerned about lower taxes, while females about the quality of health services (Campbell, 2004). These findings are somewhat consistent with the behavioural economic literature showing that women tend to be more risk averse, less overconfident, more inequity averse and more competitive averse than men in lab experiments (Croson and Gneezy, 2009). Kuhn (2011) finds that East Germans are more oriented toward state redistribution and progressive taxation vis-à-vis West Germans. As is well known, differences in redistribution preferences may depend on the perception of vertical mobility and/or the belief that luck, birth, connections and/or corruption determine wealth (Alesina and Angeletos, 2005). Alesina and Glaeser (2004) document that such difference is wide between Americans and Europeans, with the latter declaring in a much higher proportion that the poor have to be blamed. De Silva and Pownall (2012) find that educated females are more likely to have green preferences. Note that all these papers look at just one specific aspect of political preferences (redistribution, environmental concerns) at a time. Compared with this literature an element of originality in our approach is to ask respondents to simulate the policymaker decision, that is, the dilemma of allocating scarce financial resources among alternative competing goals. As is well known, the contingent evaluation literature tells us that survey answers may be biased when respondent choices are virtual and do not imply monetary losses/gains for them (Carson et al., 2001). For instance, the risk of manipulation is very high when trying to calculate consumer surplus by asking respondents' willingness to pay for a given product since, in that case, strategic answering may potentially bring monetary benefits to the respondent. However in our case the risk of manipulation is much smaller since we do not formulate a question about a virtual or actual respondent's outlay (where the answer may be strategically biased with the goal of minimizing such outlay). In our case the respondent has to decide about a virtual government outlay and therefore we expect that the respondent's allocation choice coincides exactly with the message that the latter want to convey to policymakers, namely with her/his own wellbeing expenditure preferences.

ii. The paper is divided into five sections (including introduction and conclusions). In the second section we illustrate a simple benchmark theoretical model which is the background of our analysis and helps to clarify our research framework. In the third section we illustrate the survey design. In the fourth section we present and discuss empirical findings. The fifth section concludes.

2. The benchmark model

The reference for our analysis is a simple theoretical framework where each individual has her/his own expectations on how one euro invested in one of the BES domains may positively affect the domain indicators and how progress in such domains may affect her/his own wellbeing.

More formally, we assume the existence of the following utility function defined over the set of the *j=1,…,J* domains for the individual *i*:

$$U_i = \left(W_{i1}(M_{i1}), W_{i2}(M_{i2}), \cdots, W_{iJ}\left(M_{iJ}\right)\right)$$

$$M_{i1} + M_{i2} + \cdots + M_{iJ} = M$$

where W_{ij} is the *j*-th wellbeing domain for the individual *i* and M_{ij} is the amount of the total sum (*M* euros) invested in the specific domain (where the same total amount, *M*, is virtually allocated to each respondent).

Any interviewed utility maximising individual should equalize with her/his allocation choices the marginal utility of investing one euro in each domain.

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial W_{i1}} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{i1}}{\partial M_{i1}} = \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial W_{i2}} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{i2}}{\partial M_{i2}} = \cdots = \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial W_{iJ}} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{iJ}}{\partial M_{iJ}}$$

where the above written marginal utilities are given by the product of the marginal impact of one euro invested in the progress of the domain indicator and the marginal impact of such progress on her/his own utility.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to disentangle these two components. However the allocation decision represents in itself a good indication on how voters would like politicians to allocate resources among the different domains. And gives the possibility to evaluate how different socio-demographic factors affect such preferences. As is obvious, expectations on the marginal impacts of an euro invested in the progress of given domains may not coincide with the effective trade-off in investing resources in different domains (that is, the respondent perception of the contribution of each euro invested to the progress in a given domain may be wrong). Nonetheless, the allocation choices to the domain and the effort they would like politicians to exert in each domain coincide. To make a paradoxical example, a respondent may consider of vital importance health but she/he may have the wrong belief that government expenditure on health is totally ineffective. In such case she/he will respond zero to the amount to be invested in health. Even though being biased by her/his wrong perception on the effect of government expenditure on health, such response expresses her/his own true preference on how the government money should be allocated. This is why we consider more correct to define what we measure *wellbeing expenditure preferences* and not just *wellbeing preferences*. Under a more restrictive assumption we may however assume that these wrong perceptions cancel out in the aggregate and therefore wellbeing expenditure preferences grossly coincide with wellbeing preferences as well.

Based on this theoretical framework our research may contribute originally to the literature in four respects. First, we can test how much the assumption of homogeneous weights in wellbeing domains (typical of representative consumer models, or implicit in the use of composite wellbeing indicators at national level) sacrifices about the knowledge of individual preferences. With our data and theoretical framework the hypothesis that the weights are the same for each individual or socio-demographic groups may be directly tested and accepted or rejected. Second, our

empirical findings may provide precious information to policymakers and social scientists about which drivers affect (and which do not) heterogeneity in preference weights. Third, by using actual BES indicators as controls, we may test how relative abundance/scarcity of wellbeing in the specific domain at local level affect respondent preferences. Fourth, we propose a methodology which can be used to calculate such weights as a result of the aggregation of revealed preferences of representative samples of respondents.

A final remark is that, as documented in the previous section, the list of domains and the set of indicators created by groups of experts for each domain contain a few purely subjective elements (ie. subjective wellbeing among domains and, as an example, job satisfaction among indicators in specific domains). Since subjective domains are too general and make unclear what it means investing economic resources to improve them we exclude them from our empirical analysis (ie. the 8th domain of subjective wellbeing is excluded).

3. The research design

Our empirical analysis is based on data from an online survey where respondent are asked to allocate the hypothetical sum of 100 million euros to promote wellbeing improvement in one of the 11 considered BES domains (see the attached questionnaire in the Appendix B). The sub-questions which follow ask respondents to identify, within each domain, the first five priorities (ranked in ascending order) among the indicators included in that domain.[13] The questionnaire also collects data on standard socio-demographic variables and the database is enriched with data on characteristics of the province/region in which the respondent lives including values of BES indicators at that level.

The survey has been launched on the websites of three main Italian newspapers on March 2013. The first, Messaggero, is the fifth most red Italian newspaper (excluding sport newspapers) with a reputation of being at the center of political orientation. The second, Avvenire, is the main Italian catholic newspaper. Its readers reflect the ideological divide of Italian believers since they are balanced between right and left wing orientation. The third, l'Unità, ismore left wing oriented being the official newspaper of the Democrat Party. Beyond these three major newspapers which accepted to participate to our research, the online survey appeared as well on several minor newspapers and websites whose list is reported in the footnote below.[14]

The online questionnaire has a control check which prevents respondents from filling the form more than once from the same web address. At end July, after five months from the start of the online survey we collected 2,605 complete questionnaires. An inevitable bias of our survey is that the sample of respondents is not representative of the Italian population and biased toward those

[13] Note that the survey question changes when we ask preferences about subdomain specific indicators (from the simulation of an invested sum to an more general indication of priorities). This is because some of these indicators are subjective and it is not clear whether other of them may be affected by government expenditure (see Appendix B).

[14] These are Forum Nazionale Terzo Settore, FQTS, ARCI, ConVol, CSV Net, Labsus, Dignità del lavoro, Auser, Avis, Anpas, Bandiera Gialla, La perfetta letizia, Mondo alla Rovescia, Confini online, Il Metapontino.it, ARCI, Campania, Blog vitobiolchini, Domos (domotica sociale).

who use the web. As we know web users tend to be relatively younger and more educated. However this weakness conceals an interesting potential: given the trend toward higher education and web use, our research may anticipate future preference trends in contemporary societies. Furthermore, we are quite confident that econometric findings where we control for all concurring factors give a representative picture of the drivers of wellbeing preferences in the overall population.

4. Empirical findings

In Table 1 we summarize descriptive statistics on the variables used for our empirical analysis. Note that in the case of the *economic wellbeing*, *politics and institutions*, *security* and *quality of services* domains the maximum is 100, that is, there exists for each of the four domains at least one respondent who allocates all her/his virtual sum in them. For all domains the minimum is zero implying that there is at least one respondent investing no money in them. Around 58 percent of respondents have at least a university degree, while only 8.3 percent no more than middle school. This confirms that the community of internet users who respond to our survey is imbalanced toward highly educated individuals. Looking at other variables we find that gender is quite balanced (women account for 55.5 percent of the sample), average political orientation is slightly left wing (-2.68)[15] and the average age of respondents is around 44.5 years. 56 percent of them are married or cohabiting.

Descriptive evidence from Figure 1 documents that the BES domain for which the Italians are willing to pay more is the *health* domain. According to our findings, sample respondents would allocate on average 16.1 percent of their virtual sum on it. The *health* domain is followed by *education and training* (13.6 percent) and by *work and life balance* (around 10.6 percent). All the other domains are between 9.1 (*research and innovation*) and 6.6 percent (*safety*), with the exception of *politics and institutions* where we fall to 3.9 percent.[16]

The five discriminants we expect may affect preference weights are left/right wing political orientation, gender, education, income and North/South geographical location.

We start by inspecting the contribution of the political orientation variable. From a descriptive point of view we look at average weights and 95% confidence intervals for the adjoining sets of those with positive, vis-à-vis those with negative variable values. In spite of our split criteria which do not enhance the left/right divide (we could have taken top and bottom terciles to rule out an intermediate moderate group and enhance dissimilarities between the two selected subgroups) we find many significant differences.

[15] The political orientation variable classifies respondents in a range going from -10 (extreme left) to +10 (extreme right). The question actually asks respondents to locate themselves on a range going from 0 to 10 at the right and 0 to 10 at the left to avoid association between minus/plus signs and a given political orientation. We however recode the variable giving a negative sign to values at the left of the zero for obvious reasons of monotonicity of the political orientation variable.

[16] This first descriptive evidence is consistent with a preliminary descriptive inquiry run by ISTAT (2012) on BES preferences.

The most remarkable difference is in the *safety* domain where the right wing group allocates 8.38 percent of the sum against 5.73 percent of the left wing group (Figure 2a). The difference among subgroup means is significant under the normal distribution assumption since the two 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. The difference on *economic wellbeing* is similarly high (9.83 percent of the money allocated by the right wing group against 7.37 percent by the left wing group) and statistically significant. The difference on *education and training* is smaller (12.8 percent of the money allocated by the right wing group against 13.92 percent by the left wing group), but still statistically significant. The left wing group also allocates significantly more in the *environment* (9.32 against 7.53 percent), in the *natural and cultural heritage* (8.34 against 7.57 percent) and in the *research and innovation* (9.49 against 8.52 percent) domains. "Large coalition domains" in which we do not register significant differences between the two political orientations are *health*, *work and life balance*, *social relationships* and *quality of services*. Based on these findings, in a hypothetic trade-off between economic growth and environmental sustainability left wing orientation seems much more supportive of sustainable wellbeing claims, given its relatively stronger orientation for the environment and cultural and natural heritage and its relatively lower orientation for the economic wellbeing domain.

What appears noteworthy is that, if we take into account the second potential discriminant (gender), we find no significant differences between males and females in any of the BES domains (Figure 2b). The same occurs for the third discriminant (income by comparing those below 30,000 euros and those above 30.000 euros) and geographic location (Figure 2c and Figure 3d).[17]

In order to investigate the role of the fourth potential discriminant (education) we compare respondents with a university degree with those who have less than a high school qualification. The differences are in this case relevant (Figure 2e). The low education group allocates significantly more on *health* (18.42 against 15.52 percent) and *economic wellbeing* (10 against 7.24 percent), while significantly less on *education and training* (11.64 against 13.99 percent), *natural and cultural heritage* (6.97 against 8.31 percent), *environment* (7.83 against 8.96 percent) and *research and innovation* (7.68 against 9.41 percent). It seems that this group suffers from a relatively lower economic wellbeing which forces its members to rely more on public health, be less environmentally sensitive in a hypothetical trade-off between economic growth and environmental sustainability. In spite of its lower education level, the group allocates relatively lower resources to *education and training* and to *research and innovation* (which is myopic and contradictory if we believe to a positive contribution of these two variables to economic wellbeing). Note that some of these differences (notably those on *health* and *education and training*) remain significant if we narrow distances between the two subgroups by comparing those with a university degree with a complementary group which includes also respondents who achieved a high school degree.

Last but not least, age discriminates on three domains when we compare those over 50es with those below 40es. A first expected difference concerns *health* where the older want to invest

[17] Differences among subgroup means for the four Italian macroareas (North East, North West, Centre and South) are not significant as well. They are omitted for reasons of space and available upon request.

more (16.8 against 15.2 percent), while the younger want to invest more in *economic wellbeing* and *social relationships* (respectively 9.0 against 7.04 percent and 7.6 against 6.2) (Figure 2f).

Our final remarks are that, at least when we consider descriptive evidence on major domains, only three of the five potential discriminants matter (left/right wing political orientation, education and age). More specifically, highly educated and left wing oriented respondents result to be more inclined toward environmental sustainability, defense of the cultural heritage, research and innovation and education, while right wing oriented respondents toward security and economic wellbeing. Domains on which all respondents have similar preferences are *quality of services*, *politics and institutions, work and life balance* and *social relationships*.

4.1 Econometric findings: OLS estimates

We check whether tendencies observed in descriptive statistics, and tests on the differences of subgroup means, are confirmed in econometric estimates where we control for the concurring effects of age and income classes, civil, family and work status, industry dummies, web source of survey compilation and other characteristics of the place of residence.

Our first econometric approximation is the following baseline OLS model

$$
\begin{aligned}
&BESDomShare_{ij} \\
&= \alpha_{0j} + \alpha_{1j}\, RightWing_{ij} + \alpha_{2j} Bachelor_{ij} + \alpha_{3j} Low/MiddleEdu_{ij} \\
&+ \alpha_{4j} Female_{ij} + \sum_{g=1}^{G} \kappa_{gj}\, Macroregion_{ij,g} + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{kj}\, DAgeClass_{ij,k} \\
&+ \sum_{l=1}^{L} \delta_{lj}\; DIncomeClass_{ij,l} + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \zeta_{mj}\; DMaritalStatus_{ij,m} \\
&+ \sum_{s=1}^{S} \theta_{sj}\; DFamilyStatus_{ij,s} + \sum_{q=1}^{Q} \lambda_{qj}\; DJobStatus_{ij,q} \\
&+ \sum_{z=1}^{Z} \xi_{zj}\; DIndustry_{ij,z} + \sum_{v=1}^{V} \chi_{vj}\; DSource_{ij,v} + \alpha_{5j} GDP_{jr} + \alpha_{6j} MiddleSchool_{jp} \\
&+ \alpha_{7j} SenateVoters_{jr} + \sum_{b=1}^{B} \varphi_{bj}\; BESIndicators_{jr,b} + \varepsilon_{ij} \\
&i = 1,2,\dots,N, \quad j = 1,2,\dots,J \quad r = 1,2,\dots,R \quad p = 1,2,\dots,P
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

where the dependent variable (*BESDomShare*) is the share invested by subject *i* in the *j*-th BES domain, *RightWing* is the respondent's political orientation expressed (as explained above) on a -10/+10 scale (-10 extreme left, +10 extreme right), *Bachelor* is a (0/1) dummy for those having a university degree or above, *Low/MiddleEdu* is a dummy for those having no more than Middle School degree (High School is the omitted benchmark), *Female* is a (0/1) gender dummy taking value one if the respondent is of female gender and zero otherwise. There is, then, a geographic dummy (*Macroregion*), the observation coming from the North-East, North-West or South and

Islands macroregions of Italy as defined from the National Statistical Institute categories. Age is controlled for with a set of age class dummies picking up five-year age intervals starting from 25-30 and ending up with 75-80. *Under 25* and *Over 80* are two end-classes also included as age dummies in the estimate and the 30-35 age class being the omitted benchmark. *DIncomeClass* are five income dummies which pick up income classes as included in the questionnaire (the class between 15,000 and 30,000 euros per year is the omitted benchmark). *MaritalStatus* dummies pick up the Divorced, Single, Separate and Widowed conditions (Married/Cohabitant being the omitted benchmark), *FamilyStatus* dummies pick up the following family status conditions (Living Alone, Living with my Original Family, Living with my Partner without Children, Single Parent) with Living with my Partner with Children being the omitted benchmark, *JobStatus* dummies pick up the following conditions (Fixed Term Contract, Seasonal Contract, Self/Employed, Not Working/Unemployed/Looking for a Job, Redundancy Fund Benefits, Redundancy Worker, Housewife, Student, Retired), Open-Ended contract being the omitted benchmark. Industry dummies pick up the industry in which the respondent works (Agriculture, Manufacturing, Personal Services) with Tertiary being the omitted benchmark. *Dsource* are three dummies picking up characteristics of respondents who filled the questionnaires on the websites of the three main newspapers involved (Avvenire, Unità, Messaggero) and are presumably readers of those journals. The omitted benchmark is represented by those who filled the questionnaire from other websites. The inclusion of the *Dsource* variables is important, especially for the Avvenire newspaper since it may capture religious (beyond political) orientation in our econometric estimates.

Last but not least, we include two types of geographical variables. First, we add three proxies of local economic development, human capital and social capital such as regional per capita GDP[18] (*GDP*), the share of provincial population with no more than middle school degree (*LocalMiddleSchool*) and the percent of senate voters at regional level (*SenateVoters*). Second, we include the set of BES indicators calculated at regional level for each specific BES domain ($BESIndicators_{jr,b}$). In equation (1) the subscript *p* denotes provinces and the subcript *r* denotes regions. This last set of regressors is important to check whether respondent preferences on given a BES domain are affected by the relative scarcity/abundance of wellbeing on that given domain as measured by BES indicators. From a theoretical point of view the expected sign is not clear. There are equal reasons to expect that the relative quality of wellbeing indicators at local level should produce a negative sign (for decreasing marginal utility) or a positive sign when such quality reflects a higher weight of local preferences on that specific domain which actually created consensus for more political effort on the given indicator. Last, ε_i is an idiosyncratic error. In all estimates, errors are clustered at province level.

Econometric estimates reported in Table 2 confirm the results from descriptive findings and subgroup mean differences commented in the previous section. Right-left wing orientation remains a strongly significant driver of allocation choices. We remember that individuals have been asked to place themselves on an algebraic segment of integers reclassified from -10 (extreme left) to +10 (extreme right). From an economic point of view we find that one integer shift toward

[18] It is measured in thousands of Euros.

right from average political orientation (-2.78 in our sample) leads to a reduction of 102,000 euros investment in the *education and training* domain (out of the 100 million euros to allocate). If we apply this linear effect to the two extremes of the political opinion we get a difference of around 2,040,000 euros, that is, of around 2 per cent of the overall cake.[19]

Political opinions matter even more in other domains. The effect of one integer move to the right (from sample mean political orientation) is an additional investment of 207,000 euros in the *economic wellbeing* domain (weakly significant), a reduction of 192,000 euros in the *environment* domain, an additional investment of 263,000 euros in the *safety* domain, a reduction of investment of 126,000 euros in the *natural and cultural heritage* and of 72,000 euros in the *research and innovation* domain. Overall, econometric findings confirm that the significant differences observed with simple subgroup means in Figures 2a-2f are robust to the inclusion of all the controls we introduce in the econometric estimates.

To sum up, respondents who classify themselves as right wing invest significantly less in *education and training*, *research and innovation*, *environment* and *natural and cultural heritage* and significantly more in *safety* and *economic wellbeing*. From a quantitative point of view the most remarkable difference is in *safety* where the application of the linear one-integer move from one to the other political extreme leads to a difference of more than 5 million euros (more than 5 percent of the total sum to be allocated).

The other factor we found having a deep impact on welfare preferences in subgroup mean comparisons was education. In econometric findings graduate respondents invest 990,000 euros less on *health,* 605,000 less on *safety*, 539,000 more on *natural and cultural heritage* vis-à-vis the high school benchmark. Note as well that respondents with a middle school degree invest significantly less in *research and innovation* and in *environment.* In this case econometric findings are slightly different from descriptive findings since *safety* becomes significant while *education* is no more significant. Note that graduated respondents have a more leftist political orientation (-3.10 against -2.09 of the complementary group). [20]

Among other controls those filling the questionnaire from the Avvenire website invest significantly more in *education and training* (1,565,000) and *natural and cultural heritage* (570,000), while significantly less in *economic wellbeing* (-1,792,000). This finding presumably indicates that religious beliefs, net of political orientation, affect preferences in these three domains. Respondents filling the questionnaire from the Unità website (left wing) invest significantly more *in research and innovation* (2,073,000) and less in the *quality of services* (-2,328,000). Finally readers of Messaggero are more concerned about investing in *natural and cultural heritage* (795,000). The lack of significance of the female dummy is confirmed in all considered domains. The pattern of significance of age dummies evidences that the elders are more concerned about

[19] In a robustness check we depart from the linear assumption and create four dummies for extreme left, left, right and extreme right respondents. We find that the difference between the extreme right and extreme left effect is not much different from what estimated under the linear assumption. Results are omitted for reasons of space and available upon request.

[20] Additional statistics available on request.

natural and cultural heritage, while less about the *environment.* The mismatch between descriptive and econometric findings on the age effect is likely to be due to the different proxies we use.

With regard to regional and provincial controls we find that the impact of BES indicators is on the whole surprisingly not significant in many domains. We find no effect for any of the domain specific BES indicators in the *training and education*, *environment, health, quality of services, research and innovation.*[21] The share of temporary jobs is significant on the propensity of respondents to invest in *work and life balance,* the amount of voluntary aid affects positively the propensity to invest in *social relationships,* while the relative abundance of social cooperatives reduces it. Regional trust in justice has a strong and significant effect on the propensity to invest in *politics and institutions.* Last but not least, the relative abundance of historical buildings has a positive effect on the respondents' propensity to invest in the *natural and cultural heritage* domain.[22] Among other local controls per capita GDP at regional level is inversely correlated with the propensity to invest in the *social relationships* domain, while low education at provincial level in the *politics and institutions* domain.

4.2 Econometric findings: Tobit system estimates

In order to evaluate the robustness of our findings we must consider at least two specific characteristics of our dependent variables. First, they are left and right censored given the 0 and 100 limit values they can achieve. More specifically on this point, individuals may have liked to go beyond the limits imposed by our questions (the 0-100 percent choice range) by actually "going short" and disinvesting resources from a domain in which they may believe that the government is overinvesting. As well, they may have decided to use some of the disinvested resources to increase above 100 percent investment in domains which they regard as essential.

Second, choices on the different domains are correlated with each other since the decision to allocate one euro more in one of them implies that one euro has to be "disinvested" from the others.

We tackle both problems by estimating (1) with a system Tobit specification where standard errors are clustered at the province level. Using a left censored limit of zero a multilvariate Tobit model of the J BES domains can be expressed as:

[21] For reasons of space we report for BES controls only regressors with coefficients significant at 95%. Full results are available upon request.

[22] In the specification of this equation we eliminate per capita gdp at regional level due to its extremely high contribution to multicollinearity (variance inflation factor of 15217) which makes coefficients and standard errors of BES indicators highly unreliable in the estimates. Significance and standard errors of our main socio-demographic factors (education and political orientation) have however negligible changes when moving from the full to the restricted specification.

$$
\begin{aligned}
BESDomShare^{*}_{ij} &= \boldsymbol{X}'_{\mathrm{ij}}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\mathbf{j}} + \varepsilon_{ij} && i = 1,2,\dots,N, \quad j = 1,2,\dots,J \\
BESDomShare_{ij} &= BESDomShare^{*}_{ij} && if \;\; BESDomShare^{*}_{ij} > 0 \\
BESDomShare_{ij} &= 0 && if \;\; BESDomShare^{*}_{ij} \leq 0
\end{aligned} \tag{2}
$$

where $\boldsymbol{X}'_{\mathrm{ij}}$ denotes the vector of independent variables listed in equation (1), $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\mathbf{j}}$ is the vector of parameters and ε_{ij} are multivariate normally and independently distributed error terms with zero mean, variance σ^2, correlation ρ, and covariance matrix:

$$
\Sigma_{\varepsilon_j} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2_{\varepsilon_1} & \cdots & \rho_{\varepsilon_J \varepsilon_1}\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_J}\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_J}\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_1}\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_J} & \cdots & \sigma^2_{\varepsilon_J} \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}
$$

Given these error terms the density function of $BESDomShare_{ij}$ is:

$$
f_j\left(BESDomShare_{ij} | \boldsymbol{X}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta_j}\right) = \prod_{BESDomShare_{ij}=0}\left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{X}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta_j}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon_j}}\right)\right] \prod_{BESDomShare_{ij}>0} \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon_j}}\left[\phi\left(\frac{BESDomShare_{ij} - \boldsymbol{X}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta_j}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon_j}}\right)\right]
$$

where Φ denotes the normal distribution function and ϕ denotes the normal density function.

Given that choices on the different domains are correlated with each other and assuming a covariance matrix for the error terms given by Σ_{ε_j} we use a Seemingly Unrelated Estimation approach to estimate the (co)variance matrix of the multivariate normal distribution of the estimators for the system of Tobit equations. [23]

When comparing OLS and system Tobit estimates, reported in Table 3, we find that statistical significance is generally unchanged while magnitudes tend to be larger with the second estimation approach. The rationale is that Tobit estimates consider that border decisions (such as those of investing 0 or all the sum in a single domain) may actually be a lower bound of the true decisions, would the implicit constraint of limiting the choice in the 0-100 percent interval be removed (ie. allowing respondents to disinvest resources from a domain which they regard as overinvested to invest more than the total in a domain which they regard as underinvested).

More specifically, with regard to our new estimates, we find that the effect of one-integer move to the right of political orientation on *education and training* moves from -102,000 to -110,000, those

[23] To estimate the system of Tobit equation we use the SUEST command in STATA. SUEST combines the estimation results -parameter estimates and associated (co)variance matrices- into one parameter vector and simultaneous (co)variance matrix for Σ_{ε_j} of the sandwich/robust type. This (co)variance matrix is appropriate even if the estimates were obtained on the same or on overlapping data.

on *economic wellbeing* and *safety* respectively from 192,000 to 252,000 and from 262,000 to 300,000. The difference in *safety* investment between the two extremes becomes now 6.000,000 euros.

Keeping into account the censored structure of our data increases also substantially magnitudes of the effect of a University degree over the high school omitted benchmark of the sample. The effect on investment moves from -899,000 to -991,000 in the *health* domain, from -605,000 to -626,000 in the *safety* domain, from 534,000 to 619,000 in the *natural and cultural heritage* domain.

4.3 Subdomain findings

Since any respondent may indicate for each domain the five most relevant items in order of importance we estimate the impact of socio-demographics on such priorities with an ordered logit estimate in which the most important item in a given domain takes value 5, the second value 4, the third value 3, the fourth value 2 and the fifth value 1. The set of selected regressors is the same as in (1). All the remaining items not considered by the respondent among the five priorities take value zero. As is clear from the list of indicators, not all of them are suitable for improvement due to more public expenditure. This is why the type of sub-domain question changes and concerns a scale of priorities and not a simulated investment. In order to know more about the effect of left/wing political orientation on preference heterogeneity, in Table 4 we resume the results from each subdomain estimate by identifying items on which political orientation has a significant impact.[24] In the middle we report all items for which the variable is not significant. We call them again "large coalition items" since, according to our results, the relative weight to be given to them would not create conflicts in a hypothetical government coalition formed by left and right wing parties.

Subdomain findings confirm the discussed previous descriptive and econometric results with additional qualifications. Left wing oriented respondents are concerned for job stability, gender equality and gender participation in politics and have more propensity to fight crime against women even though the indicator is in the "right wing" *safety* domain. Right wing oriented respondents prioritize relatively more fight against dependencies (alcohol, smoke, obesity), family satisfaction and support to families living economic difficulties, investment in defense and institutions and access to services.

When looking at the impact of the other significant driver (education) we find that unskilled give reasonably relatively more priority to flexsecurity, the problem of irregular workers, economic dignity, fighting against degradation of urban areas, contaminated sites and emissions, reducing

[24] Full evidence of ordered logit estimates according to political orientation is collected in an online Appendix available upon request.

queues in health services and improving quality of urban transport (Table 5). [25] Overall, our findings are consistent with the fact that unskilled workers suffer more (have less resources to defend themselves) from exposure to unskilled and irregular workers, degradation of the urban environment and the inefficiency of public services (health, urban transportation).

5. Conclusions

The original contribution of our paper to the wellbeing literature hinges upon the analysis of the heterogeneity of individual wellbeing expenditure preferences and on the expenditure trade-offs among different wellbeing domains. More specifically, respondents to an online survey are asked to simulate the policymaker dilemma of allocating a limited sum among alternative policies aimed at increasing wellbeing in different domains. Our reference is a wellbeing indicator, the BES (Sustainable and Equitable Wellbeing) indicator, recently created and adopted as a benchmark in Italy by the National Statistical Institute (ISTAT), with the cooperation of a coalition of representatives of different interest groups of the Italian society (CNEL).

We demonstrate that the null of equal expenditure preference weights on different welfare domains among survey respondents is rejected by our empirical analysis. We document that two main drivers of preference heterogeneity are (left/right wing) political orientation and education. On the first point we show that right wing respondents desire to invest relatively more in economic wellbeing and safety, while left wing respondents in the environment, the preservation of natural and cultural heritage, in research and innovation and education. Overall, our findings seems to suggest that sustainable wellbeing goals may more easily achieved with left wing oriented citizens who, in a hypothetic dilemma between economic growth and environmental sustainability, are relatively more inclined toward the latter.

The impact of education is also relevant and is mainly represented by the difference made by a university degree. Graduated respondents would invest significantly less in health and economic wellbeing and significantly more in the environment, the preservation of natural and cultural heritage and in research and innovation.

If we look at anecdotal evidence on declarations of Italian policymakers we find the latter extraordinarily consistent with our findings. We have in Italy plenty of right wing politician declarations which minimize the importance of culture and education[26] and declare themselves very concerned about safety problems (the Lega organized voluntary groups of citizens patrolling cities in the night ("ronde") in the last years in some municipalities of the North). The strategy of enhancing the perception of insecurity of right wing media in the last elections has been acknowledged ex post as one of the most successful. Care for the environment is, on the other

[25] Full evidence of ordered logit estimates according to gender and skilled/unskilled is collected in an Appendix available upon request.

[26] On November 22nd, 2010, the ministry of Treasury Tremonti declared: "con la cultura non si mangia" (you cannot eat culture), while Berlusconi declared that in Italy there are too many graduated individuals and too few artisans.

hand, typically considered a left issue in Italy (and the Green party which actually did not have much success was clearly identified and placed itself at the left of the political spectrum).

Our findings may also provide useful hints for those who want to create large coalitions creating bridges and consensus between left and right. They suggest that it is easier to build consensus on issues such as work and life balance, social relationships, politics and institutions, health and quality of services. On the contrary, it is less easy to find bipartisan consensus on gender issues (a priority for the left but not for the right wing respondents) and on the fight against dependencies from alcohol, drugs and obesity (a priority for the right but not for the left wing respondents). Our findings also suggest that some promising directions to create bipartisan consensus. Right wing oriented voters may be convinced about the importance of investing on education, on research and innovation, and of preserving the environment and cultural and natural heritage by stressing the positive effects of investment in such domains on economic wellbeing. Fight to poverty (a priority for the left) may find consensus also on the right if oriented toward reducing debt pressure on households (a priority also for right wing respondents), while safety (a priority for the right) may become a bipartisan issue if it shown to reduce crimes against women (a priority for the left).

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Table 1 Summary statistics of main variables used in the empirical analysis

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Economic well-being	2605	7.8107	8.1932	0	100
Social relationship	2605	6.9539	5.0338	0	44
Politic and Insitutions	2605	3.8703	3.9649	0	100
Safety	2605	6.5873	4.9276	0	100
Landscape and cultural heritage	2605	7.9808	4.6099	0	50
Environment	2605	8.7973	4.8821	0	50
Research and innovation	2605	9.1340	5.2540	0	50
Services quality	2605	8.1409	5.1963	0	100
gender	2605	0.5555	0.4970	0	1
Education_middle	2605	0.0825	0.2752	0	1
Education_bachelor	2605	0.5770	0.4941	0	1
Political orientation	2605	-2.6810	4.6507	-10	10
NorthEast	2605	0.2683	0.4432	0	1
NortWest	2605	0.1862	0.3893	0	1
SouthIsles	2605	0.2806	0.4494	0	1
Ageclass	2605	5.6434	2.9789	1	13
Sector					
Manufacturing	2605	0.1305	0.3369	0	1
Agriculture	2605	0.0196	0.1386	0	1
Tertiary	2605	0.4864	0.4999	0	1
Personal services	2605	0.2964	0.4567	0	1
doesn't know/answer	2605	0.0557	0.2293	0	1
Civil_status					
Married/cohabitant	2605	0.5574	0.4968	0	1
Single	2605	0.3585	0.4797	0	1
Separated	2605	0.0365	0.1875	0	1
Divorced	2605	0.0242	0.1537	0	1
Widower	2605	0.0119	0.1085	0	1
Work_status					
Fixed term contract	2575	0.1052	0.3069	0	1
Seasonal contract	2575	0.0136	0.1158	0	1
Independent contractor/freelancer	2575	0.1647	0.3709	0	1
Not working/unemployed/looking for a job	2575	0.1157	0.3200	0	1
Redundancy fund benefits	2575	0.0043	0.0652	0	1
Redundancy worker	2575	0.0082	0.0900	0	1
Housewife	2575	0.0148	0.1206	0	1
Student	2575	0.0404	0.1969	0	1

Retired	2575	0.1021	0.3029	0	1
Family status					
Living alone	2605	0.1655	0.3717	0	1
Living with my original family	2605	0.1965	0.3975	0	1
Living with my partner without children	2605	0.1777	0.3824	0	1
Living with my partner with children	2605	0.4115	0.4922	0	1
I am the only parent of child/children	2605	0.0372	0.1894	0	1
Income status					
Income less than € 15.000 per year	2605	0.2503	0.4333	0	1
Income between € 15.000 and € 30.000 per year	2605	0.3697	0.4828	0	1
Income between € 30.000 and € 50.000 per year	2605	0.2035	0.4026	0	1
Income between € 50.000 and € 100.000 per year	2605	0.0760	0.2651	0	1
Income higher than € 100.000 per year	2605	0.0107	0.1031	0	1
doesn't know/answer	2605	0.0783	0.2687	0	1
Per capita GDP	2578	20.3264	4.3889	12.79	26.78
People with up to the middle school degree	2512	46.9001	7.5688	31.60	65.64
Voters for Senate election	2512	80.5707	5.5728	65.26	87.50

Figure 1. a **Average investment shares (preference weights) in the different BES domains**

Legend= Health=health, Education=education and training; Job=work and life balance; Social=social relationships; Politics=politics and institutions; Culture=natural and cultural heritage; Environment=environment; Security=safety; Innovation=research and innovation; Services= quality of services

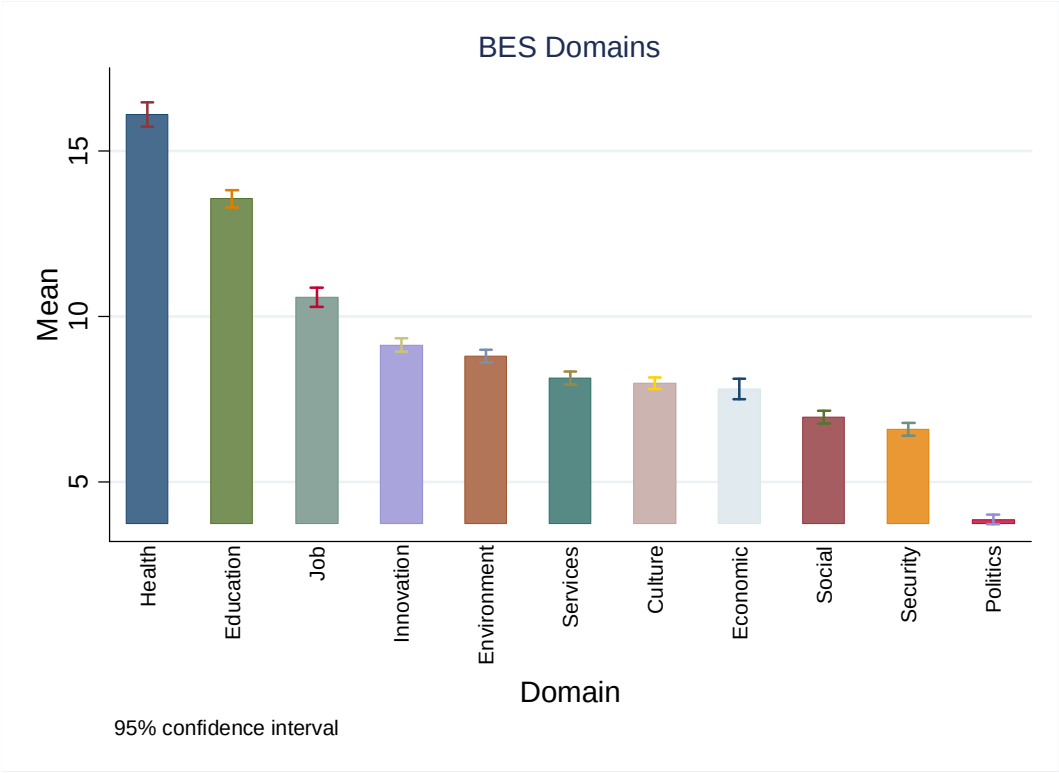

Figure 2.a **Average investment shares in the different BES domains-political orientation differences**

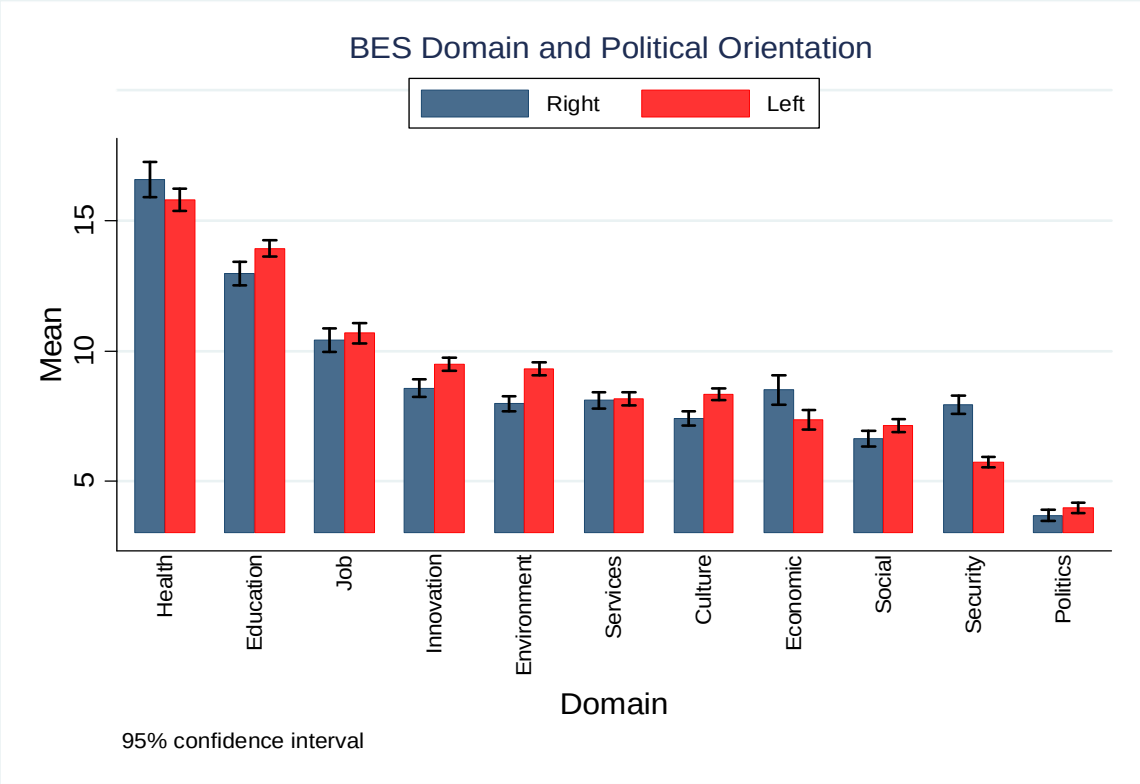

Figure 2.b **Average investment shares (preference weights) in the different BES domains – gender differences**

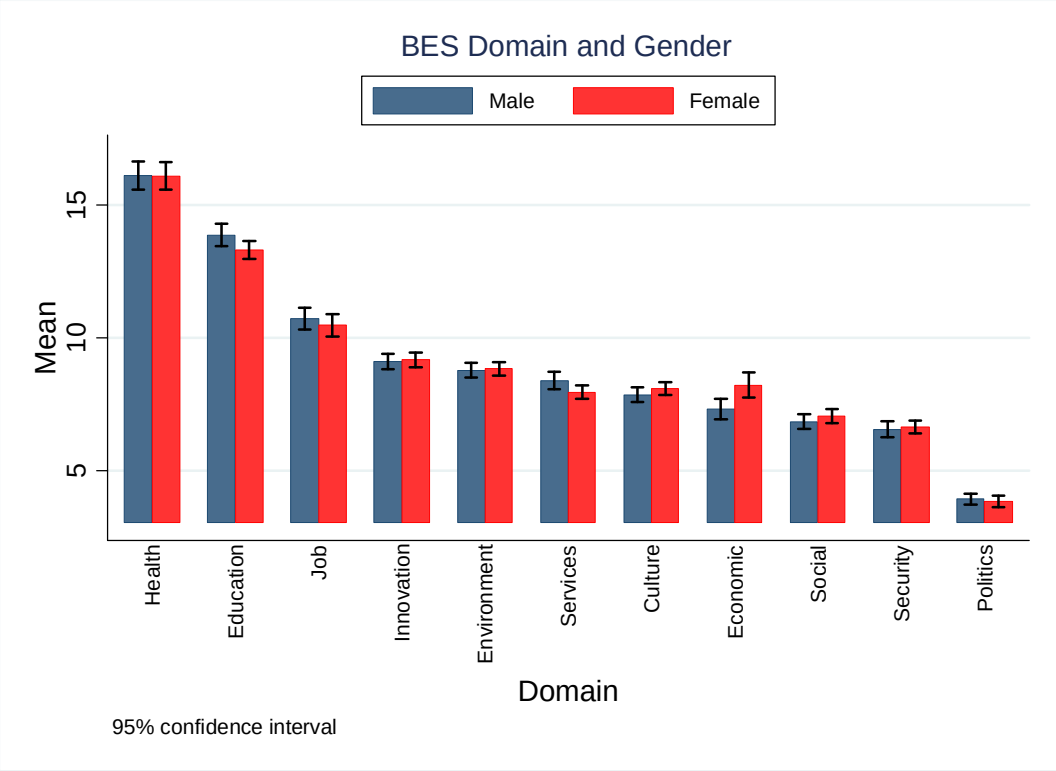

Figure 2.c **Average investment shares in the different BES domains-income differences**

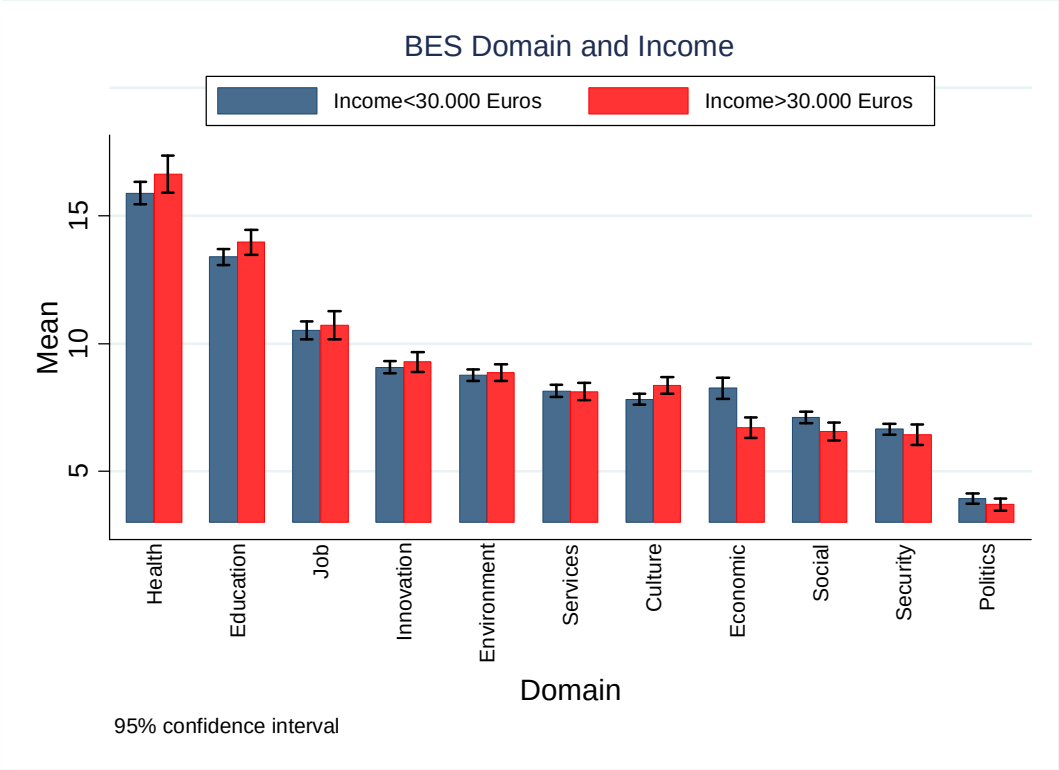

Figure 2.d **Average investment shares in the different BES domains –geographic location differences**

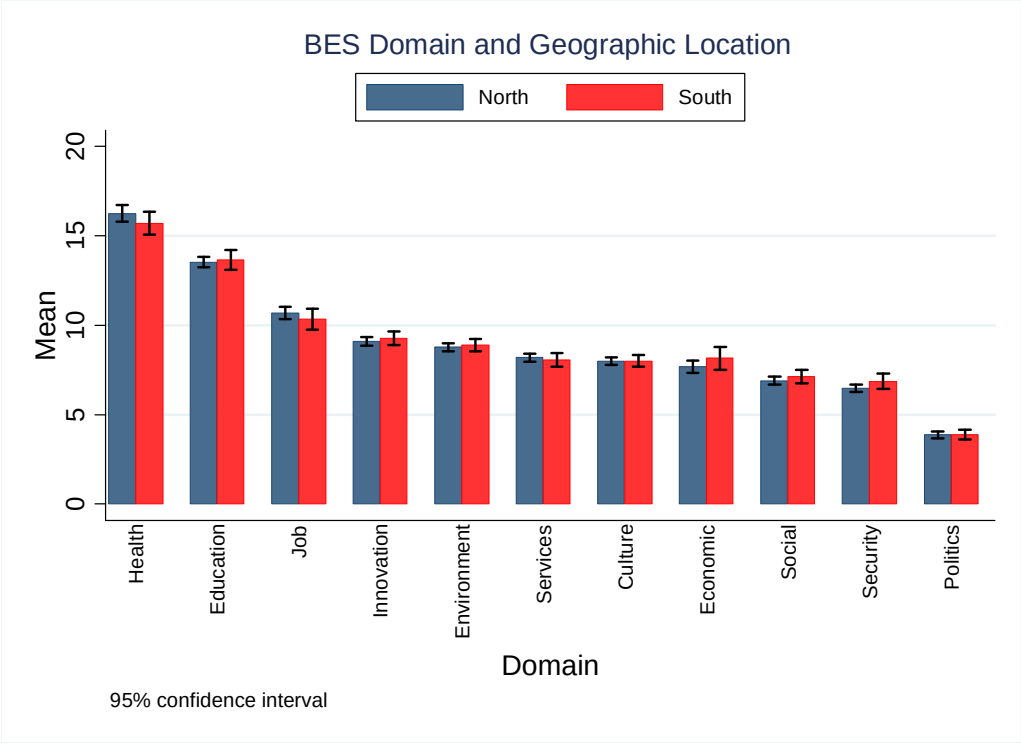

Figure 2.e **Average investment shares in the different BES domains –education differences**

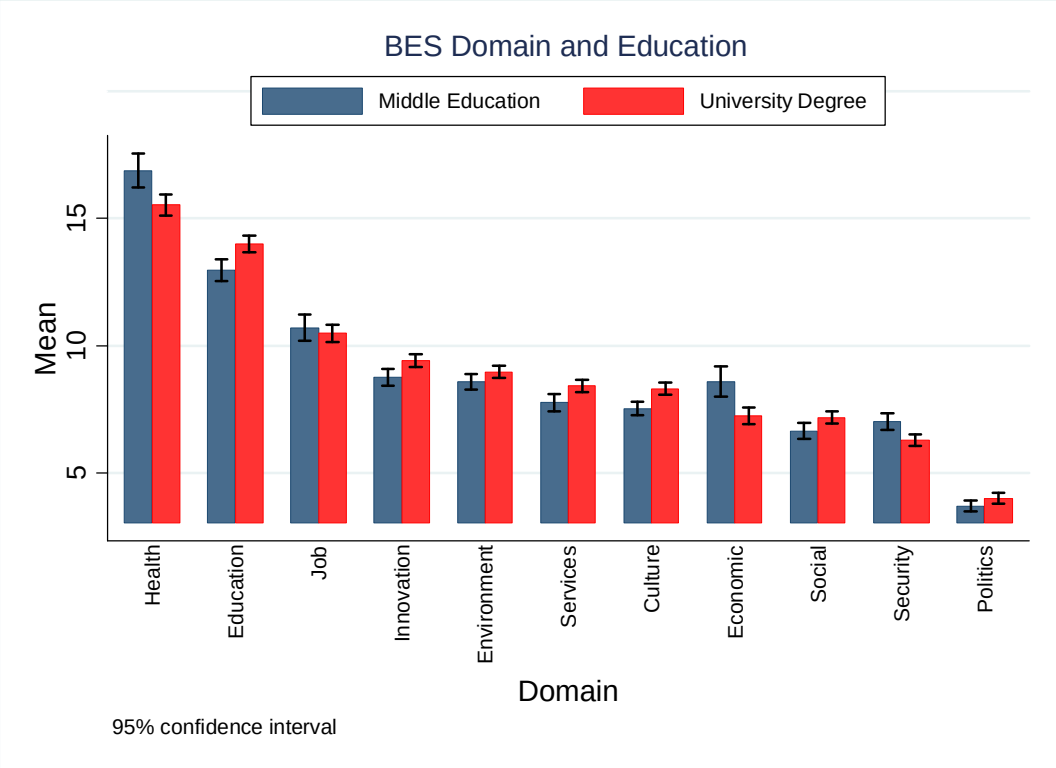

Figure 2.f **Average investment shares in the different BES domains-age differences**

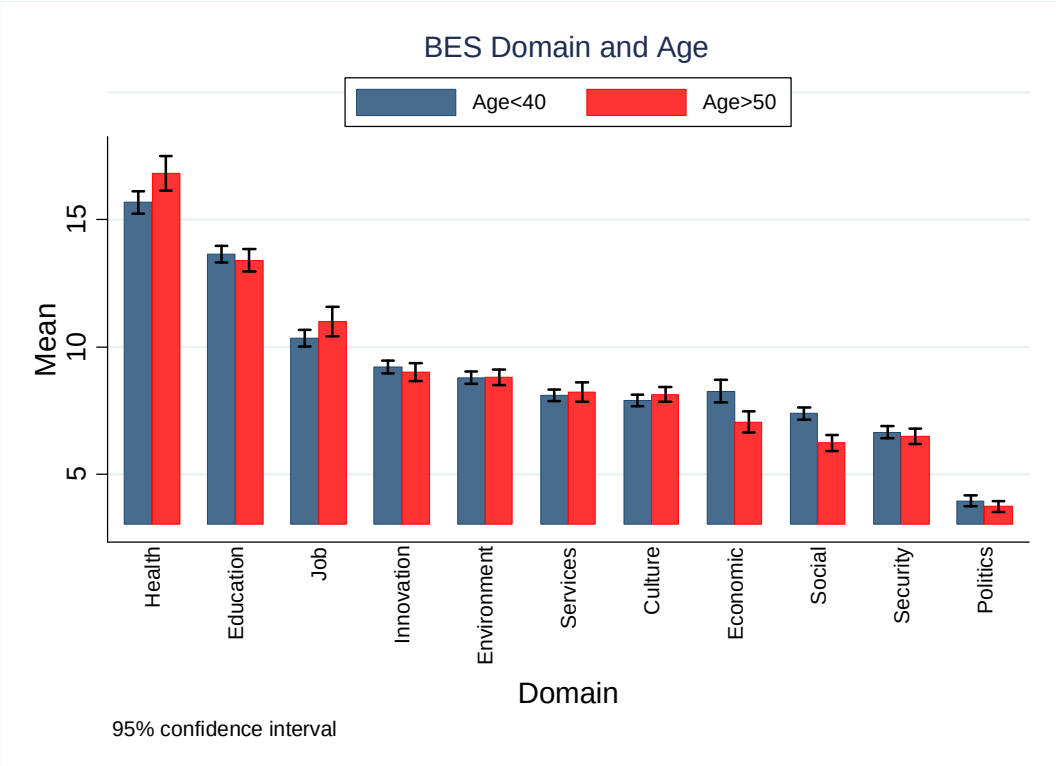

Table 2 The determinants of investment in BES domains - OLS single equation estimates

(Omitted benchmark: male in the 30-35 age class, living in the Center region with partner and children, working with an open ended contract in the tertiary sector)

	Education and training	Work and life balance	Economic wellbeing	Social relations	Politics and institutions	Environment
Gender	-0.475	-0.498	0.975	0.3	-0.013	0.186
	(-0.39)	(-0.29)	(-0.52)	(-0.21)	(-0.17)	(-0.35)
Education_middle	-0.935	-0.256	1.977	0.435	-0.047	-1.148*
	(-0.75)	(-0.95)	(-1.74)	(-0.51)	(-0.31)	(-0.57)
Education_bachelor	0.486	-0.192	-0.619	0.336	0.11	0.059
	(-0.26)	(-0.33)	(-0.37)	(-0.22)	(-0.17)	(-0.34)
Politics and institution	-0.102**	-0.06	0.207**	-0.036	-0.039	-0.192***
	(-0.04)	(-0.04)	(-0.07)	(-0.02)	(-0.02)	(-0.04)
NorthEast	0.012	-0.574	2.14	-1.016	-1.142*	-
	(-3.54)	(-1.27)	(-1.91)	(-1.16)	(-0.5)	
NorthWest	1.035	-1.455	0.048	0.011	-0.816*	-
	(-1.75)	(-1.59)	(-0.8)	(-0.96)	(-0.37)	
SouthIsles	-1.563	-1.158	5.015*	0.948	1.802**	-
	(-3.18)	(-3.93)	(-2.19)	(-0.89)	(-0.67)	
Source - Avvenire	1.565***	0.684	-1.792*	-0.332	-0.345*	0.192
	(-0.31)	(-0.45)	(-0.7)	(-0.25)	(-0.17)	(-0.38)
Source - Messaggero	-0.767	0.965	0.173	-1.488*	-0.714	0.09
	(-0.55)	(-0.85)	(-1.45)	(-0.61)	(-0.39)	(-1.53)
Source - Unità	1.096	2.329	-1.192	-0.725	0.011	1.501
	(-0.9)	(-1.51)	(-0.83)	(-0.74)	(-0.47)	(-1.25)
Manufacturing	-0.253	1.167	0.42	0.636*	-0.13	-0.291
	(-0.46	(-0.61)	(-0.74)	(-0.31)	(-0.19)	(-0.53)
Agriculture	-1.332	-1.248	2.43	2.623**	-0.256	0.016
	(-1.31)	(-1.06)	(-2.25)	(-0.92)	(-0.69)	(-1.59)
Personal services	0.22	0.122	-0.134	1.043***	0.097	-0.850*
	(-0.28)	(-0.34)	(-0.28)	(-0.26)	(-0.17)	(-0.37)
Other sectors	1.484**	-1.402**	-0.944	-0.022	-0.758*	-0.833
	(-0.55)	(-0.47)	(-0.81)	(-0.41)	(-0.32)	(-0.59)
Age - under 25	-0.647	-1.089	4.248	0.874	-0.613	-1.274*
	(-0.84)	(-0.94)	(-2.72)	(-0.61)	(-0.64)	(-0.48)
Age 25-30	-0.594	0.171	1.329	0.425	-0.512	0.082
	(-0.46)	(-0.55)	(-1.04)	(-0.43)	(-0.55)	(-0.42)
Age 35-40	0.136	-0.365	-0.119	0.373	-0.351	0.862
	(-0.58)	(-0.45)	(-0.76)	(-0.35)	(-0.43)	(-0.52)
Age 40-45	-0.517	-0.354	-0.68	0.194	-0.192	1.245*
	(-0.54)	(-0.51)	(-0.71)	(-0.41)	(-0.42)	(-0.6)
Age 45-50	0.209	0.525	-1.001	-0.348	-0.422	1.310*
	(-0.58)	(-0.54)	(-0.62)	(-0.38)	(-0.39)	(-0.57)
Age 50-55	0.265	0.149	-1.109	-0.532	-0.552	0.885*
	(-0.76)	(-0.63)	(-0.77)	(-0.43)	(-0.43)	(-0.44)

Age 55-60	-0.488	0.633	-0.617	-1.048**	-0.595	0.378
	(-0.66)	(-0.92)	(-0.66)	(-0.39)	(-0.43)	(-0.51)
Age 60-65	-0.408	0.201	-1.085	-1.151	-0.062	0.04
	(-0.69)	(-1.14)	(-0.78)	(-0.64)	(-0.55)	(-0.67)
Age 65-70	0.312	0.797	-1.04	-1.691**	0.379	0.643
	(-0.9)	(-1.12)	(-0.8)	(-0.57)	(-0.67)	(-0.8)
Age 70-75	-0.441	1.984	-2.454*	-0.43	0.376	-0.109
	(-1.12)	(-1.46)	(-1.15)	(-0.86)	(-0.7)	(-1.01)
Age 75-80	4.117	2.005	-1.796	-0.955	-0.084	0.359
	(-2.87)	(-2.43)	(-1.8)	(-0.96)	(-2.17)	(-1.22)
Age - over 80	-1.319	4.210*	0.043	-0.055	-0.255	1.142
	(-1.03)	(-1.9)	(-0.86)	(-0.94)	(-0.57)	(-0.94)
Single	-1.172	0.92	0.964	-0.44	0.249	0.623
	(-0.63)	(-0.97)	(-0.91)	(-0.39)	(-0.32)	(-0.78)
Separated	-0.918	1.135	1.715	1.086)	-0.582	-0.747
	(-0.95)	(-1.34)	(-1.06)	(-0.55)	(-0.57)	(-0.76)
Divorced	-0.77	2.917	0.24	-1.591**	-0.566	-0.666
	(-0.93)	(-1.62)	(-0.98)	(-0.56)	(-0.52)	(-0.94)
Widower	-1.86	2.911	2.032	1.079	0.011	-0.297
	(-1.7)	(-2.06)	(-1.65)	(-1.15)	(-0.72)	(-1.12)
Fixed term contract	-0.432	0.052	1.759	0.291	0.167	-0.041
	(-0.51)	(-0.51)	(-1.01)	(-0.4)	(-0.26)	(-0.44)
Seasonal contract	-0.085	0.651	6.766*	0.279	-0.697	0.332
	(-2.56)	(-1.46)	(-3.23)	(-0.76)	(-0.51)	(-1.24)
Independent contractor/freelancer	-0.708	0.199	-0.064	0.285	0.481	0.591
	(-0.38)	(-0.47)	(-0.37)	(-0.38)	(-0.25)	(-0.41)
Not working/unemployed/looking for a job	-1.182*	0.314	1.815	-0.321	0.013	0.495
	(-0.52)	(-0.94)	(-1.22)	(-0.29)	(-0.31)	(-0.53)
Redundancy fund benefits	-1.976	-0.116	5.394	0.426	1.71	-2.309
	(-1.72)	(-1.85)	(-3.8)	(-1.22)	(-0.89)	(-1.3)
Redundancy worker	-2.133	2.409	-0.08	-1.578	-1.327*	-1.37
	(-2.29)	(-4.74)	(-2.43)	(-0.88)	(-0.54)	(-1.56)
Housewife	-0.964	-1.315	-0.855	-0.319	0.217	-0.143
	(-1.04)	(-0.86)	(-0.93)	(-0.81)	(-0.54)	(-1.83)
Student	-0.753	-0.204	-1.69	-0.12	0.374	2.277**
	(-1.02)	(-1.19)	(-1.97)	(-0.67)	(-0.54)	(-0.74)
Retired	-1.363*	-0.425	0.967	0.173	0.466	0.981
	(-0.59)	(-1.12)	(-0.8)	(-0.48)	(-0.34)	(-0.86)
Living alone	0.86	-1.129	-1.840*	0.433	-0.059	-0.745
	(-0.68)	(-1.02)	(-0.81)	(-0.46)	(-0.41)	(-0.7)
Living with my original family	1.242	-0.719	-2.124*	0.407	0.511	-0.877
	(-0.76)	(-1.02)	(-0.94)	(-0.48)	(-0.53)	(-0.86)
Living with my partner without children	-0.513	-1.137*	-0.326	0.17	-0.106	-0.209
	(-0.31)	(-0.48)	(-0.44)	(-0.27)	(-0.22)	(-0.42)
I am the only parent of child/children	0.674	-1.937	1.091	-0.206	0.174	-0.426
	(-0.91)	(-1.23)	(-1.32)	(-0.64)	(-0.58)	(-0.68)

Income less than € 15.000 per year	-0.478	0.262	1.166	0.207	0.354	-0.557
	(-0.33)	(-0.42)	(-0.64)	(-0.34)	(-0.29)	(-0.4)
Income between € 30.000 and € 50.000 per year	-0.041	0.096	-0.66	-0.116	0.036	-0.227
	(-0.4)	(-0.34)	(-0.52)	(-0.28)	(-0.17)	(-0.34)
Income between € 50.000 and € 100.000 per year	0.116	0.396	0.066	-0.299	0.285	-0.646
	(-0.5)	(-0.77)	(-0.42)	(-0.43)	(-0.28)	(-0.57)
Income higher than € 100.000 per year	-0.175	0.3	-0.168	-0.604	-0.195	-0.82
	(-1.28)	(-1.47)	(-0.77)	(-0.86)	(-0.58)	(-0.68)
Don't want to declare my income class	-0.67	1.291	-0.648	-0.348	0.3	-0.439
	(-0.64)	(-0.86)	(-1.18)	(-0.44)	(-0.27)	(-0.46)
			CONTROLS			
Common controls						
Per capita GDP	-0.0033	-0.1865	-0.3318	-0.3925*	0.0351	Omitted
	(0.320)	(0.4962)	(0.2792)	(0.1719)	(0.0494)	Omitted
People with up to the middle school degree	0.027	0.055	-0.006	-0.04	-0.040*	-0.031
	(-0.03)	(-0.04)	(-0.04)	(-0.02)	(-0.02)	(-0.04)
Voters for Senate election	-0.042	0.089	0.079	0.049	-0.011	-0.103
	(-0.06)	(-0.1)	(-0.08)	(-0.05)	(-0.03)	(-0.07)
Significant BES indicators						
Employed persons with temporary jobs	-	0.363*	-	-	-	-
		(-0.17)				
Share of population who has given unpaid aid	-	-	-	0.212**	-	-
				(-0.07)		
Social cooperatives per 10,000 inhabitants	-	-	-	-1.681*	-	-
				(-0.76)		
Trust in justice	-	-	-		0.641***	-
					(-0.04)	
Trust in institutions other than local	-	-	-		2.271**	-
					(-0.84)	
Cons	33.909	-38.368	5.548	0.254	-15.683	15.590*
	(-89.03)	(-35.75)	(-6.9)	(-8.14)	(-9.13)	(-7.76)

Table 2 The determinants of investment in BES domains - OLS single equation estimates (follows)

	Health	Security	Quality of service	Landscape and cultural heritage	Research and innovation
Gender	-0.59	-0.042	-0.281	0.338	0.159
	(-0.38)	(-0.21)	(-0.24)	(-0.2)	(-0.27)
Education_middle	2.558	-0.911	-0.714	-0.537	-1.123*
	(-1.34)	(-0.49)	(-0.51)	(-0.5)	(-0.54)
Education_bachelor	-0.990*	-0.605*	0.432	0.539*	0.414
	(-0.42)	(-0.23)	(-0.26)	(-0.24)	(-0.23)
Politics and institution	0.088	0.263***	-0.008	-0.126***	-0.072*
	(-0.05)	(-0.03)	(-0.03)	(-0.03)	(-0.03)
NorthEast	6.04	-1.977	-	1.897	-0.736
	(-6.05)	(-1.33)		(-1.46)	(-1)
NorthWest	4.309	-0.844	-	2.104	-0.414
	(-4.82)	(-0.73)		(-1.11)	(-0.64)
SouthIsles	6.092	1.149	-	0.127	-0.036
	(-7.33)	(-0.73		(-1.22)	(-0.91)
Source - Avvenire	-0.282	0.015	0.18	0.570*	0.289
	(-0.58)	(-0.24)	(-0.35)	(-0.28)	(-0.27)
Source - Messaggero	0.611	0.748	-0.21	0.795*	-0.245
	(-1.46)	(-0.38)	(-0.43)	(-0.34)	(-0.41)
Source - Unità	-1.645	-0.868	-2.328**	0.529	2.073*
	(-1.19)	(-0.59)	(-0.75)	(-0.7)	(-0.82)
Manufacturing	-0.845	-0.053	0.105	-0.413	-0.025
	(-0.66)	(-0.26)	(-0.3)	(-0.31)	(-0.4)
Agriculture	-0.406	-0.223	0.063	-0.231	-2.047*
	(-1.57)	(-0.84)	(-1.15)	(-0.88)	(-0.96)
Personal services	-0.362	0.102	0.524	-0.484*	-0.526
	(-0.42)	(-0.21)	(-0.29)	(-0.23)	(-0.27)
Other sectors	1.339	0.941	-0.181	-0.132	0.23
	(-0.94)	(-0.75)	(-0.38)	(-0.46)	(-0.58)
Age - under 25	0.326	-0.012	-1.166	-0.12	-0.595
	(-1.25)	(-0.44)	(-0.63)	(-0.61)	(-0.55)
Age 25-30	-0.336	-0.537	-0.052	0.106	-0.088
	(-0.79)	(-0.42)	(-0.44)	(-0.41)	(-0.37)
Age 35-40	-0.445	-0.531	-0.418	0.708	0.035
	(-0.94)	(-0.36)	(-0.38)	(-0.45)	(-0.38)
Age 40-45	0.754	-0.686	0.285	1.368***	-0.656
	(-0.72)	(-0.38)	(-0.48)	(-0.4)	(-0.45)
Age 45-50	-0.371	-0.405	-0.342	1.007*	0.246
	(-0.81)	(-0.44)	(-0.49)	(-0.43)	(-0.42)
Age 50-55	0.237	-0.842	0.263	1.323**	0.081
	(-1.01)	(-0.5)	(-0.46)	(-0.44)	(-0.38)
Age 55-60	1.212	-0.795	0.6	1.011	-0.606
	(-1.14)	(-0.54)	(-0.68)	(-0.6)	(-0.52)
Age 60-65	-0.057	-0.348	1.464	0.79	-0.016

	(-1.16)	(-0.58)	(-0.81)	(-0.53)	(-0.78)
Age 65-70	-1.168	-0.38	0.866	0.851	-0.228
	(-1.51)	(-0.57)	(-1.11)	(-0.6)	(-0.77)
Age 70-75	-2.222	0.027	1.24	1.09	0.62
	(-1.78)	(-0.67)	(-0.83)	(-0.82)	(-0.95)
Age 75-80	-2.868	0.149	-1.607	0.527	1.025
	(-3.01)	(-2.17)	(-2.04)	(-2.2)	(-1.75)
Age - over 80	-0.115	-0.5	-0.473	-1.007*	-0.904
	(-1.24)	(-0.57)	(-0.85)	(-0.5)	(-0.86)
Single	-0.054	-0.21	0.191	-0.248	-0.096
	(-1.17)	(-0.43)	(-0.53)	(-0.45)	(-0.5)
Separated	1.059	-1.055*	-0.319	-0.07	-0.412
	(-1.8)	(-0.52)	(-0.78)	(-0.96)	(-1)
Divorced	4.006	-1.077*	-1.35	-0.351	-0.464
	(-2.67)	(-0.51)	(-1.33)	(-0.8)	(-0.8)
Widower	3.503	-2.038*	-1.536	-0.552	-1.643
	(-2.73)	(-0.97)	(-1.08)	(-0.87)	(-0.95)
Fixed term contract	-0.644	-0.438	-0.119	-0.105	-0.301
	(-0.67)	(-0.34)	(-0.3)	(-0.26)	(-0.38)
Seasonal contract	-3.487*	-1.423	-0.31	0.561	-1.688*
	(-1.64)	(-1.13)	(-0.85)	(-1)	(-0.8)
Independent contractor/freelancer	-0.582	-0.287	-0.267	0.231	0.105
	(-0.46)	(-0.27)	(-0.34)	(-0.32)	(-0.27)
Not working/unemployed/looking for a job	-0.519	-0.575	0.249	0.244	-0.143
	(-0.73)	(-0.39)	(-0.43)	(-0.55)	(-0.35)
Redundancy fund benefits	-2.675*	-0.673	-0.387	0.861	-2.173*
	(-1.18)	(-1.02)	(-0.56)	(-1.46)	(-1.02)
Redundancy worker	-1.358	-0.882	-0.83	0.27	1.565
	(-2.37)	(-0.74)	(-1)	(-1.28)	(-1.76)
Housewife	-3.532**	3.776	0.426	0.671	1.448
	(-1.33)	(-2.47)	(-0.75)	(-0.87)	(-0.91)
Student	-0.379	-0.452	1.52	0.507	0.362
	(-1.19)	(-0.51)	(-0.8)	(-0.56)	(-0.56)
Retired	0.65	0.204	-1.32	0.188	0.1
	(-1.16)	(-0.54)	(-0.79)	(-0.48)	(-0.59)
Living alone	-0.402	0.413	0.455	0.992*	0.278
	(-1.16)	(-0.45)	(-0.53)	(-0.49)	(-0.55)
Living with my original family	-1.257	0.547	-0.649	0.95	0.424
	(-0.96)	(-0.44)	(-0.48)	(-0.53)	(-0.61)
Living with my partner without children	0.124	0.256	0.582	0.857*	0.035
	(-0.52)	(-0.33)	(-0.46)	(-0.39)	(-0.27)
I am the only parent of child/children	-2.799	1.098*	1.609*	0.52	-0.443
	(-1.97)	(-0.55)	(-0.64)	(-0.89)	(-0.65)
Income less than € 15.000 per year	-0.556	-0.491	-0.16	0.212	-0.224
	(-0.52)	(-0.26)	(-0.31)	(-0.33)	(-0.31)
Income between € 30.000 and € 50.000 per year	-0.358	-0.216	-0.211	0.752*	0.256
	(-0.54)	(-0.31)	(-0.34)	(-0.33)	(-0.33)

Income between € 50.000 and € 100.000 per year	1.28	-0.54	-0.622	-0.075	-0.569
	(-0.77)	(-0.45)	(-0.4)	(-0.29)	(-0.4)
Income higher than € 100.000 per year	2.184	0.142	0.394	-0.078	-0.331
	(-2.11)	(-1.01)	(-1.04)	(-0.55)	(-0.95)
Don't want to declare my income class	-0.584	0.553	0.077	0.031	0.022
	(-0.91)	(-0.35)	(-0.7)	(-0.41)	(-0.48)
			CONTROLS		
Common controls					
Per capita GDP	-0.3966	0.0136	-0.0917	Omitted	-0.0263
	(0.7340)	(0.1713)	(0.1581)	Omitted	(0.2279)
People with up to the middle school degree	-0.001	0.034	-0.015	-0.028	0.039
	(-0.06)	(-0.02)	(-0.02)	(-0.03)	(-0.03)
Voters for Senate election	0.178	0.028	0.092	-0.164**	-0.076
	(-0.12)	(-0.03)	(-0.05)	(-0.06)	(-0.06)
Significant BES indicators					
Lifetime duration for women	8.800*	-	-	-	-
	(-4.01)				
Burglary rate	-	0.154*	-	-	-
		(-0.07)			
Sexual violence rate	-	-1.520*	-	-	-
		(-0.75)			
Conservation of historic urban fabric	-		-	0.154**	-
				(-0.05)	
Cons	-625.164	-8.476	3.412	19.133**	4.271
	(-383.28)	(-14.05)	-7.09)	(-6.41)	(-6.01)

Table 3 The determinants of investment in BES domains - Tobit system equation estimates

(Omitted benchmark: male in the 30-35 age class, living in the Center region with partner and children, working with an open ended contract in the tertiary sector)

	Education and training	Work and life balance	Economic wellbeing	Social relations	Politics and institutions	Environment
Gender	-0.521	-0.576*	1.127	0.345	-0.016	0.188
	(0.394)	(0.285)	(0.584)	(0.228)	(0.217)	(0.371)
Education_middle	-1.161	-0.484	1.874	0.359	-0.227	-1.322*
	(0.826)	(0.885)	(1.811)	(0.574)	(0.452)	(0.650)
Education_bachelor	0.532	-0.146	-0.674	0.437	0.178	0.096
	(0.274)	(0.370)	(0.432)	(0.257)	(0.220)	(0.371)
Politics and institution	-0.110**	-0.067	0.252**	-0.034	-0.058*	-0.203***
	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.086)	(0.026)	(0.024)	(0.041)
NorthEast	0.126	-0.909	2.502	-1.233	-1.691**	1.082
	(3.645)	(1.447)	(2.066)	(1.284)	(0.598)	(1.302)
NorthWeast	1.083	-1.602	0.256	0.149	-1.277**	0.584
	(1.791)	(1.768)	(0.875)	(1.040)	(0.416)	(1.799)
SouthIslands	-1.891	-0.934	5.337*	0.870	2.615*	-1.369
	(3.190)	(4.316)	(2.343)	(1.080)	(1.109)	(1.398)
Source - Avvenire	1.673***	0.794	-2.210**	-0.365	-0.500	0.358
	(0.317)	(0.504)	(0.838)	(0.297)	(0.262)	(0.369)
Source - Messaggero	-0.648	1.363	0.119	-1.622*	-0.780	0.180
	(0.606)	(0.866)	(1.566)	(0.715)	(0.519)	(1.492)
Source - Unità	1.164	2.517	-2.133	-0.945	-0.253	1.395
	(0.920)	(1.556)	(1.236)	(0.864)	(0.689)	(1.319)
Manufacturing	-0.305	1.177*	0.396	0.643	-0.319	-0.400
	(0.481)	(0.566)	(0.814)	(0.352)	(0.281)	(0.559)
Agriculture	-1.636	-1.659	2.428	2.694**	-0.652	-0.198
	(1.432)	(1.161)	(2.304)	(1.015)	(1.005)	(1.793)
Personal services	0.255	0.190	-0.070	1.188***	0.200	-0.884*
	(0.278)	(0.361)	(0.322)	(0.284)	(0.212)	(0.398)
Other sectors	1.532**	-1.493*	-1.379	-0.082	-1.024*	-0.833
	(0.576)	(0.599)	(0.978)	(0.487)	(0.416)	(0.651)
Age - under 25	-0.759	-1.284	4.743	0.981	-0.673	-1.295*
	(0.936)	(1.058)	(2.788)	(0.623)	(0.783)	(0.536)
Age 25-30	-0.632	0.180	1.587	0.431	-0.578	0.074
	(0.498)	(0.590)	(1.075)	(0.465)	(0.447)	(0.413)
Age 35-40	0.152	-0.563	-0.285	0.397	-0.323	0.864
	(0.596)	(0.502)	(0.855)	(0.388)	(0.347)	(0.524)
Age 40-45	-0.513	-0.476	-0.730	0.210	-0.080	1.359*
	(0.550)	(0.507)	(0.791)	(0.453)	(0.382)	(0.612)
Age 45-50	0.217	0.479	-1.363	-0.416	-0.376	1.381*
	(0.586)	(0.494)	(0.712)	(0.410)	(0.438)	(0.575)
Age 50-55	0.253	0.117	-1.345	-0.647	-0.815	0.849
	(0.776)	(0.648)	(0.923)	(0.480)	(0.457)	(0.475)

Age 55-60	-0.513	0.634	-0.956	-1.302**	-0.892	0.290
	(0.666)	(0.675)	(0.804)	(0.455)	(0.535)	(0.557)
Age 60-65	-0.400	0.020	-1.658	-1.558*	-0.131	-0.057
	(0.705)	(1.174)	(1.039)	(0.725)	(0.701)	(0.757)
Age 65-70	0.337	0.697	-1.616	-2.058**	0.442	0.532
	(0.936)	(1.181)	(1.017)	(0.667)	(0.786)	(0.860)
Age 70-75	-0.359	2.183	-3.061*	-0.606	0.440	-0.343
	(1.165)	(1.498)	(1.493)	(0.974)	(0.957)	(1.090)
Age 75-80	4.302	2.245	-2.407	-1.339	-0.941	0.216
	(2.881)	(2.490)	(2.199)	(1.204)	(2.915)	(1.253)
Age - over 80	-1.565	4.076***	-0.366	-0.381	-0.509	1.066
	(1.095)	(1.116)	(1.049)	(1.062)	(0.695)	(1.017)
Single	-1.248	1.064	1.232	-0.477	0.303	0.611
	(0.667)	(1.043)	(0.990)	(0.438)	(0.424)	(0.818)
Separated	-1.103	0.920	1.761	1.196	-0.866	-0.853
	(1.033)	(1.411)	(1.123)	(0.626)	(0.822)	(0.811)
Divorced	-0.972	2.597	-0.350	-2.003**	-0.996	-0.697
	(0.992)	(1.758)	(1.323)	(0.719)	(0.762)	(1.040)
Widower	-2.108	2.982	2.561	1.069	0.179	-0.164
	(1.786)	(2.087)	(1.863)	(1.300)	(1.004)	(1.278)
Fixed term contract	-0.501	0.051	2.098	0.335	0.272	-0.137
	(0.544)	(0.426)	(1.127)	(0.427)	(0.351)	(0.465)
Seasonal contract	-0.336	0.372	7.051*	0.347	-1.119	0.123
	(2.725)	(1.576)	(3.215)	(0.800)	(0.937)	(1.470)
Independent contractor/freelancer	-0.702	0.308	0.150	0.364	0.689**	0.578
	(0.388)	(0.500)	(0.458)	(0.441)	(0.234)	(0.423)
Not working/unemployed/looking	-1.254*	0.307	2.176	-0.313	0.034	0.535
	(0.554)	(0.651)	(1.341)	(0.328)	(0.373)	(0.579)
Redundancy fund benefits	-2.114	-0.052	6.373	0.623	2.493*	-2.429
	(1.899)	(2.079)	(3.883)	(1.429)	(1.153)	(1.501)
Redundancy worker	-2.504	2.186	-0.285	-1.854	-2.160*	-1.949
	(2.526)	(1.719)	(2.900)	(1.204)	(1.009)	(1.902)
Housewife	-1.012	-1.608	-0.711	-0.202	0.327	-0.287
	(1.088)	(1.006)	(1.383)	(0.983)	(0.784)	(2.030)
Student	-0.707	0.012	-1.409	0.073	0.802	2.361**
	(1.105)	(1.174)	(2.000)	(0.726)	(0.697)	(0.786)
Retired	-1.364*	-0.268	1.790	0.422	0.670	1.155
	(0.626)	(1.093)	(0.951)	(0.558)	(0.500)	(0.911)
Living alone	0.979	-1.200	-2.237*	0.371	-0.120	-0.780
	(0.732)	(1.092)	(0.893)	(0.543)	(0.545)	(0.727)
Living with my original family	1.385	-0.812	-2.509*	0.434	0.540	-0.845
	(0.807)	(1.050)	(1.047)	(0.554)	(0.608)	(0.910)
Living with my partner without	-0.559	-1.292*	-0.210	0.200	-0.143	-0.171
	(0.315)	(0.521)	(0.533)	(0.319)	(0.267)	(0.438)
I am the only parent of	0.822	-1.767	1.598	-0.006	0.272	-0.299
	(0.949)	(1.266)	(1.492)	(0.776)	(0.830)	(0.754)
Income less than € 15.000 per year	-0.562	0.131	1.170	0.233	0.406	-0.583

	(0.343)	(0.455)	(0.672)	(0.372)	(0.355)	(0.435)
Income between € 30.000 and €	-0.055	0.152	-0.754	-0.096	0.075	-0.246
	(0.407)	(0.376)	(0.621)	(0.319)	(0.251)	(0.362)
Income between € 50.000 and €	0.065	0.519	0.150	-0.268	0.516	-0.662
	(0.520)	(0.801)	(0.523)	(0.511)	(0.383)	(0.574)
Income higher than € 100.000 per	-0.185	0.503	-0.661	-0.750	-0.269	-0.659
	(1.302)	(1.476)	(1.138)	(1.040)	(0.875)	(0.693)
Don't want to declare my income	-0.693	1.324*	-0.733	-0.422	0.393	-0.395
	(0.677)	(0.674)	(1.296)	(0.497)	(0.337)	(0.492)
			CONTROLS			
Common controls						
Per capita GDP	-0.039	-0.321	-0.456	-0.463*	0.038	Omitted
	(0.328)	(0.549)	(0.324)	(0.193)	(0.070)	
People with up to the middle school degree	0.027	0.054	-0.001	-0.043	-0.050*	-0.024
	(0.034)	(0.047)	(0.045)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.041)
Voters for Senate election	-0.046	0.096	0.097	0.052	-0.014	-0.086
	(0.058)	(0.072)	(0.084)	(0.061)	(0.042)	(0.073)
Significant BES indicators						
Employed persons with temporary jobs	-	0.427*	-	-	-	-
		(0.180)				
Underpaied workers	-		-	0.237**	-	-
				(0.083)		
Persons not in regular occupation	-	-	-	-2.028*	-	-
				(0.875)		
People at risk of relative poverty	-	-	-	-	1.062***	-
					(0.065)	
People suffering poor housing conditions	-	-	-	-	3.313**	-
					(1.126)	
Cons	38.840	-44.102	4.771	-1.311	-29.558*	12.746
	(91.855)	(37.927)	(8.008)	(9.869)	(14.304)	(8.198)
σ_ε^2	6.708***	8.162***	8.918***	5.558***	4.941***	5.136***
	(0.208)	(0.146)	(1.332)	(0.189)	(0.025)	(0.370)

Table 3 The determinants of investment in BES domains - Tobit system equation estimates (follows)

	Health	Security	Quality of service	Landscape and cultural heritag	Research and innovation
Gender	-0.647	-0.054	-0.291	0.374	0.142
	(0.390)	(0.250)	(0.310)	(0.219)	(0.302)
Education_middle	2.448	-1.169*	-1.047	-0.789	-1.472*
	(1.355)	(0.514)	(0.629)	(0.584)	(0.654)
Education_bachelor	-0.991*	-0.626**	0.478	0.619*	0.479
	(0.432)	(0.228)	(0.258)	(0.260)	(0.253)
Politics and institution	0.083	0.300***	-0.007	-0.136***	-0.085*
	(0.053)	(0.032)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.034)
NorthEast	4.437	-2.115	-2.531	1.886	-0.982
	(3.352)	(1.605)	(2.726)	(1.634)	(1.166)
NorthWeast	2.916	-1.025	-2.025	2.256	-0.475
	(2.109)	(0.866)	(2.907)	(1.264)	(0.710)
SouthIslands	11.948	1.033	1.786	0.295	-0.385
	(7.228)	(0.803)	(2.164)	(1.305)	(0.997)
Source - Avvenire	-0.220	0.065	0.161	0.677*	0.369
	(0.586)	(0.293)	(0.377)	(0.315)	(0.313)
Source - Messaggero	0.782	0.887*	-0.015	0.907*	-0.100
	(1.593)	(0.434)	(0.458)	(0.355)	(0.463)
Source - Unità	-1.802	-1.553	-2.872**	0.496	2.142*
	(1.266)	(0.829)	(0.948)	(0.770)	(0.861)
Manufacturing	-0.884	-0.144	0.088	-0.478	-0.054
	(0.684)	(0.306)	(0.331)	(0.346)	(0.432)
Agriculture	-0.686	-0.485	-0.106	-0.317	-2.682*
	(1.625)	(1.010)	(1.251)	(1.031)	(1.279)
Personal services	-0.360	0.130	0.579	-0.497*	-0.560
	(0.426)	(0.237)	(0.355)	(0.252)	(0.294)
Other sectors	1.414	1.068*	-0.161	-0.124	0.244
	(0.937)	(0.451)	(0.460)	(0.506)	(0.649)
Age - under 25	0.248	-0.016	-1.327	-0.187	-0.723
	(1.371)	(0.489)	(0.778)	(0.706)	(0.636)
Age 25-30	-0.350	-0.608	-0.024	0.112	-0.114
	(0.832)	(0.479)	(0.474)	(0.465)	(0.398)
Age 35-40	-0.355	-0.643	-0.453	0.765	0.025
	(0.974)	(0.407)	(0.414)	(0.482)	(0.418)
Age 40-45	0.878	-0.747	0.338	1.554***	-0.648
	(0.758)	(0.421)	(0.524)	(0.430)	(0.521)
Age 45-50	-0.390	-0.487	-0.367	1.066*	0.265
	(0.846)	(0.482)	(0.569)	(0.486)	(0.444)
Age 50-55	0.291	-1.033	0.267	1.409**	0.065
	(1.039)	(0.590)	(0.508)	(0.480)	(0.424)
Age 55-60	1.229	-1.054	0.655	0.992	-0.698
	(1.186)	(0.652)	(0.584)	(0.644)	(0.576)
Age 60-65	-0.003	-0.638	1.605	0.811	-0.087

	(1.174)	(0.689)	(0.841)	(0.587)	(0.846)
Age 65-70	-1.182	-0.557	0.763	0.914	-0.224
	(1.554)	(0.712)	(1.188)	(0.656)	(0.861)
Age 70-75	-2.114	-0.081	1.484	1.183	0.697
	(1.781)	(0.849)	(0.894)	(0.889)	(1.073)
Age 75-80	-2.840	-0.226	-2.066	0.315	1.136
	(3.014)	(2.672)	(2.647)	(2.531)	(1.877)
Age - over 80	-0.133	-0.728	-0.852	-1.240*	-1.169
	(1.270)	(0.710)	(1.018)	(0.626)	(0.958)
Single	0.167	-0.181	0.271	-0.189	-0.193
	(1.199)	(0.522)	(0.604)	(0.497)	(0.568)
Separated	1.074	-1.382*	-0.539	-0.206	-0.636
	(1.766)	(0.647)	(0.927)	(1.111)	(1.222)
Divorced	4.117	-1.383*	-1.737	-0.442	-0.766
	(2.693)	(0.632)	(1.683)	(0.876)	(0.890)
Widower	3.704	-2.263	-1.811	-0.623	-1.881
	(2.735)	(1.169)	(1.304)	(1.012)	(1.113)
Fixed term contract	-0.716	-0.503	-0.056	-0.137	-0.385
	(0.704)	(0.415)	(0.334)	(0.294)	(0.444)
Seasonal contract	-4.006*	-1.977	-0.528	0.491	-2.164*
	(1.857)	(1.412)	(1.038)	(1.153)	(1.013)
Independent contractor/freelancer	-0.532	-0.256	-0.236	0.222	0.173
	(0.464)	(0.307)	(0.352)	(0.347)	(0.285)
Not working/unemployed/looking for a job	-0.505	-0.557	0.354	0.277	-0.109
	(0.755)	(0.473)	(0.448)	(0.610)	(0.395)
Redundancy fund benefits	-2.511*	-0.669	-0.371	0.949	-2.471
	(1.147)	(1.318)	(0.686)	(1.694)	(1.329)
Redundancy worker	-1.584	-1.121	-0.953	0.245	1.613
	(2.594)	(1.066)	(1.019)	(1.456)	(1.913)
Housewife	-3.714**	4.017***	0.541	0.757	1.563
	(1.374)	(0.891)	(0.735)	(0.956)	(0.956)
Student	-0.159	-0.328	1.871*	0.652	0.513
	(1.251)	(0.573)	(0.789)	(0.619)	(0.625)
Retired	0.756	0.470	-1.242	0.249	0.151
	(1.163)	(0.720)	(0.804)	(0.542)	(0.680)
Living alone	-0.556	0.386	0.377	1.006	0.399
	(1.181)	(0.557)	(0.601)	(0.531)	(0.647)
Living with my original family	-1.520	0.548	-0.768	0.974	0.583
	(0.992)	(0.525)	(0.553)	(0.578)	(0.695)
Living with my partner without children	0.103	0.330	0.617	0.920*	0.053
	(0.522)	(0.371)	(0.344)	(0.422)	(0.296)
I am the only parent of child/children	-2.950	1.453*	1.905*	0.655	-0.342
	(2.048)	(0.667)	(0.781)	(1.019)	(0.692)
Income less than € 15.000 per year	-0.647	-0.608	-0.226	0.183	-0.321
	(0.528)	(0.321)	(0.330)	(0.358)	(0.342)
Income between € 30.000 and € 50.000 per year	-0.386	-0.237	-0.238	0.805*	0.269
	(0.552)	(0.285)	(0.389)	(0.363)	(0.368)

Income between € 50.000 and € 100.000 per year	1.303	-0.601	-0.714	-0.119	-0.654
	(0.768)	(0.538)	(0.483)	(0.321)	(0.453)
Income higher than € 100.000 per year	2.367	0.263	0.394	-0.001	-0.412
	(2.120)	(1.256)	(1.087)	(0.598)	(1.023)
Don't want to declare my income class	-0.586	0.601	0.054	0.083	0.087
	(0.953)	(0.387)	(0.482)	(0.442)	(0.528)
			CONTROLS		
Common controls					
Per capita GDP	-	-0.041	-	-	0.024
		(0.200)			(0.262)
People with up to the middle school degree	-0.008	0.035	-0.012	-0.022	0.046
	(0.056)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.032)	(0.033)
Voters for Senate election	0.186	0.031	0.092	-0.180*	-0.095
	(0.116)	(0.038)	(0.060)	(0.071)	(0.073)
Significant BES indicators					
Life expectancy at birth_males	-9.250*	-	-	-	-
	(3.658)				
Life expectancy at birth_females	11.490*	-	-	-	-
	(5.164)				
People overweight	-1.297*	-	-	-	-
	(0.635)				
Burglary rate	-	0.180*	-	-	-
		(0.080)			
Sexual violence rate	-	-1.764*	-	-	-
		(0.841)			
Conservation of historic urban fabric	-		-	0.176**	
				(0.061)	
People overweight	-1.297*				
	(0.635)				
Cons	-650.832	-9.939	0.376	18.818**	4.176
	(394.313)	(16.308)	(3.732)	(7.155)	(6.760)
σ_ε^2	9.704***	5.386***	5.657***	4.947***	5.653***
	(0.412)	(0.071)	(0.072)	(0.160)	(0.198)

Table 4. Synthesis of findings on subdomain estimates according to left/right political orientation

Left priorities	Large coalition items	Right priorities
Health satifaction	Increasing healthy life expectancy at birth	Reducing cancer mortality rate (19-64 years old)
Life satisfaction	Happiness	Reducing overweight or percentage of people aged 18 years and over who are overweight or obese
Improving individual physical state	Income satisfaction	Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over declaring to smoke
Improving individual psychological state	Family satisfaction	Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over with at least one risk behavior in alcohol consumption
Increasing participation in early childhood education	Friendship satisfaction	Increasing the level of numeracy
Increasing the number of people with tertiary education	Sparetime satisfaction	Increasing the number of people with high level of ICT competencies
Reducing the number of early leavers from education and training	Increasing life expectancy at birth	Increasing per capita adjusted disposable income
More cultural activities	Reducing infant mortality rate	Increasing per capita net wealth
Increasing the transition rate	Reducing mortality rate for traffic accidents (initial cause)	Reducing the number of people living in financially vulnerable households
Decreasing share of employees with below 2/3 of median hourly earnings	Reducing mortality rate for dementia and related illnesses (people aged 65 and over)	Reducing subjective evaluation of economic distress
Reducing the incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries or injuries leading to permanent disability	Increasing life expectancy without activity limitations at 65 years of age	Increasing satisfaction with family relationship
Decrease the share of household work time carried out by women in a couple on the total of the household work time	Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over who do not practice any physical activity	Increasing the trust in justice
Increasing disposable income inequality	Increasing the percentage of people aged 3 years and over who consume at least 4 portions of fruit and vegetables a day	Increasing the trust in police
Reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty	Increasing the number of people with at least upper secondary education	Reducing homicide rate
Satisfaction with friendship relationship	Reducing the number of young not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Reducing burglary rate
Percentage of people of 14 years and over which have relatives, friends or neighbors on which they can count	Increasing participation in long-life learning	Reducing pick-pocketing rate
Increase of the Synthetic indicator of social participation	Increasing the level of literacy	Reducing robbery rate
Social cooperatives per 10,000 inhabitants	Increasing temporary employment rate	Reducing social decay (or incivilities) rate
Increasing trust in institutions	Decreasing the Non-participation rate	Increasing surfaces of marine protected areas
Increasing the percentage of women and	Decreasing the share of employed persons with	

political representation in Parliament

Increasing the percentage of women and political representation at the local level

Increasing the percentage of women in decision-making bodies

Reducing physical violence rate

Reducing intimate partnership violence rate

Reducing worries of being victim of a sexual offence

Reducing the erosion of farmland from urban sprawl

Increasing current expenditure of Municipalities for the management of cultural heritage

Reducing urbanization rate of areas subject to building restrictions

Reducing material flows

Increasing use of energy from renewable sources

Reducing emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses

Intensity of research

Impact of knowledge workers on employment

Intensity of Internet use

More daycare services for small children

temporary jobs for at least 5 years

Decreasing the share of over-qualified employed persons

Decreasing the share of employed persons not in regular occupation

Increasing the ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with children

Decreasing the share of population aged 15-64 years that work over 60 hours per week

Reducing the number of people at risk of relative poverty

Reducing the number of severely materially deprived people

Reducing the number of people suffering poor housing conditions

Reducing the number of people living in jobless households

Percentage of children aged 3 to 10 years who play with their parents

Provided aids: share of population aged 14 and over who in past 12 months have given unpaid aid to non-cohabiting relatives and non-relatives

More volunteer work

More association funding

Non-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants

Increasing confidence in the Italian Parliament

Increasing electoral participation

Increasing trust in political parties

Increasing the trust in local institutions

Increasing the percentage of women on boards of directors of companies listed in the Italian stock exchange

Reducing the average age of the Italian Parliament

Reducing the length of civil proceedings

Reducing sexual violence rate

Increasing the endowment of cultural heritage items

Reducing areas with hydrogeological risks

More beds in health facilities

Improve the regularity of the electricity service

Reducing concern about landscape deterioration

Promoting conservation of historic urban fabric

Reducing the erosion of farmland from abandonment

Enhancing quality assessment of Regional programmers for rural development (PSRs), with regard to the landscape protection

Increasing the presence of Historic Parks/Gardens

Increasing access to drinkable water

Increasing quality of marine coastal waters

Increasing quality of urban air

Increasing urban green

More municipal waste sent to landfill

Reducing contaminated sites

Increasing surfaces of terrestrial parks

Reducing prison overcrowding

Increasing surfaces of areas of special naturalistic interest

Reducing concern for biodiversity loss

Innovation rate of the productive system

Innovation rate of product/service of the national productive system

Propensity to patent

Productive specialization in knowledge-intensive sectors

Reducing queue in health facilities

More home care for the elderly

Improve the regularity of the electricity service

Increase the household connection to nat gas

Easing the way of getting essential services

More stable distribution of water

Reduction of people's time spent on transportation

Improve the services of local public transport

Table 5. Political priorities: sub-items

Male/Female	Skilled/Unskilled
Income satisfaction	Happiness
Spare time satisfaction	Increasing life expectancy without activity limitations at 65 years of age
Reducing cancer mortality rate (19-64 years old)	Spare time satisfaction
Landscape and cultural heritage	Improving individual psychological state
Reducing mortality rate for dementia and related illnesses (people aged 65 and over)	Increasing the number of people with tertiary education
Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over who do not	Increasing participation in long-life learning
Increasing the number of people with tertiary education	Increasing the level of literacy
Reducing the number of early leavers from education and training	Increasing the transition rate
Increasing the level of literacy	Decreasing the share of over-qualified employed persons
Increasing the number of people with high level of ICT competencies	Reducing the number of people living in financially vulnerable households
More cultural activities	Decrease the share of household work time carried out by women in a couple on the total of the household work time
Decreasing the share of over-qualified employed persons	Increasing per capita adjusted disposable income
Increasing the ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with	Increase of the Synthetic indicator of social participation
Decrease the share of household work time carried out by women in a couple on the total of the household work time	Increasing the trust in justice
Reducing the number of people living in financially vulnerable households	Non-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants
Reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty	Increasing civic and political participation
Reducing the number of severely materially deprived people	Increasing confidence in the Italian Parliament
Increasing satisfaction with family relationship	Increasing the trust in police
Satisfaction with friendship relationship	Increasing the percentage of women in decision-making bodies
Percentage of people of 14 years and over which have relatives, friends or neighbors on which they can count	Reducing the length of civil proceedings
Increase of the Synthetic indicator of social participation	Reducing homicide rate
Non-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants	Reducing pick-pocketing rate
Increasing electoral participation	Reducing social decay (or incivilities) rate
Increasing confidence in the Italian Parliament	Promoting conservation of historic urban fabric
Increasing trust in political parties	Increasing quality of urban air
Increasing the percentage of women and political representation in Parliament	Reducing emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses
Increasing the percentage of women and political representation at the local level	Reducing material flows

Increasing the percentage of women in decision-making bodies

Increasing the percentage of women on boards of directors of companies listed in the Italian stock exchange

Reducing the average age of the Italian Parliament

Reducing burglary rate

Reducing pick-pocketing rate

Reducing robbery rate

Reducing physical violence rate

Reducing sexual violence rate

Reducing intimate partnership violence rate

Reducing concern about landscape deterioration

Reducing the erosion of farmland from urban sprawl

Increasing the presence of Historic Parks/Gardens

Increasing surfaces of terrestrial parks

Reducing concern for biodiversity loss

Increasing use of energy from renewable sources

Propensity: to patent

Innovation rate of product/service of the national productive system

Productive specialization in knowledge-intensive sectors

Intensity of Internet use

More daycare services for small children

More home care for the elderly

Increasing use of energy from renewable sources

Intensity of research

Impact of knowledge workers on employment

Innovation rate of the productive system

More beds in health facilities

More home care for the elderly

More daycare services for small children

More municipal waste sent to landfill

Appendix A – The complete set of Indicators for each dimension of the BES composition

Environment

1 Drinkable water: Volume of drinkable 1 water supplied every day per capita
2 Quality of marine coastal waters: Percentage of bathing marine coastal waters on total coasts
3 Quality of urban air: Number of exceeding the daily limit of PM10
4 Urban parks and gardens: Square meters of urban parks and gardens per inhabitants
5 Areas with hydrogeological risks: Percentage of areas subject to landslide on total surface
6 Contaminated sites: Number and size of contaminated sites
7 Terrestrial parks: Share of the size of terrestrial parks on total surface
8 Marine protected areas: Share of the size of marine protected areas on total coastal area
9 Areas of special naturalistic interest: Share of areas of special naturalistic interest of total surface
10 Concern for biodiversity loss: Percentage of people aged 14 and over who believe that biodiversity loss is among the five most important environmental problems
11 Material flows: Quantity of materials, transformed in emissions, waste or new stocks, limited to internal material consumption
12 Energy from renewable sources: Share of energy consumptions provided by renewable sources on total internal consumptions
13 Emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses: Tons of CO2 equivalent per capita

Health

1 Life expectancy at birth: Life expectancy expresses the average number of years that a child born in a given calendar year can expect to live if exposed during his whole life to the risks of death observed in the same year at different ages.
2 Healthy life expectancy at birth: It expresses the average number of years that a child born in a given calendar year can expect to live in good health on the assumption that the risks of death and perceived health conditions remain constant. It is built using the prevalence of individuals who respond positively ("well" or "very well") to the question on perceived health.
3 Physical Component Summary (PCS): Summary of the scores of each individual answering the 12 questions on the questionnaire SF12 on physical state (Physical Component Summary).
4 Mental Component Summary (MCS): Summary of the scores of each individual answering the 12 questions on the questionnaire SF12 on psychological state (Mental Component Summary).
5 Infant mortality rate: Deaths during the first year of life per 10.000 born alive.
6 Traffic accidents (15-34 years old): Mortality rate for traffic accidents (initial cause) by five year age groups for people aged 15-34 years, standardized by the Italian 2001 Census population of the same age groups.
7 Age-standardised cancer mortality rate (19-64 years old): Mortality rate for cancer (initial cause) by five year age groups for people aged 19-64 years, standardized by the Italian 2001 Census population of the same age groups.
8 Age-standardised mortality rate for dementia and related illnesses (people aged 65 and over): Mortality rate for nervous system diseases and psychical and behavioral disorders (initial cause) by five year age groups for people aged 65 years and over, standardized by the Italian 2001 Census population of the same age groups.
9 Life expectancy without activity limitations at 65 years of age: It expresses the average number of years that a person aged 65 can expect to live without suffering limitations in daily activities due to health problems, assuming that the risks of death and disability remain constant over time and equal to those observed in a specific calendar year. It is based on the prevalence of individuals who answer to be limited, for at least the past 6 months, because of a health problem in activities people usually do.
10 Overweight or obesity - Standardized percentage of people aged 18 years and over who are overweight or obese: The indicator refers to the Body Mass Index (BMI), which classifies people as overweight (25 <= BMI<30) or obese (BMI> 30) as classified by the World Health Organization (WHO). The indicator is standardized using the Italian 2001 Census population as standard population.
11 Smoking - Standardized percentage of people aged 14 years and over declaring to smoke: Proportion of people aged 14 and over who report current smoking. The indicator is standardized using the Italian 2001 Census population as standard population.
12 Alcohol consumption - Standardized percentage of people aged 14 years and over with at least one risk behaviour in alcohol consumption: Taking into account the definitions adopted by the WHO and the recommendations from INRAN, in agreement with the National Institute of Health, are identified as "at-risk consumers" all those individuals who have at least one risk behavior, exceeding the daily consumption of alcohol (according to specific thresholds for sex and age)
or concentrating on a single occasion of consumption the intake of 6 or more units of any alcoholic drink (bing drinking).
13 Sedentariness - Standardized percentage of people aged 14 years and over who do not practice any physical activity: Proportion of people aged 14 and over referring not to play sports neither continuously nor intermittently during their spare time, and people aged 14 and over referring not to perform any physical activity, such as walking at least 2 km, cycling, swimming, etc.
14 Nutrition - Standardized percentage of people aged 3 years and over who consume at least 4 portions of fruit and vegetables a day: Percentage of people aged 3 years and over who say they take every day at least 4 portions of fruit and vegetables. According to the guidelines for a healthy diet published by INRAN the recommended daily servings would be at least 5, but since the definition of portion remains a difficult concept to be standardized for the Italian eating habits, although there are objective criteria of measurement, such as the weight of the food considered, it was considered appropriate to refer to the declared consumption of at least 4 portions. Very often, for example, a portion of vegetables taken as side dish is greater in quantity compared to the amount in grams recommended. The indicator is standardized using the Italian 2001 Census population as standard population.

Economic wellbeing

1 Per capita adjusted disposable income: Ratio of adjusted household disposable income (inclusive of the value of inkind services provided by public and non-profit institutions) to the total number of residents.
2 Disposable income inequality: Ratio of total equivalised income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income.
3 People at risk of relative poverty: Percentage of persons at risk of poverty, with an equivalised income less than or equal to 60% of the median equivalised income.
4 Per capita net wealth: Ratio of total net wealth of households to the 4 total number of residents.
People living in financially vulnerable households: Percentage of people in households with debt service greater than 30% of disposable income.
5 People living in absolute poverty: Proportion of individuals belonging to households with an overall consumption expenditure below the threshold of absolute poverty.
6 Severely materially deprived people: Proportion of people living in households with at least 4 over 9 of the problems considered
7 People suffering poor housing conditions: Proportion of people experiencing overcrowding in houses without some services and with structural problems.
8 Index of subjective evaluation of economic distress: It is a combination of three indicators: (a) share of individuals in households choosing the first answer category to the question "Considering all the available income, how does your household manage to get to the end of the month?" (With great difficulty, with difficulty, with some difficulty, with some ease, with ease, very easily); (b) proportion of individuals living in households which are unable to cope with its own resources with unexpected expenses of approximately XXX euros (the value is calculated according to the median
of the distribution of the equivalised income of the previous year); (c) share of individuals who do not consider it possible to be able to make savings in the next 12 months.
9 People living in jobless households: Proportion of individuals living in households with at least one component aged 18-59 years (with the exception of households where all members are full time students under 25 years) where nobody works or receives an occupational pension.

Education and training

1 Participation in early childhood education: Children aged 4-5 years participating in pre-primary education / children aged 4-5 years
2 Percentage of people aged 25-64 having completed at least upper secondary education: Persons aged 25-64 years having completed at least upper secondary education (ISCED level not below 3a, 3b or 3c) / persons aged 25-64 years *100
3 Percentage of people aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education (ISCED 5 o 6): Persons aged 30-34 years having completed tertiary education (ISCED 5 o 6) / Persons aged 30-34 years * 100
4 Percentage of early leavers (aged 18-24) from education and training: Persons aged 18-24 years who have achieved only lower secondary (ISCED 2) and are not included in a training program / Persons aged 18-24 years * 100
5 Percentage of people aged 15-29 not in education, employment, or training (NEET): Persons aged 15-29 years that are not in education, employment, or training / Persons aged 15-29 years * 100
6 Percentage of people aged 25-64 participating in formal or non-formal education: Persons aged 25-64 years participating in formal or non-formal education / Persons aged 25-64 years * 100
7 Level of literacy: Scores obtained in the tests of functional literacy skills of students in the II classes of upper secondary education
8 Level of numeracy: Scores obtained in the tests of numeracy skills of students in the II classes of upper secondary education
9 Percentage of people aged 16 and over with high level of ICT competencies: Persons aged 16 years and over who can perform at least 5 over the 6 listed operations on the computer / persons aged 16 years and over * 100
10 Synthetic indicator of the level of cultural participation: Based on the aggregation of the following indicators: percentage of people aged 6 and over that, in the 12 months preceding the interview, have gone at least once to: cinema, theatre, exhibitions and museums, archaeological sites, monuments, concerts of classical music, opera, concerts of other kind of music; percentage of people aged 6 and over who read the newspaper at least once a week, who read at least one book in the 12 months preceding the interview, who usually read some magazines (weekly or periodic), who watches DVDs at home.

Work and life balance

1 Employment rate of people 20-64 years old: Employed persons 1 aged 20-64 / persons aged 20-64 *100 Non-participation rate: Unemployed persons aged 15-74 + part of the potential labour force aged 15-74 (persons who are inactive not having looked for a job in the past 4 weeks but willing to work) / Labour force aged 15-74 + part of the potential labour force aged 15-74 (persons who are inactive not having looked for a job in the past 4 weeks but willing to work)
2 Transition rate (12 months time-distance) from non-standard to standard employment: Persons employed in nonstandard jobs at the time t1 (employees with temporary jobs + term-contract workers + project worker + occasional hired workers + single customer self-employed without employees) which have a standard job (permanent employees + self-employed with employees + no single customer self-employed without employees) a year later / Employed in non-standard jobs at the time t1 * 100
3 Share of employed persons with temporary jobs for at least 5 years: Temporary employees and term-contract workers who began their current job at least 5 years prior to interview / Total Temporary employees and term-contract workers * 100
4 Share of employees with below 2/3 of median hourly earning: Employees with an hourly wage of less than 2/3 of the median / Total number of employees * 100

5 Share of over-qualified employed persons: Employees with a higher qualification than that mostly held to exercise a certain profession / Total employed population * 100
6 Incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries or injuries leading to permanent disability: Number of fatal occupational injuries or injuries leading to permanent disability/ Total employed population (excluding the armed forces)*1,000
7 Share of employed persons not in regular occupation: Employees who do not comply with work, fiscal and pension laws / total employees
8 Ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with children under compulsory school age to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children: Employment rate of women aged 25-49 with at least one children under compulsory school age / Employment rate of women aged 25-49 without children
9 Share of household work time carried out by women in a couple on the total of the household work time: Household work time carried out by women / household work time carried out by both partner * 100
10 Share of population aged 15-64 years that work over 60 hours per week (including paid work and household work): Population aged 15-64 years that work over 60 hours per week of paid work and household work / population aged 15-64 years
11 Share of employees covered by collective bargaining at company or district level: Employees covered by collective bargaining at company or district level / total employees in companies with more than 10 employees
12 Share of employees that work in companies where there is trade union: Employees that work in companies where there is trade union / total employees * 100
13 Share of employed persons who feel their work unsecure: Employed persons who, in the following 6 months, consider it is likely they lose their job and it is not at all or a little likely that they find another similar job / Total employed persons * 100
14 Share of employed persons who feel satisfied with their work: The indicator is built as the average level of satisfaction (eg, using a scale from 0 to 10) in more than one dimension: the type of work, earnings, prospects of career, relations with others, working conditions and environment, reconciliation with lifetimes.

Social relationships

1 Synthetic indicator of social participation: Based on the aggregation of the following indicators: People aged 14 and over who during the past 12 months have participated in meetings of associations (cultural/recreational, ecological, civil rights, for peace); People aged 14 and over who in the past 12 months have participated in meetings of trade unions and of professional associations; People aged 14 and over who during the past 12 months have attended meetings of political parties and/or have worked free for a party; People aged 14 and over who pay monthly or periodical dues for a club/sports club; People aged 14 and over who during the past 12 months have participated in
meetings or activities (cultural, sporting, recreational, spiritual), organized or promoted from parishes, religious or spiritual organizations/groups.
2 Generalized trust: Share of population (aged 14 and over) who believes that most 2 of the people are trustworthy.
3 Non-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants: Number of non-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants
4 Social co-operatives per 10,000 inhabitants: Number of social co-operatives per 10,000 inhabitants
5 Volunteer work: Percentage of population aged 14 and over who in the past 12 months performed non-paid volunteer work for associations or volunteer groups.
6 Provided aids: Share of population aged 14 and over who in past 12 months have given unpaid aid to non-cohabiting relatives and non-relatives.
7 Association funding: Share of population aged 14 and over who in the past 12 months have funded associations.
8 Satisfaction with family relationship: Share of population aged 14 and over who have declared to be very satisfied with his/her family relationships.
9 Satisfaction with friendship relationship: Share of population aged 14 and over who have declared to be very satisfied with the relationship with his/her friends.
10 Percentage of people of 14 years and over which have relatives, friends or neighbours on which they can count: Based on the aggregation of the following indicators: Share of people aged 14 and over who have relatives they can count on; Share of people aged 14 and over who have friends or neighbours they can count on.
11 Percentage of children aged 3 to 10 years who play with their parents: Based on the aggregation of the following indicators: Children aged 3-10 years who every day spend some time playing with his/her father; Children aged 3-10 years who every day spend some time playing with his/her mother.

Security
1 Homicide rate: Number of homicide / population * 100.000
2 Burglary rate: Number of burglaries / households * 100
3 Pick-pocketing rate: Number of pick-pocketing / population * 100
4 Robbery rate: Number of robberies / population * 100
Physical violence rate: Percentage of people aged 16 and over who were victim of physical violence / people aged 16 and over
5 Sexual violence rate: Percentage of people aged 16 and over who were victim of sexual violence / people aged 16 and over
6 Fear of crime rate: Percentage of people aged 14 years and over feeling unsafe when walking alone in the dark in the area where they live
7 Worries of sexual crime rate: Percentage of people aged 14 years and over who are very or quite worried of suffering a sexual violence
8 Concrete fear rate: Percentage of people aged 14 years and over who are afraid of becoming concretely a victim of crime

9 Social decay (or incivilities) rate: Percentage of people aged 14 years and over who often see elements of social and environmental decay (vandalism acts, people selling drugs, drugs users, prostitute looking for clients) in the area where they live
10 Intimate partnership violence rate: Number of women who were victim of physical or sexual violence by the partner /women who have or had a partner * 100

Subjective wellbeing
1 Percentage of people aged 14 and over with a level of life satisfaction from 8 to 10: Persons aged 14 and over with a level of life satisfaction from 8 to 10 / Persons aged 14 and over * 100
2 Percentage of people aged 14 and over very satisfied of their leisure time: Persons aged 14 and over who are very satisfied with their leisure time / Persons aged 14 and over * 100
3 Percentage of people aged 14 and over which believe their personal situation will improve in the next 5 years: Persons aged 14 and over which believe their personal situation will improve in the next 5 years / Persons aged 14 and over* 100

Landscape and cultural heritage

1 Endowment of cultural heritage items: The number of archaeological sites, monuments and museums surveyed by the "Risk Map of Cultural Heritage" (an information system held by the Italian Ministry of Culture), per sq.km
2 Current expenditure of Municipalities for the management of cultural heritage (museums, libraries and art galleries) , per capita
3 Illegal building rate: Ratio of the number of unauthorised buildings to the number of building permits issued by the Municipalities
4 Urbanisation rate of areas subject to building restrictions by virtue of the Italian laws on landscape protection: Number of buildings realised after 1981 in areas subject to building restrictions by the "Galasso Law" (no. 431/1985, as integrated by the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code – Legislative Decrees no. 42/2004, no. 157/2006 and no. 63/2008), per sq.km
4 Erosion of farmland from urban sprawl: Percentage ratio of rural areas affected by urban sprawl to the total of rural areas ("rural areas affected by urban sprawl": rural areas with increasing population and decreasing agricultural land)
5 Erosion of farmland from abandonment: Percentage ratio of abandoned rural areas to the total of rural areas ("abandoned rural areas": rural areas with decreasing population and decreasing agricultural land)
6 Presence of historic rural landscapes: Percentage ratio of areas classified as such by the National Inventory of Historic Rural Landscapes to the total area of the Region
7 Quality assessment of Regional programmes for rural development (PSRs), with regard to the landscape protection: Score assigned to the PSRs based on the adoption of measures of a potentially positive impact on the rural landscape, among those envisaged by the National Strategic Plan for Rural Development 2007-2013.
8 Presence of Historic Parks/Gardens and other Urban Parks recognised of significant public interest: Percentage ratio of the area of parks and gardens classified as "historic" and/or "of a significant public interest" by the Legislative Decree no. 42/2004 to the total area of the provincial capital Municipalities
9 Conservation of historic urban fabric: Share of inhabited buildings realised before 1919 and in excellent or good state on the total number of building realised before 1919
10 People that are not satisfied with the quality of landscape of the place where they live: Proportion of regional population reporting that the landscape of the place where they live is affected by evident deterioration
11 Concern about landscape deterioration: Proportion of population reporting, among the environmental problems for which they express more concern, the decay of landscape due to overbuilding

Research and innovation

1 Research intensity: Percentage of R&D expenditure on GDP
2 Patent propensity: Patent applications to the EPO per million of inhabitants (complementary, per million of euros of GDP).
3 Percentage of knowledge workers on total employment: Percentage of employees with tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) in S&T occupations (ISCO 2-3) on total employees.
4 Innovation rate of the national productive system: Percentage of enterprises with (process, product, organizational or marketing) innovation on total enterprises with 10 or more employees.
5 Percentage of product innovators: Percentage of enterprises with product innovation on total enterprises with 10 or more employees.
6 Productive specialization in high-tech and knowledge intensive sectors: Percentage of employees in high-tech and knowledge intensive services on total employees.
7 Internet use: Percentage of individuals aged 16-74 who used Internet at least once a week in the last 12 months.

Quality of services

1 Index of accessibility to hospitals with emergency room: Percentage of population living more than X minutes from an hospital with emergency room (threshold to be defined).
2 Beds in residential health care facilities: Beds in residential health care facilities per 1,000 inhabitants
3 Waiting lists: Individuals who renounced to see a specialist or to undertake a therapeutic treatment (non dental) because of the length of the waiting list.
4 Percentage of population served by natural gas: Percentage of individuals living in municipalities supplied with methane gas.
5 Separate collection of municipal waste: Percentage of municipal waste object of separate collection on total municipal waste.

6 Composite index of service accessibility: Percentage of individuals who find very difficult to reach some basic services (pharmacies, emergency, post office, police, carabinieri, municipal offices, crèches, nursery, primary and secondary school, markets and supermarkets).
7 Density of urban public transport networks: Km of urban public transport networks in provincial capitals per 100 Km2 of municipal surface.
8 Index of accessibility to transport networks: Percentage of population living more than X minutes away from a major train station (threshold to be defined).
9 Citizens who benefit from infancy services: Percentage of children aged 0-2 who benefited from infancy services (crèches, micro-crèches or supplementary and innovative services).
10 Elders who benefit from home assistance: Percentage of elders aged 65 and over who benefited from integrated home assistance services (ADI).
11 Prison density per 100 places: Percentage of prisoners in penal institutions on the 11 total capacity of penal institutions.
12 Irregularity in water supply: Percentage of families reporting irregularities in water supply.
13 Landfill of waste: Percentage of municipal waste going to landfill on total municipal waste collected.
14 Irregularity in electric power distribution: Frequency of accidental long lasting electric power cuts (cuts without notice longer than 3 minutes) (average number per consumer).
15 Time devoted to mobility: Minutes devoted to mobility on an average weekday.

Policy and institutions

1 Voter turnout: Percentage of eligible voter who cast a ballot in the last election for the European Parliament.
2 Civic and political participation: Based on the aggregation of the following indicators: Share of people aged 14 and over who talks about politics at least once a week; Share of people aged 14 and over who seek information about Italian politics at least once a week; Share of people aged 14 and over who in the past three months have taken part to online consultations or polls on civic/political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition); Share of people aged 14 and over who in the past three months have read and posted on the web opinions on social/political issues.
3 Trust in the parliament: Percentage of people aged 14 and over who declared to trust the Italian Parliament.
4 Trust in judicial system: Percentage of people aged 14 and over who declared to trust the judicial system.
5 Trust in political parties: Percentage of people aged 14 and over who declared to trust political parties.
Trust in local institutions: Composite indicator based on the aggregation of the percentage of people aged 14 and over who declared to trust regional government, provincial government and municipal government.
6 Trust in other institutions: Composite indicator based on the aggregation of the percentage of people aged 14 and over who declared to trust the police and the fire brigade.

7 Women and political representation in Parliament: Share of women elected in Parliament.
8 Women and political representation at regional level: Share of women elected in regional councils.
9 Women in decision-making bodies: Share of women in position of high responsibility within the following bodies: Constitutional court, Magistrates' Governing Council, Regulatory authorities (competition, communication, privacy, securities market), Embassies.
10 Women in the boards of companies listed in stock exchange: Share of women in the boards of companies listed in stock exchange.
11 Median age of members of Parliament: Median age of members of Parliament
12 Length of civil proceedings of ordinary cognisance of first and second degree: Average time elapsed between entry and closing of proceedings.

Appendix B

What our well-being depends on?

We aim to contribute with this questionnaire to the definition of what really matters in our life to improve our well-being. We, then, kindly ask you to answer to a few easy questions about the research issue stated before.

The collected data will be managed in compliance with the laws ruling the personal data protection (d. lgs. 196/2003 - Code of ethics and conduct for the processing of personal data) and they will be used only for statistical and research purposes.

The questionnaire is divided into two sections: section 1 is about personal data while section 2 is about well-being.

Let's start asking you some pieces of information about you.

Section 1: personal data

1. Gender

M F

2. Age

Year of birth: |__||__||__||__|

3. Citizenship

Italian ☐ 1

Not Italian ☐ 2 Country _____

(if 2 in the previous question)

How many years have you spent in Italy up to now?

Less than 1 ☐ 1

From 1 to 3 years ☐ 2

From 3 to 5 years ☐ 3

More than 5 years ☐ 4

4. Residence

City of residence _____ ZIP code |__||__||__||__||__| Province |__||__|

5. Education

No titles	☐	1
Primary school	☐	2
Middle school	☐	3
Technical vocational high schools (3 years)	☐	4
Upper secondary high school	☐	5
Bachelor degree	☐	6
Master of arts	☐	7
Master	☐	8
PhD	☐	9

6. Civil status

Married/cohabitant

Single

Separate

Divorced

Widowed

7. Job status

Open-ended contract	☐	1
Fixed term contract	☐	2
Seasonal contract	☐	3
Independent contractor/freelancer	☐	4
Not working/unemployed/looking for a job	☐	5
Redundancy fund benefits	☐	6
Redundancy worker	☐	7
Housewife	☐	8
Student	☐	9
Retired	☐	10

8. Working sector

Manufacturing	☐	1
Agriculture	☐	2
Tertiary	☐	3
Personal services	☐	4

9. Family status

Living alone	☐	1
Living with my original family	☐	2
Living with my partner without children	☐	3
Living with my partner with children	☐	4
I am the only parent of child/children	☐	5

10. Income class

Less than € 15.000 per year	☐	1
Between € 15.000 and € 30.000 per year	☐	2
Between € 30.000 and € 50.000 per year	☐	3
Between € 50.000 and € 100.000 per year	☐	4
More than € 100.000 per year	☐	5

11. Political positioning

How would you locate yourself in terms of political position between left and right wing on the following scale?

left wing right wing

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

12. How did you hear about this research?

Newspapers/magazines	☐	1
Online newspapers	☐	2
Social networks/blogs	☐	3
Institutions/public entities	☐	4
Acquaintances/friends	☐	5
Social network/third sector/Associationism and cooperation	☐	6
Third sector manager training program	☐	7
Other (please specify) _____	☐	8

Sezione 2: Well-being

13. Thinking about your overall current conditions how much do you feel happy?

14. In particular, all in all, how much do you feel satisfied with regard to your:

	completely unsatisfied									completely satisfied
Economic condition	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Family members relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Friends relationships	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spare time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Overall life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15. Wellbeing dimensions

Below we offer 11 "dimensions of well-being," i. e. aspects of our everyday lives that have a positive or negative impact on the quality of life.

Imagine you have the responsibility of government and you have an amount equal to 100 units (eg 100 million euro) to spend and you can decide how to distribute these resources among the various items making sure, however, the total sum destined is equal to one hundred.

We realize that the "dimensions" of well-being reported are all very important, but we ask you to think carefully, to put the dimensions in relation to each other and to think about the relative importance of each of them from your point of view in order to use these resources in best way according to your point of view.

1) Health
2) Education and training
3) Work and life balance
4) Economic well-being
5) Social relations
6) Politics and institutions
7) Safety
8) Landscape and cultural heritage
9) Environment
10) Research and innovation
11) Quality of service

16. The aspects of well-being

Below we offer a range of indicators affecting the well-being of each dimension given above. On which one among these aspects within each of the 11 categories you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine their improvement?

Choose the five most important items in order of priority

A. Health

On which of these aspects within the category HEALTH do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[27]

1. Increasing life expectancy at birth.
2. Increasing healthy life expectancy at birth.
3. Improving individual physical state.
4. Improving individual psychological state.
5. Reducing infant mortality rate.
6. Reducing mortality rate for traffic accidents (initial cause).
7. Reducing cancer mortality rate (19-64 years old).
8. Reducing mortality rate for dementia and related illnesses (people aged 65 and over).
9. Increasing life expectancy without activity limitations at 65 years of age.
10. Reducing overweight or percentage of people aged 18 years and over who are overweight or obese.
11. Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over declaring to smoke.
12. Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over with at least one risk behavior in alcohol consumption.
13. Reducing the percentage of people aged 14 years and over who do not practice any physical activity.
14. Increasing the percentage of people aged 3 years and over who consume at least 4 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

[27] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

B. Education and training

On which of these aspects within the category EDUCATION AND TRAINING do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[28]

1. Increasing participation in early childhood education
2. Increasing the number of people with at least upper secondary education
3. Increasing the number of people with tertiary education
4. Reducing the number of early leavers from education and training
5. Reducing the number of young not in education, employment, or training (NEET)
6. Increasing participation in long-life learning
7. Increasing the level of literacy
8. Increasing the level of numeracy
9. Increasing the number of people with high level of ICT competencies

C. Work and life balance

On which of these aspects within the category WORK AND LIFE BALANCE do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[29]

1) Increasing employment rate
2) Decreasing the Non-participation rate
3) Increasing the transition rate
4) Decreasing the share of employed persons with temporary jobs for at least 5 years
5) Decreasing share of employees with below 2/3 of median hourly earnings
6) Decreasing the share of over-qualified employed persons
7) Reducing the incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries or injuries leading to permanent disability
8) Decreasing the share of employed persons not in regular occupation

[28] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.
[29] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

9) Increasing the ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with children under compulsory school age to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children Easing work-life balance for women with young children
10) Decreasing the share of population aged 15-64 years that work over 60 hours per week
11) Decrease the share of household work time carried out by women in a couple on the total of the household work time.

D. Economic well-being

On which of these aspects within the category ECONOMIC WELL-BEING do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[30]

1. Increasing per capita adjusted disposable income
2. Increasing disposable income inequality
3. Reducing the number of people at risk of relative poverty
4. Increasing per capita net wealth
5. Reducing the number of people living in financially vulnerable households
6. Reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty
7. Reducing the number of severely materially deprived people
8. Reducing the number of people suffering poor housing conditions
9. Reducing subjective evaluation of economic distress
10. Reducing the number of people living in jobless households

[30] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

E. Social Relations

On which of these aspects within the category SOCIAL RELATIONS do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[31]

1. Increasing satisfaction with family relationship
2. Satisfaction with friendship relationship
3. Percentage of people of 14 years and over which have relatives, friends or neighbors on which they can count
4. Percentage of children aged 3 to 10 years who play with their parents
5. Provided aids: share of population aged 14 and over who in past 12 months have given unpaid aid to non-cohabiting relatives and non-relatives.
6. Synthetic indicator of social participation: Based on the aggregation of the following indicators: People aged 14 and over who during the past 12 months have participated in meetings of associations (cultural/recreational, ecological, civil rights, for peace); People aged 14 and over who in the past 12 months have participated in meetings of trade unions and of professional associations; People aged 14 and over who during the past 12 months have attended meetings of political parties and/or have worked free for a party; People aged 14 and over who pay monthly or periodical dues for a club/sports club; People aged 14 and over who during the past 12 months have participated in meetings or activities (cultural, sporting, recreational, spiritual), organized or promoted from parishes, religious or spiritual organizations/groups.
7. Volunteer work: Percentage of population aged 14 and over who in the past 12 months performed non- paid volunteer work for associations or volunteer groups.
8. Association funding: Share of population aged 14 and over who in the past 12 months have funded associations.
9. Non-profit organizations per 10,000 inhabitants
10. Social cooperatives per 10,000 inhabitants
11. Generalized trust: Share of population (aged 14 and over) who believes that most 2 of the people are trustworthy.

[31] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

F. Politics and Institutions

On which of these aspects within the category POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[32]

1. Increasing electoral participation
2. Increasing civic and political participation
3. Increasing confidence in the Italian Parliament
4. Increasing confidence in the judicial system
5. Increasing trust in political parties
6. Increasing trust in local institutions
7. Increasing trust in other types of institutions
8. Increasing the percentage of women and political representation in Parliament
9. Increasing the percentage of women and political representation at the local level
10. Increasing the percentage of women in decision-making bodies
11. Increasing the percentage of women on boards of directors of companies listed in the Italian stock exchange
12. Reducing the average age of the Italian Parliament
13. Reducing the length of civil proceedings.

[32] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

G. Safety

On which of these aspects within the category SAFETY do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[33]

1. Reducing homicide rate.
2. Reducing burglary rate.
3. Reducing pick-pocketing rate.
4. Reducing robbery rate
5. Reducing physical violence rate
6. Reducing sexual violence rate
7. Reducing intimate partnership violence rate.
8. Reducing worries of being victim of a sexual offence.
9. Reducing Fear of crime rate.
10. Reducing concrete fear rate.
11. Reducing social decay (or incivilities) rate.

[33] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

H. Landscape and cultural heritage

On which of these aspects within the category LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[34]

1. Increasing the endowment of cultural heritage items
2. Increasing current expenditure of Municipalities for the management of cultural heritage (museums, libraries and art galleries), per capita
3. Reducing Illegal building rate
4. Reducing urbanization rate of areas subject to building restrictions by virtue of the Italian laws on landscape protection
5. Reducing the erosion of farmland from urban sprawl
6. Reducing the erosion of farmland from abandonment
7. Increasing the presence of historic rural landscapes
8. Enhancing quality assessment of Regional programmers for rural development (PSRs), with regard to the landscape protection
9. Increasing the presence of Historic Parks/Gardens and other Urban Parks recognized of significant public interest
10. Promoting conservation of historic urban fabric
11. Reducing the number of people that are not satisfied with the quality of landscape of the place where they live
12. Reducing concern about landscape deterioration

[34] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

I. Environment

On which of these aspects within the category ENVIRONMENT do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[35]

1. Increasing access to drinkable water
2. Increasing quality of marine coastal waters
3. Increasing quality of urban air
4. Increasing urban green
5. Reducing areas with hydrogeological risks
6. Reducing contaminated sites
7. Increasing surfaces of terrestrial parks
8. Increasing surfaces of marine protected areas
9. Increasing surfaces of areas of special naturalistic interest
10. Reducing concern for biodiversity loss
11. Reducing material flows (*Quantity of materials, transformed in emissions, waste or new stocks, limited to internal material consumption)*
12. Increasing use of energy from renewable sources
13. Reducing emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses

[35] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.

J. Research and development

On which of these aspects within the category RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT do you believe that the government has to spend more energy and resources in order to determine an improvement of well-being?[36]

1. Intensity of research
2. Propensity: to patent
3. Impact of knowledge workers on employment
4. Innovation rate of the productive system
5. Innovation rate of product/service of the national productive system
6. Productive specialization in knowledge-intensive sectors
7. Intensity of Internet use

[36] For further details on each indicator see Appendix A.