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Work Package 5

**Pilot study for integrated frameworks at different territorial levels
and measurements for policymaking**

Deliverable 5.3

Report on results of pilot study and recommendation for stakeholders

October 2020

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Authors:

Istat, HCSO, MIPA, Statistical Office of Rome Capital



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Deliverable 5.3

Report on results of pilot study and recommendation for stakeholders

Summary¹

The aim of this deliverable is to develop a pilot study to collect insights on how SDGs and well-being indicators are or can be used in the process of policymaking. Based on the analysis carried out in previous deliverables centred around the frameworks on well-being and sustainability implemented in the European countries and their links with policy making, this deliverable focuses on the two countries of Hungary and Italy, contextualizing the analysis on how the implementation of a measurement system for sustainable development and well-being has been carried out in both countries.

From the perspective of the institutional setting the research work highlights on the fact that in Hungary the sectoral and horizontal policy formulation takes place mainly on national level, while the regional governance has smaller relevance. On the contrary, in Italy the Regions (and autonomous Provinces) have a broad spectrum of competencies over which they exercise legislative power in compliance with the fundamental principles of the state. The second relevant difference lies in the fact that Hungary policy action is more oriented to sustainable development, while in Italy well-being received a particular attention from politicians.

Divided into three parts, the document illustrates in the first two how sustainable development and well-being indicators are implemented in Hungary and Italy, with a focus on the role of indicators as well as on the interactions between statistics and the policy making process. The last section provides insights into initiatives and projects that have been developed in the two countries, also at a sub-national territorial level. Given the notable differences registered between the two compared countries, it can represent a good example of how the topics of sustainable development and well-being can be taken into account providing useful hints to other countries in Europe.

¹ Special thanks go to Maria Francesca D'Ambrogio (Istat, MAKSWELL Coordination team) for the English language assistance provided in the translation of some paragraphs and to Tamara Zangla (Istat, MAKSWELL Coordination team) for the support in the layout of the document.

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Introduction

The aim of this deliverable is to develop a pilot study to collect insights on how SDGs and well-being indicators are used or can be used in the process of policymaking.

As reported in the deliverables 1 and 2 of Work package 1, many countries have developed a system of SDGs and well-being indicators: 27 of the 28 respondents have elaborated SDGs indicators and 19 have implemented a measurement system for well-being, including a variable number of indicators and with different territorial depth. At the same time the adoption of the 2030 Agenda makes SDGs as part of the decision making process in most of the EU countries (21 out of 28), through the implementation of strategic plans to achieve the Goals. Considering well-being indicators their use in the political framework becomes scant. In several cases these data are used mainly for describing and monitoring the situation and its evolution, hence having just an indirect link to policy making.

A deeper analysis of the context and the implementation of measurement system for sustainable development and well-being has been carried out for two counties: Hungary and Italy. This choice allows examining two different situations, first of all in terms of institutional setting. In fact, in Hungary the sectoral and horizontal policy formulation takes place mainly on national level, and the regional governance has smaller relevance. Italian Regions (and autonomous Provinces) have a broad spectrum of competencies, both exclusive and shared, over which the region exercises legislative power in compliance with the fundamental principles of the state. Moreover, Regions have financial autonomy of income and expenditure and can apply their own taxes and revenues. Another relevant difference lies in the fact that Hungary policy action is more oriented to sustainable development, while in Italy well-being received a particular attention from politicians.

This document is organized in three parts: parts I and II illustrate how sustainable development and well-being indicators are implemented in Hungary and Italy, with a focus on the role of indicators and on the interactions between statistics and the policy making process. Part III provides an insight on initiatives and projects that have been developed in the two countries, also for sub-national territorial levels. Given the heterogeneity amid Hungary and Italy the comparison is expected to describe a large spectrum on the implementation steps providing a useful hints to the other countries in Europe.

1. Sustainable development and well-being indicators in Hungary

1.1. The conceptual framework and the national strategy for Sustainable development

The first strategy on sustainable development in Hungary was accepted by the government in 2007, and interpreted sustainable development as a pragmatic integration tool, which summarize all the social matters and challenges. It had just a modest impact in policy making. The present policy framework is based on the renewed National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development², which was adopted by Parliament in March 2013. Its approach differs significantly from the previous one, as it uses a resource management approach, and narrows the scope of sustainability, trying to separate other problems from sustainability issues.³

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSĐ)⁴ was set up by the Hungarian Parliament in 2008 as a conciliatory, consultative, and advisory body for issues in the field of sustainable development (see chapter III). NCSĐ as an independent national institution is responsible for facilitating the definition of the principles, objectives and comprehensive tasks of sustainable development in Hungary, the consideration of the related international cooperation, promoting the regular revision and implementation of the sustainable development strategy, supporting the coordination of the relevant planning and consultation activities. After the adoption of 2030 Agenda, it started activities aimed at raising awareness and social engagement and implementation of the international Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The president of NCSĐ is the speaker of the Parliament while the composition of NCSĐ is largely varied including representatives of political parties, the scientific community, economic interest groups, civil and religious organizations. NCSĐ's work is supported by the Secretariat and the working committees including NCSĐ's members and experts. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office participates in the work of the council as a permanent invited guest.

After its establishment, the NCSĐ prepared the renewed strategy through a wide range of public consultation processes from 2009 to 2012. In its interpretation, sustainable development policy is first of all a long-term resource management activity. It distinguishes four resources: human, social, natural and economic resources. It sets out 34 strategic objectives and 77 instruments⁵ until 2024.

Every two years, a progress report is prepared on the implementation of the strategy. Two biennial reports were made in 2015 and in 2017. The report specifies 16 key indicators and uses several context indicators as well.

² <https://www.parlament.hu/documents/127649/1361679/NFFT-ENG-web.pdf/f692c792-424d-4f5a-9f9d-9e6200303148>

³ BARTUS, Gábor (2013): A fenntartható fejlődés fogalom értelmezésének hatása az indikátorok kiválasztására. Statisztikai Szemle, 91. évfolyam 8–9. szám. pp. 842–869 http://www.ksh.hu/statszemle_archive/2013/2013_08-09/2013_08-09_842.pdf

⁴ <https://www.parlament.hu/web/ncsd>

⁵ <https://www.parlament.hu/documents/127649/1361679/NFFT-ENG-web.pdf/f692c792-424d-4f5a-9f9d-9e6200303148> p.85

Table I.1 The strategic objectives of the Hungarian framework strategy

Resource		Objective
Human resources	Population	Promotion of family values
		Reduction of migration from Hungary (competitive wages)
		Reduction of the population decline rate
		Development of immigration policy
		Improvement of employment of elderly population
	Knowledge	Quality education
		Increase the period of formal learning
		Reduction of selectivity within the education system
		More efficient use of knowledge within the society
		Sustainability introduced in lifelong learning
	Health	Health consciousness
		Reduction of chronic disease rates
		Reduction of mortality rate (aiming to reach the EU average)
	Cohesion	Social solidarity, reduction of social exclusion
Social capital		Rearrangement of social structure
		Demonstration of good examples
		Support to intermediate institutions promoting sustainability
		Promotion of the infrastructure of trust
		Reduction of stress at workplace
		Preservation of our heritage, strengthening our identity
Natural capital	Ecosystem services, environmental quality	Regard for ecological limits
		Promotion of sustainable production technologies
		Optimal value of natural capital use
		Sustainable land use
		Conservation of biodiversity
		Reduction of environmental impact on human health
Economic resources	Business capital, innovation, employment	Balance of localization and international cooperation
		Promotion of local economic relations
		Reduction of rent seeking
		Reduction of business burdens, barriers
		Promotion of innovation
		Increase of employment
	Macroeconomic balance, sound budgetary process	Control of budget deficit, decrease of public debt, promotion of financial awareness
	Generational balance	Gradual restoration of generational balance, promotion of long term stability of the pension scheme

1.1.1. The link between the national strategy and the SDGs

The adoption of the domestic Framework Strategy preceded the adoption of SDGs, so the interpretation system and expressed objectives of the former could not take into consideration the latter. However, many points in the two programmes are coherent with one another.

While the global policy of sustainable development focuses more on the interaction and interdependence of economy, society and environment, the Hungarian strategy put more emphasis on the macroeconomical basis of these dimensions, and divides the 3 dimensions to 4 resources. This could be seen as a conceptual shift from a development-centric problem solving policy to a sustainability-centric, resource management strategy.

As it is stated by NCSD, “to adapt SDGs is not an automatic process but it is necessary to find a way of interpretation, seeking coherence with national frameworks of interpretation of sustainability, of national implementation”.

The compliance was analysed in the 2015 Progress Report. There is a high correlation between the global targets of SDGs and the Hungarian strategy (except the irrelevant ones⁶), therefore as it was stated, there is no need to change the national framework to achieve the UN goals. The 2nd Annex of the biennial Progress reports are reporting about the linkages between SDG’s and national goals (2015 Progress report) and the level of implementation (2017 and forthcoming Progress reports).

The main challenge in the near future could be the merging of the different initiatives (HCSO publications, the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development and the SDGs). Previous ones could provide basic inputs for the implementation of national SDG strategy.

1.1.2 The role of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) has a fundamental role in the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by collecting data related to the SDGs and working out the national indicator system. The office started the collection of data in terms of the global indicators of the sustainable development framework already in 2015. A coordinating SDG network was established consisting of the experts of HCSO and the line ministries and their background institutions.

HCSO has also published the national indicators of sustainable development every two years since 2007. In the first 3 volumes the indicator system of Eurostat was adopted, and the aim was its domestic adaptation and its completion with domestic peculiarities. From 2017 the national theoretical framework of the strategy was adopted and the key indicators were published. The report consists of 103 indicators, which presents the status of human, social, environmental and economic resources in the country.

HCSO has created an interactive website as well, where information on key global indicators can be found regarding to all SDGs as well.

⁶ The institutional objectives of the SDGs which focuses on i.e. development assistance, co-operation on technology transfer, knowledge sharing, capacity building are out of the conceptual framework of the Hungarian strategy. These issues are mainly falls under the direct competence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Additionally, the 14th goal on oceans, seas and marine resources also was stated as an irrelevant goal for Hungary.

1.2. Measurement of sustainable development

There are 3 existing indicator sets for sustainable development for Hungary.

- a) The 16 key indicators of the national strategy is the basis of policy evaluation monitoring. The description of the dataset is shown in Table I.2.

Table I.2 Features of the key indicators of the Hungarian framework strategy

Resource	Indicator	Data source	Time series availability	Breakdowns	Territorial level
Human resources	Total fertility rate	HCSO	2000-2018	-	Regional
	Expenditure on education as % of GDP	HCSO	1995-2017	-	National
	Early school leavers (%)	HCSO	2000-2018	By sex	Regional
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (years), male/female	HCSO	2000-2017	By sex	Regional
	Severe material deprivation rate (%)	HCSO	2005-2018	By age groups	National
Social resources	Generalised trust scale	European Social Survey	2002-2014	-	National
	Corruption index	Transparency International	2012-2016	-	National
	Number of non-governmental organizations (thousand)	HCSO	1995-2017	By legal status	National
Natural resources	Biologically inactive areas (as % of total area)	HCSO	1990-2018	-	National
	Natural resource productivity (GDP/DMC, €/kg)	HCSO	2000-2017	-	National
	Public exposure to particulate matter pollution [PM(10)] (µg/m ³)	European Environment Agency	2003-2017	-	National
Economic resources	Employment rate of the population between the age of 20-64 (%)	HCSO	1992-2018	By sex, by educational level	County level
	Investments: gross fixed capital formation (GFCF/GDP)	HCSO	1995-2017	By sector	National
	R&D spending (as % of GDP)	HCSO	2000-2017	By sector	National
	Public debt (gross) as % of GDP	HCSO	1995-2018	By currency (forint/foreign currency)	National
	Old age dependency ratio	HCSO	1990-2019	By sex	National

- b) The publication of HCSO consists of 103 indicators (Annex 1.), which includes the key indicators as well. Together, these are used to draw a full picture for the status of human, social, environmental and economic resources in the country.
- c) The global indicators regarding all SDGs are available as well on the HCSO website.

The national framework strategy relies mainly on the official statistics in order to provide high quality, reliable and available data for monitoring purposes. Therefore, most of the selected indicators came from the former HCSO reports. In the case of SDGs, the same principle was followed. HCSO and official statistics are the main data sources, which is completed by the information of the ministries and other governmental institutions.

The biennial progress report assesses the last five years available, nevertheless the time series are broader in most cases. Beside the status of the indicator (is under/above/at the EU average), the evolution is also assessed.

The Hungarian strategy consists of strategic goals and targets only for national level. Neither goals for subnational territorial levels nor for social subgroups were adopted.

A detailed analysis of the indicators has not yet been done, but in general there are many similar and identical indicators in the HCSO and UN approaches.

1.3. Dissemination

There are three separated publication forms of the indicators, due to the different initiatives.

a) Progress report for the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development (NCSD)

Every two years, a progress report is prepared by National Council for Sustainable Development on the implementation of the framework strategy. Two biennial reports were made in 2015⁷ and in 2017⁸ with the involvement of several participants (NCSD, the Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, and other stakeholders).

b) National indicators of sustainable development (HCSO)

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office has published the indicators of sustainable development every two years since 2007. The latest edition was issued in 2019⁹.

c) SDG dedicated webpage (HCSO)

Parallel to the biennial report on the indicators for sustainable development, HCSO has developed an interactive website¹⁰ as well, where information on key indicators in connection with the 17 SDGs can be found.

1.4. Use for strategic planning and policy making

The promotion of sustainability on policy level is the common responsibility of a diverse institutional network. This network includes government authorities (ministries), other governmental institutions (e.g. statistical office), independent institutions (e.g. ombudsman for the future generations, fiscal council), bodies of the Parliament and non-governmental organisations as well.

This network and the mechanism of the decision making are described in detail in chapter III.

1.5. Measurement of well-being

The recommendations published by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP) in 2009, generally referred to as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission have played a significant role on the development of the multi-dimensional indicator system of the well-being measurement. Besides the objective ones these recommendations also include subjective indicators. The first representative, large-sampled well-being research in Hungary was conducted by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) in 2013, as the module of the European Union

⁷ First Monitoring Report on the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development 2013-2014
<https://www.parlament.hu/documents/127649/1361683/33c8f176-03e7-4762-8000-e65fd3a894f0.pdf/84d79fe7-12d7-475e-b15f-f582867c6c6d>

⁸ Second Monitoring Report on the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development 2015-2016
https://www.parlament.hu/documents/127649/1361683/NFFS_2EHJ_vegso_2018_ENG_ZB.pdf/f0003219-0ea9-b979-d108-c20a0347a975

⁹ A fenntartható fejlődés indikátorai Magyarországon, 2018
<http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/fenntartfejl/fenntartfejl18.pdf> The latest English version available here:
<http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xftp/idoszaki/fenntartfejl/efenntartfejl16.pdf>

¹⁰ Available only in Hungarian: <http://www.ksh.hu/sdg>

Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey. In the same year the Hungarian Statistical Office made its own eight-dimensional indicator system to measure the well-being of the population. In 2015 the well-being of the Hungarian population was surveyed again. From that year four of the questions have been included as permanent part of the Hungarian SILC, while every second year a more detailed module questionnaire is polled. In 2016 the well-being measurement was required as part of the Microcensus, the results are available in a voluminous publication. According to the decree of the European Statistical Office in 2018, well-being was the module part of the SILC for a second time.

The Hungarian well-being indicator system

The indicator system (Annex 2) developed in 2013 includes the following eight subjective and objective dimensions:

Table II.1 Dimensions of the Hungarian well-being indicator system

Dimensions
Work and leisure
Material living conditions
Education, knowledge, qualification
Health
Mental Health
The living environment and infrastructure
Social capital, social participation
Social renewal

Measuring subjective well-being had been the first step in thinking about well-being in Hungary. Subjective indicators are the basis and condition for other indicators, which are impossible to interpret without the subjective indicators. Hence it is important to analyse more in detail the data sources.

Microcensus 2016

The subjective well-being survey was carried out as an additional module of Microcensus in 2016. It was surveyed by 10% of the addresses assigned to the Microcensus among 16 and older age groups. The voluntary questionnaire was completed by 50.000 people, which provided an adequate basis for a representative presentation of the Hungarian population, which enables regional level analysis as well.

During the architecture of the Microcensus survey statisticians had two basic principles in mind: the new survey should be comparable with items previously surveyed, and completed in ten minutes. As a result of consultations with nationally and internationally renowned professionals and researchers, statisticians modified the existing questions, and in September 2015 they tested the questionnaire six times with eight b– different in their demographic variables – respondents.

Table II.2 Questions clustered by six blocks

Block	Measurement
Overall satisfaction with life	Measured on a scale from 0 to10.
Mental well-being, frequency of emotional states	How often they feel the following emotional states: happy; calm, peaceful; stressful; downhearted, depressed, down in the dumps, very nervous. Respondents could answer with a five-dimensional scale, its values were: “always”; “mostly”; “sometimes”; “rarely”; “never”.
Personal network, trust in people	The block was consisted of the following questions: how much they can trust others; how safe they feel in their living environments; can they discuss their personal matters with somebody.
Social participation, living conditions	Respondents should answer for the following questions on a scale from 0 to 10: how satisfied they are with the content of their performed activity; with the quality of their living environment; with the current job; their own health; the conditions of commuting to work; possibility of time spent on things they like; the income of the household; their own income. And finally they do voluntary or charity work.
Trust in national institutions	In this block statisticians surveyed the trust of people in the political system, the legal system, the police, and the army. Measured on a scale from 0 to10.
Trust in the future, plans	In the final block were surveyed: the trust in the future of the people and their ambitions to move abroad. Measured on a scale from 0 to10.

As mentioned, the sample can provide reliable data on the target population, but it cannot measure well the characteristics of smaller social groups due to sampling and sample size.

The current well-being questions of the SILC survey

The Hungarian SILC survey includes every year the following questions about well-being:

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life lately?
- Overall, how satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?
- Do you agree that most people can be trusted?
- How safe do you feel if you walk alone near your home after dark?

The more detailed well-being questions asked in the survey every two years are the same microcensus questions were asked in 2016 and presented above. The questions asked yearly provide a good basis for comparison.

1.6. Well-being data publication

Since the HCSO had developed the well-being indicator system, two large-scale publications were published in charge of the Office. The first article titled *The Hungarian well-being indicator-system*¹¹ was published in 2014 which, besides presenting the indicator system, also analyzed the available data. Another one came out in 2018, titled *Subjective well-being*¹², which was part of the Microcensus carried out in 2016 with a complementary publication, titled *The topics of the 2016 Microcensus*.

¹¹ Available only in Hungarian: <http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/pdf/jollet13.pdf>

¹² Available only in Hungarian: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/mikrocenzus2016/mikrocenzus_2016_11.pdf

*Background studies about the topics and programs of the Microcensus*¹³. From the latter mentioned book, one chapter was dedicated to the statistical background of measuring well-being. This publication came out in 2016.

HCSO continuously publish annual data about the subjective well-being, as well as about the different dimensions of the indicator system in different publications¹⁴, e.g. *The standard of livings of the households*¹⁵.

1.7. Use of well-being data in public policy

In Hungary, a large sample representative data collection and analysis about well-being by official statistics have been available since 2013. Since then, indicators have been created and developed. The completed analysis are suitable for understanding the well-being of the population each year and also for comparisons in the short term. This can provide a good basis for developing a long-term public policy strategy in the future.

Through direct and current connection to the Prime Minister's Office, the Hungarian Statistical Office provides data on both the subjective well-being of the Hungarian people and variables building up well-being indicator system in a wider sense (all indicators of the Hungarian well-being indicator system presented in the II. table).

Although there is currently no public policy strategy focusing on well-being in Hungary, the available data and the connection between the two institutions can ensure this possibility. The data collected by the statistical office enable also creating strategies at regional level.

1.8. Regional inequalities in Hungary

Sustainable development and well-being policies apply at the national level. But there are regional differences in most countries. Using 7 Hungarian indicators (4 from the Hungarian framework strategy and other 3 from the well-being indicator system of the HCSO), we examine how these differences have changed in the last two decades at county (NUTS3) level. We are looking for the answer to the question of whether it is justified to pursue a sustainable development or well-being policy at the territorial level.

¹³ Available only in Hungarian:

http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/mikrocenzus2016/mikrocenzus_2016_1.pdf

¹⁴ As in the annual reports of HCSO: <http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/mo/hungary2017.pdf>; or in different reports: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xftp/stattukor/eszobjektiv_jollet.pdf

¹⁵ Available only in Hungarian: <http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/hazteletszinv/hazteletszinv17.pdf>

Employment rate

Differences from the national average value at employment rate in Hungarian counties, 2000-2019 (%)

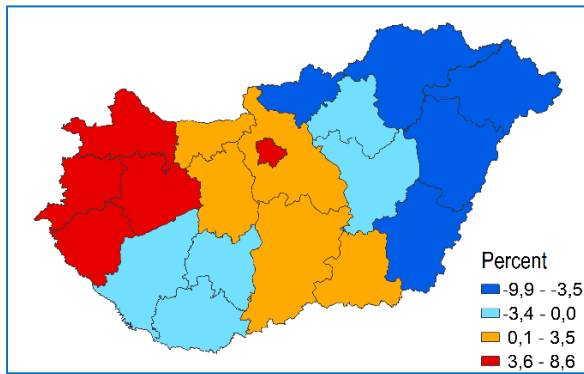


Figure 1.: 2000

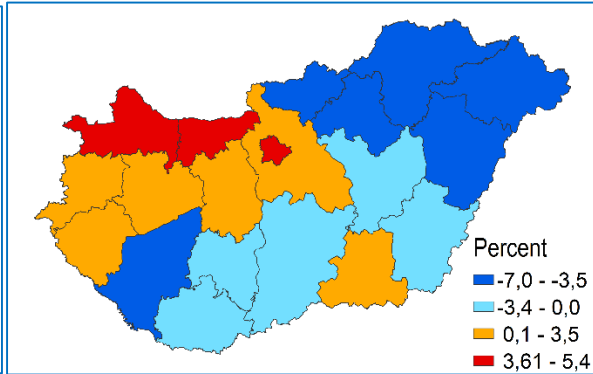


Figure 2.: 2010

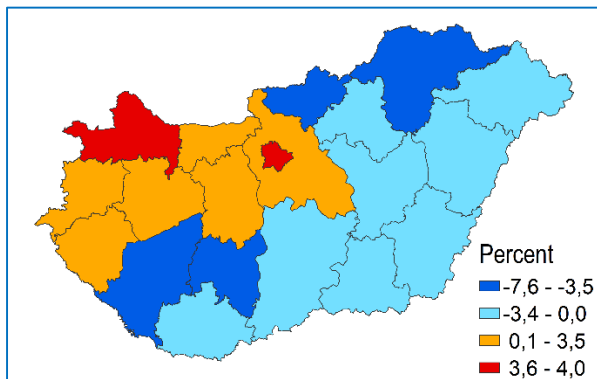


Figure 3.: 2019

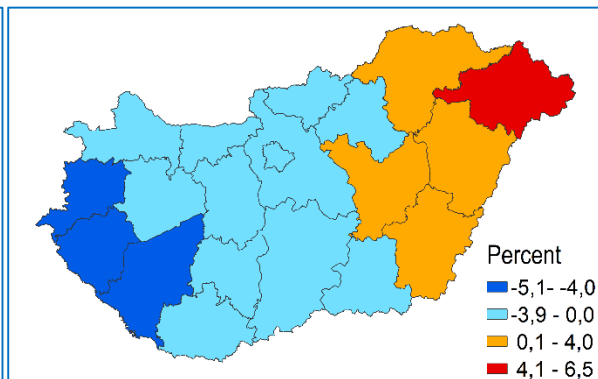


Figure 4.: Employment rate changes between 2000-2019

First of all it is necessary to claim that the national employment rate increased in every county during the examined period. In 2000, it is visible that from the Western part of the country to the Eastern part the employment is gradually getting lower. Generally we can claim that the Western situation of the county the better employment rate. The westernmost 3 counties have the highest employment rate and the 2 eastmost have the lowest. In 2010, there are only two counties (Győr-Moson-Sopron; Komárom-Esztergom) and the capital where the employment rates are higher than the national average more than 3,5 percent. Comparing with 2000, there are more county (6) at the lowest category. In 2019, the West-East pattern of employment rate are similar than in the previous two decades in general. Taking a closer look at the *Figure 3.*, it is visible that the Eastern counties caught up a bit and they are all closer to the national average than 5 percent, but there is still 1 county (Somogy) under 5 percent.

Biologically inactive areas (as % of total area)

Differences from the national average value at biologically inactive areas rate in Hungarian counties, 2000-2018 (%)

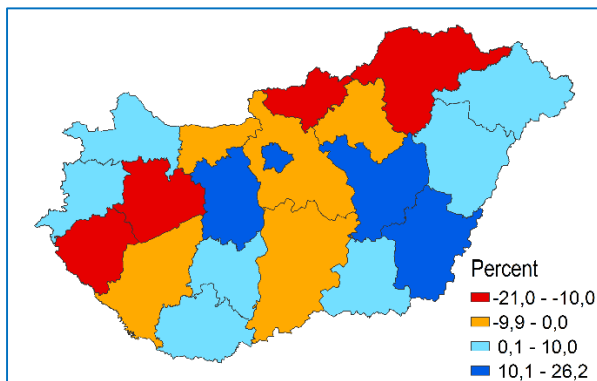


Figure 5.: 2000

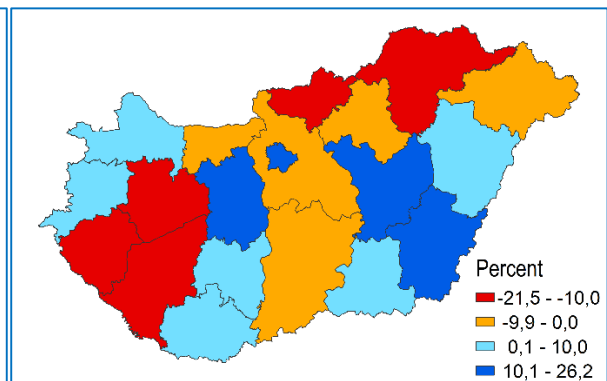


Figure 6.: 2018

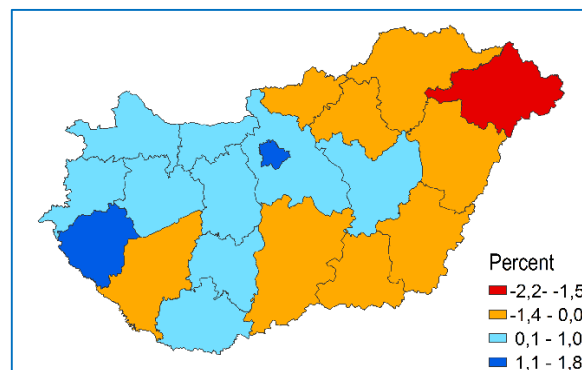


Figure 7.: Biologically inactive areas rate changes between 2000-2018

In the aspect of biodiversity there is a positive and maybe a bit surprising fact that the biologically inactive areas rate decreased at national level - even though it is only 0,9%.

At first look, we may think that the pattern of the biologically inactive areas rate in Hungary are irregular both in 2000 and 2018. Excluding the capital, there are 3 counties where more than 10 % less the biologically active areas, than in the national average and seven other counties are under the average, but there is not any territorial context with each other. Although it is invisible on the map, the highest rate is not in Budapest, but in Békés county. The lowest rates are in 2 counties from the Western part and 2 from the Northern part of the country. In the third map (Figure 7.), it is noticeable that there were not big changes. Mainly it is because of the nature of the indicator. The pattern is mosaic, but it is not irregular or random. As any other country it is due to the biologically inactive areas rate firstly depends on geographical conditions.

Healthy life expectancy at birth

Differences from the national healthy life expectancy at birth in Hungarian counties, 2000-2018 (%)

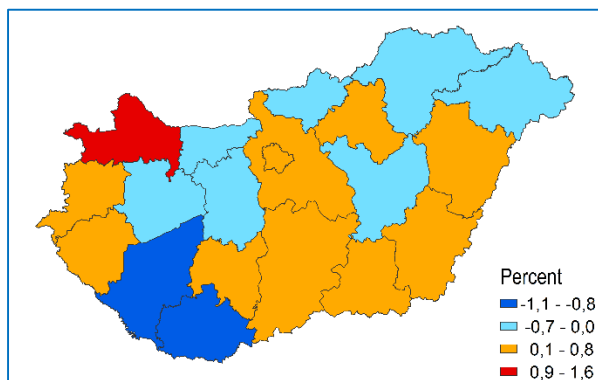


Figure 8.: Female, 2001

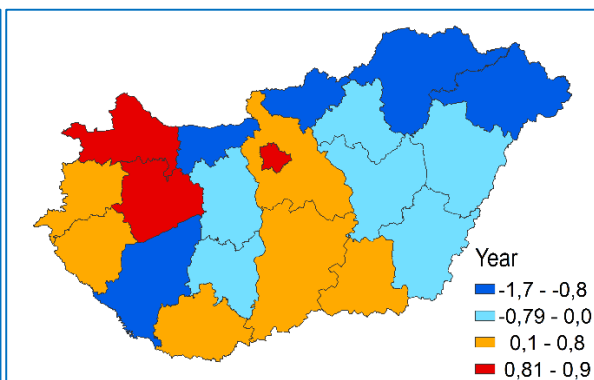


Figure 9.: Female, 2018

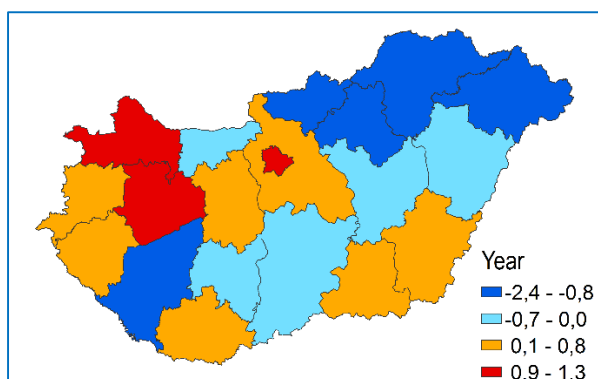


Figure 10.: Male, 2001

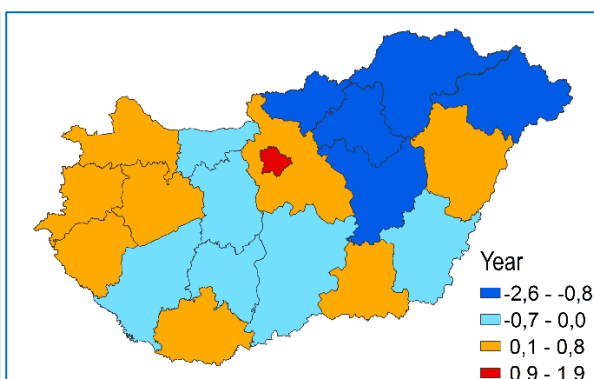


Figure 11.: Male, 2018

	2001	2018
Female	76,5	79,2
Male	68,2	72,6

Table 1.: Healthy life expectancy at birth in Hungary in 2001 and 2018 (years)

Healthy life expectancy has improved in Hungary over the last 2 decades for both women and men. In 2001 in Győr-Moson-Sopron females could expect to live more than 2 and a half year longer than in Somogy. The difference between the extreme values did not changed to 2018. In the case of males, the inequality is even higher. In 2001, males in Győr-Moson-Sopron could live 3 years and 8 month longer than in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg on average. Till 2018 the gap between the best and the worst expectations has grown and the males in Budapest could live almost 4 and a half year longer than in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén on average.

Early school leavers

Differences from the national average value in early school leavers rate in Hungarian counties, 2000-2019 (%)¹⁶.

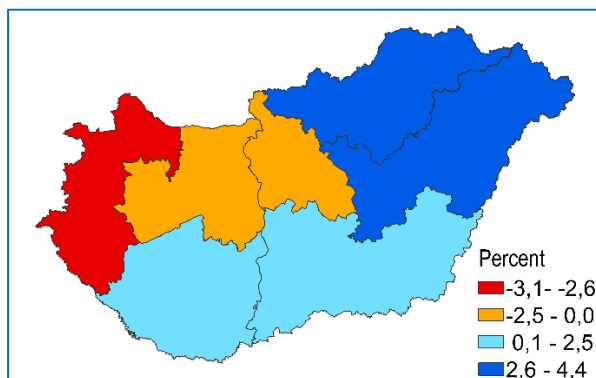


Figure 12.: 2000

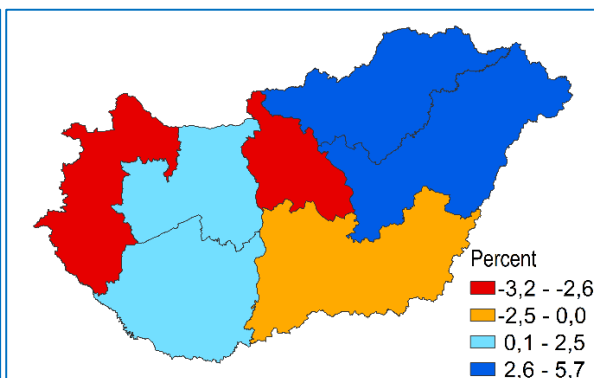


Figure 13.: 2010

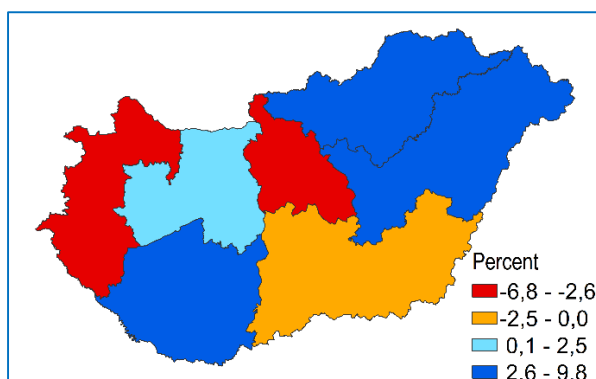


Figure 14.: 2019

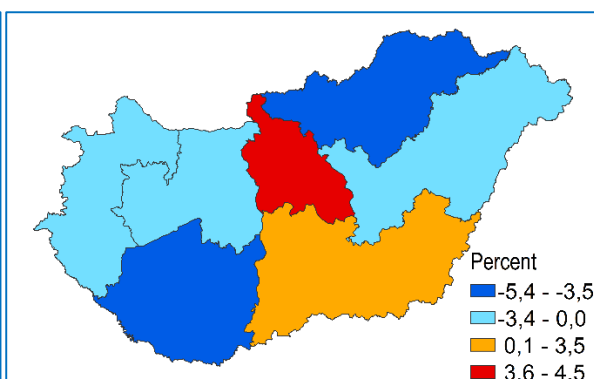


Figure 15.: Early school leavers rate changes between 2000-2019

Examining only the national average value of 2000 and 2019 the rate declined, but it is shaded by the value of 2010, when the rate was lower than in 2019. So in the last 9 years there is that unfortunate tendency that the rate of early school leavers is increased in the last couple of years.

At the examination of early school leavers, the conclusion is very similar than almost every social or economical indicators. In 2000, Western-Transdanubia and Central-Hungary have the best values and a bit behind them Central-Transdanubia is the following one. The 4 other regions are under the national average. The worst situation is in Northern-Hungary and in Northern- Great Plain. The two southmost region, Southern-Transdanubia and Southern-Great Plain are only a bit under the average in 2000.

Till 2010 and 2019 there are 2 significant processes. Southern-Great Plain has got above the national average, but Central-Transdanubian region has sank under the average value. The other and clearly negative process is that the inequalities have grown. The best region are getting better and the worst are getting worse. In 2000, the difference between the best and worst region was 7,49 %, but in 2019 it was more than its double, 16,52 %. Therefore only Central-Hungary's and Southern-Great Plains's data improved comparing with the national average.

Income situation

¹⁶ In the aspect of early school leavers, only the regional (NUTS 2) is the lowest territory level where data available. Central Hungary region was separated to 2 region in 2018 (Budapest and Pest), but in the favour of comparability it is presented as it was before the separation in 2019.

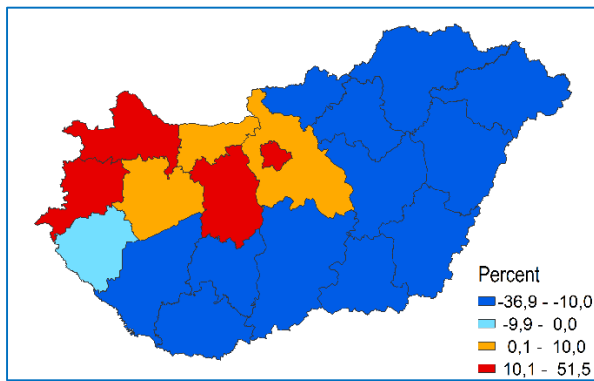


Figure 16.: 2001

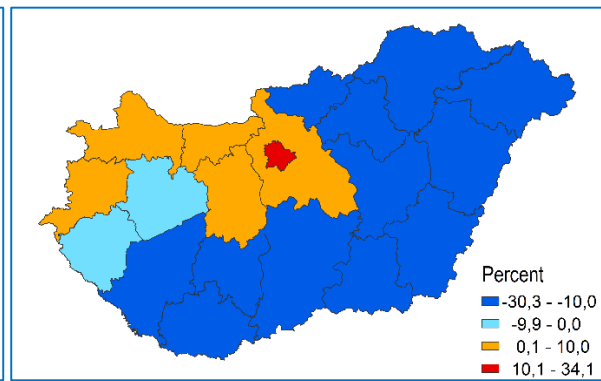


Figure 17.: 2010

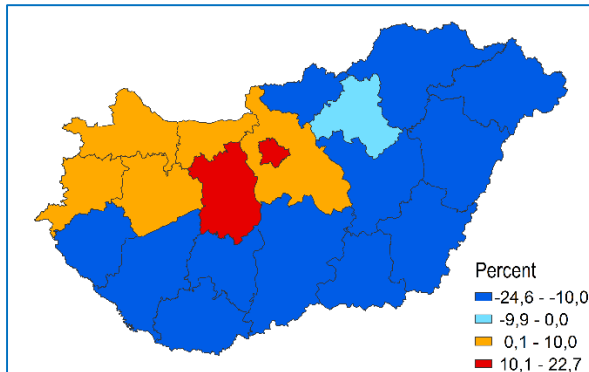


Figure 18.: 2018

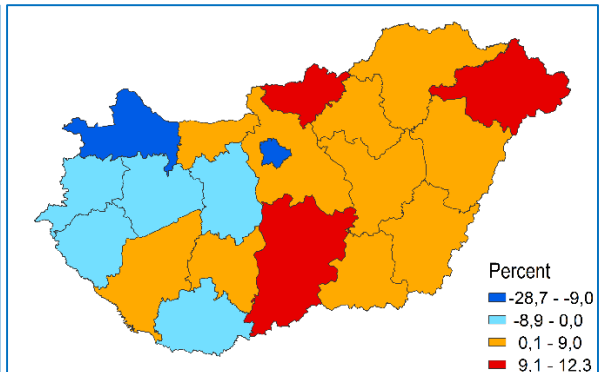


Figure 19.: Income rate changes between 2001-2018.

If we are looking at the country as a whole, the income situation of Hungarians was much better in 2018 than in 2001, even regarding the inflation. This improvement did not affect every county residents at the same level.

There are big inequalities according to average income situation per person in Hungary. As most of the countries the capital has better conditions but it is not avoidable to mention that the livelihood is also more expensive (e.g.: rented rooms). Unfortunately, not only between Budapest and the rest of the country, but also between rural counties, there is a very different income situation. An average Budapest citizen could expect more than 50% income than the national average in 2001 and in the county with the worst income situation, (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg) a person could get more than 1/3 less money than the average. It is stated that the inequalities and the income tension reduced in the last 2 decades, the differences were moderated. The advantage of the capital is declined less than 23 % over the national average and the people in the county with the worst income situations (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg) could expect not 1/3, but only 25 % less income than an average Hungarian.

In territorial aspects, generally the Northwestern counties are in a better situation and the Southern and Eastern are in a worse. Mostly due to different economical structures, e.g. the closer to the Western border or the main transport corridors to the central regions of Europe, the more FDI. This general pattern have not changed significantly the positive process that the extreme values were closing to the average.

Life satisfaction

Differences from the national average value of life satisfaction in Hungarian regions, 2013-2018¹⁷

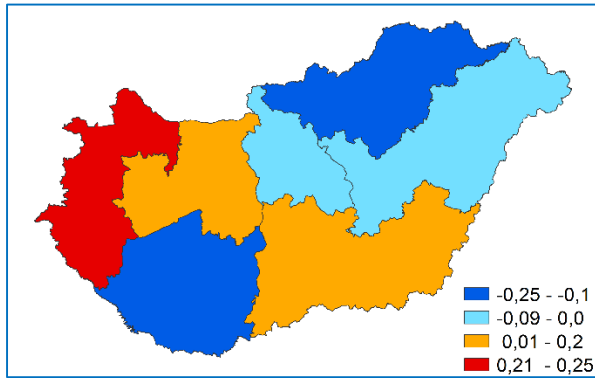


Figure 20.: 2013

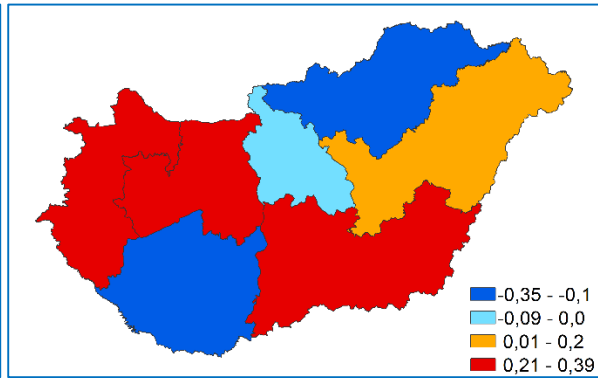


Figure 21.: 2015

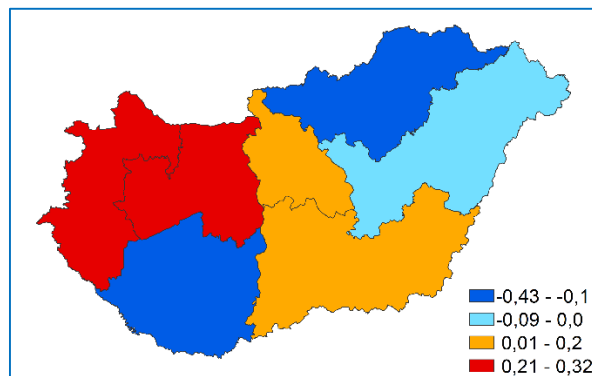


Figure 22.: 2018

Before having a closer look at the regional aspects, there is a positive trend that satisfaction with the life has improved from 6,1 (2013) to 6,5 (2018) at the national level.

The results of Hungarian measurements show that the level of satisfaction could probably correlate with GDP/capita, but it is not a regularity. Central Hungary has the best values almost in every economical indicators, but both in 2013 and 2015 satisfaction with the life of the residents of it are under the national average. Southern Great Plain is usually under the national average in terms of economy, but the satisfaction is higher than the average. These are exceptions, the most satisfied (Western Transdanubia; Central Transdanubia) and the least satisfied (Northern Hungary; Southern Transdanubia) regions are the richest and the poorest areas of the country. Unfavorable that despite the moderating of territorial inequalities of economical indicators, the satisfaction inequalities and the extreme values increased in these years.

Satisfaction with the living environment

The national average of the level of satisfaction with the living environment had been got better from 6,5 (2013) to 7,1 (2018).

The pattern of the satisfaction with the living environment is very similar than the satisfaction with the life in Hungary, between 2013-2018. The results of Southern Great Plain are better, the Central Hungarian region is worse than it could be expected according to economical indicators but the other

¹⁷ Central Hungary region was separated to 2 region in 2018 (Budapest and Pest), but in the favor of comparability it is presented as it was before the separation in 2018.

regions are basically fitting to the economical situation. Additionally it also noticeable that the inequalities and extreme values did not changed significantly.

Differences from the national average value of satisfaction with the living environment in Hungarian regions, 2013-2018¹⁸

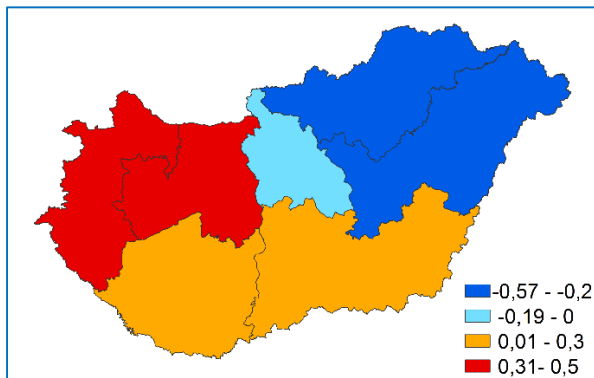


Figure 23.: 2013

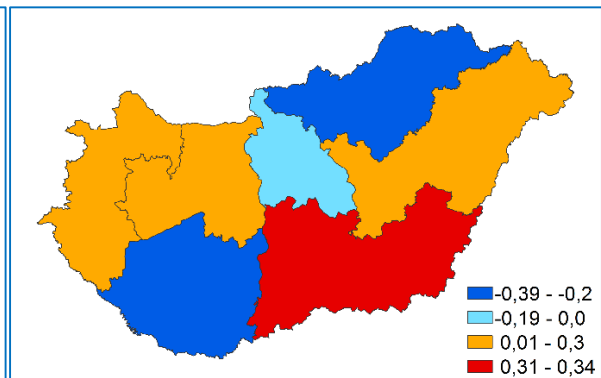


Figure 24.: 2015

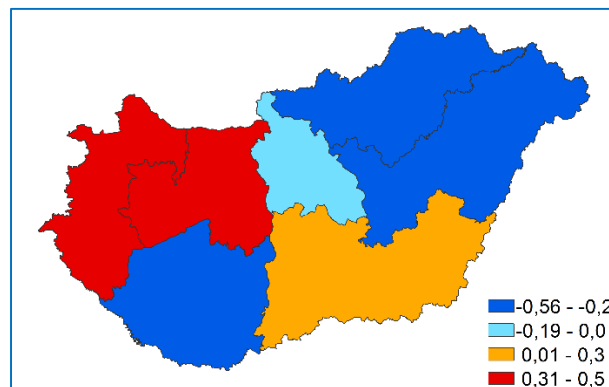


Figure 25.: 2018

Indicators of territorial inequalities

Zooming into the territorial inequalities of employment and income situation could also help us to understand the need of spatial information in connection of sustainable development and well-being.

Weighted relative standard deviation, Hoover index and Gini coefficient are showing a very similar way of inequalities from 2001 to 2018/2019 in both case.

The inequalities of employment was on a relatively low level with small changes year after year from 2001 till 2008. From 2009 it started to decline almost constantly till 2018. Only between 2011 and 2012 when the differences increased. It is stated that from the highest peak to the last year's values it is reduced more than the half of the beginning's. Noticeable that these positive tendency turned in the last year.

The causes are complex, but some facts can be highlighted. Many people lost their jobs, after the 2008 economical crisis and it effected those counties more sensitively where the economy depended more from foreign economy and businesses. Therefore mostly the developed, export orientated actors lost more and the better Northwestern employment rates fall. After the economical crisis new jobs created

¹⁸ Central Hungary region was separated to 2 region in 2018 (Budapest and Pest), but in the favor of comparability it is presented as it was before the separation in 2018.

again by the market and where it did not work, big public work program started by the Hungarian government so the disadvantageous territories could also employ much more people.

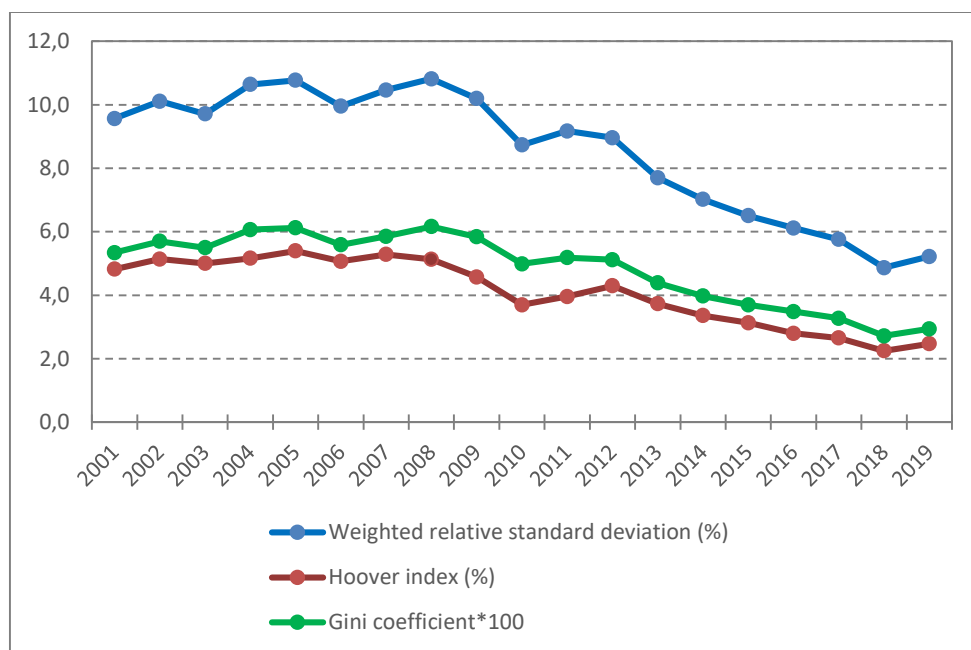


Figure 26.: Territorial inequalities of employment in Hungary, 2001-2019

In the case of income situation is similar. Inequalities declined and it was even constant than in the employment in all the 3 indicators from 2001 till 2018. The scale of the reduction almost reached the 40% in all indicators. It is an absolutely favourable process, although it is unavoidable to mention that the level of inequalities are much higher than in employment.

In this way the spatial data and analyses are even more important at this time. Therefore the examination of spatial dimensions of the reasons is highly recommended in the interest of evolving a more effective and holistic creation of well-being.

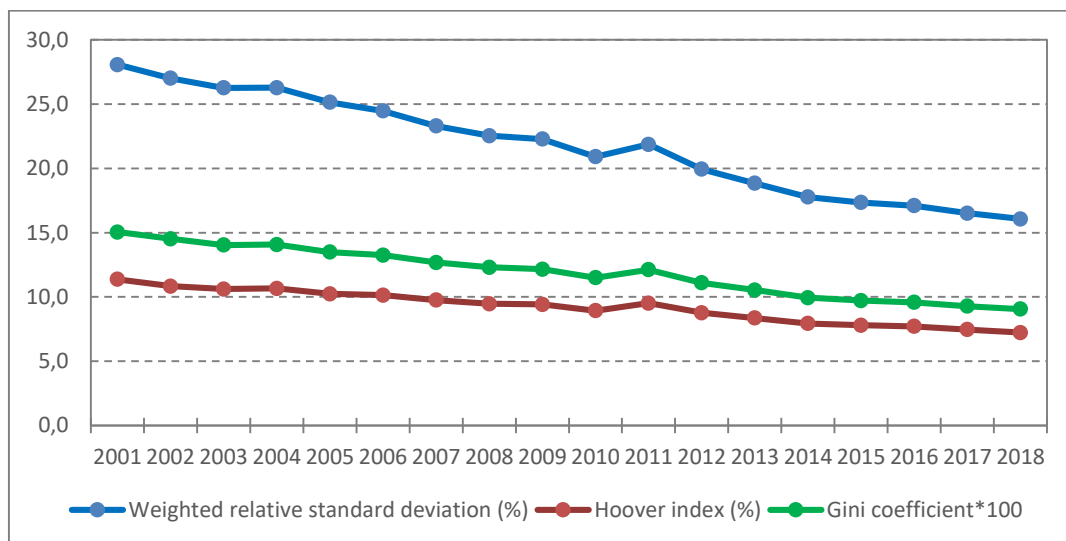


Figure 27.: Territorial inequalities of income situation in Hungary, 2001-2018

2. Sustainable development and well-being indicators in Italy

2.1. The conceptual framework and the national strategy

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, Italy started a process in order to align the strategic documents and the statistical production to the vision of development highlighted in the Agenda.

The first step was to apply the new vision to the national strategy¹⁹, previously limited to targets and actions for environment, to update and enlarge its scope including different areas of social and economic development. As suggested by the 2030 Agenda, they should be considered in an integrated approach, together with processes that may accompany and foster them in a sustainable and equitable way.

The National Sustainable Development Strategy²⁰ (NSDS) was approved by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning on 22 December 2017.

The Council President's Directive, issued on 16 March 2018, contains guidelines for implementing the NSDS. It assigns to the Presidency of the Council of Ministries the coordination of the actions and policies involving the NSDS as well as the efforts made to produce regular updates to that strategy. To this end, it institutes the National Commission for Sustainable Development presided over by the Presidency of the Council of Ministries or the delegate thereof. . The NSDS is related to 2030 Agenda and was presented during the UN-SDGs High Level Political Forum (July 2017) as Voluntary National Review from the Ministry of Environment and from the Ministry of External Affairs.

2.2. The role of Istat and the National Statistical System

The 2030 Agenda with its list of 244 indicators clearly requires a strong investment in monitoring tools, urging national statistical offices to upgrade their indicators systems.

Istat started the SDGs project in 2016. Istat worked to develop the necessary mapping of the available indicators, sharing metadata and information with all the partners of the National Statistical System, among the others Ispra (the National environmental agency), GSE (Energy services management) and statistical offices of different ministries. From December 2016, Istat built the National Statistical Platform and started disseminating indicators twice a year, adding new information with each release. In the developing system, the coherence among wellbeing indicators and SDGs Italian indicators was ensured. To offer users more in depth analyses and to improve the related complex interlinked statistical information, in 2018 Istat produced the first national report on SDGs.

In the third SDGs Report (<https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/247720>) Istat released indicators together with an analysis of trends and of their interlinkages, giving a statistical framework for monitoring the progresses towards the sustainable development defined globally.

For the latter release of indicators, Istat produced an updated set of 130 UN-IAEG-SDGs indicators and, for these, 325 statistical measures. In fact, there is no unique correspondence between the indicators defined at international level and the measures identified for Italy. For 98 measures there is a perfect

¹⁹ The "Strategia d'azione ambientale per lo sviluppo sostenibile in Italia 2002-2010" (Strategy for environmental actions aimed at sustainable development) included 4 key areas: climate, nature and biodiversity, quality of environment and life in the cities, sustainable use of resources and waste management.







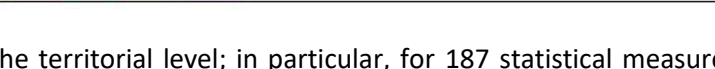
²⁰ Presented at the Council of Ministers in October 2017:

http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio_immagini/Galletti/Comunicati/snsvs_ottobre2017.pdf.

coincidence with the international indicators, 128 measures partially reflect the information needs of the international indicator to which they are connected (this happens for various reasons, mainly because not all the data are available in the specificity requested). The remaining 99 measures have been inserted in order to provide further elements useful for understanding and monitoring the target set in the "national context".

On this occasion, in application of the "no one left behind" principle, particular attention was paid to expanding possible breakdowns by gender, citizenship, presence of limitations (disability) and territorial level.

Figure 28: Statistical indicators for monitoring SDGs considering the available disaggregation

Classification variable Statistical measure SDGs ISTAT	Statistical measures SDGs ISTAT	Goal
Degree of urbanization / Municipalities / Municipality type	61	
Regions	187	
Provinces	13	
Gender	114	
Age class	70	
Citizenship/Nationality	54	
Presence of disability	17	

Special attention was given to the territorial level; in particular, for 187 statistical measures it was possible to provide regional breakdowns (NUTS2). This is particularly relevant in the Italian context as a support to Regions that are working to define Regional Strategies.

This is a work in continuous evolution, which takes into account the improvements in the production of statistical measures within the National Statistical System (Sistan) and thanks to synergistic action developed in it, working for a progressive extension of the "mapping" of the indicators proposed by UN-IAEG-SDGs.

2.3. Sustainable development in the Italian regions - a data analysis

As mentioned above, in Italy Regions are very important administrative entities, hence in the report it was presented an overall assessment of the levels of sustainable development specifically for each Region, as obtained from the quintile distribution of all indicators in the last year available.²¹

This allows an effective synthetic representation of the regional positions with respect to the five groups, the first characterized by the most critical situation, the last by the relatively more favorable one.

²¹ Firstly, the regional distribution of the values of each indicator is ordered to obtain 5 groups with the same number of units. For each region, the percentage of indicators that are found in the different groups (from those that fall in the lowest 20% gradually up to those in the last group, corresponding to 20% of higher values) indicates its position with reference to SDGs. The polarity of each indicator was taken into account in the calculation, i.e. if its increase has a positive or negative impact on sustainable development.

As an example of the application of this method, figure 29 shows the regional performance: the geography of sustainable development does not differ much from the usual distribution of the Italian territory, which sees the North in a situation that is generally more favorable than the rest of the country.

Figure 29: SDGs indicators by region (quintile distribution)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS	QUINTILES					Number of indicators
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	(0-20)	(20-40)	(40-60)	(60-80)	(80-100)	
Piedmont	6.9	22.1	32.1	27.5	11.5	131
Valle d'Aosta / Vallée d'Aoste	20.5	12.9	9.8	23.5	33.3	132
Liguria	15.2	19.7	26.5	22.0	16.7	132
Lombardy	14.4	13.6	13.6	26.5	31.8	132
Bolzano / Bozen	20.8	10.8	10.8	10.0	47.5	120
Trento	11.4	7.3	9.8	20.3	51.2	123
Veneto	13.7	10.7	23.7	35.1	16.8	131
Friuli Venezia Giulia	9.1	12.9	22.0	23.5	32.6	132
Emilia Romagna	15.9	9.1	15.9	27.3	31.8	132
Tuscany	10.6	14.4	28.8	33.3	12.9	132
Umbria	9.2	26.9	33.1	15.4	15.4	130
Marche	9.1	25.0	30.3	25.0	10.6	132
Lazio	19.7	28.8	23.5	10.6	17.4	132
Abruzzo	18.9	36.4	18.2	16.7	9.8	132
Molise	27.7	33.1	9.2	10.0	20.0	130
Campania	54.5	15.9	10.6	8.3	10.6	132
Puglia	37.1	24.2	14.4	15.2	9.1	132
Basilicata	33.8	26.9	10.8	12.3	16.2	130
Calabria	56.1	8.3	9.8	10.6	15.2	132
Sicily	56.1	14.4	9.1	8.3	12.1	132
Sardinia	34.1	24.2	15.2	15.2	11.4	132
North	7.6	11.9	17.8	50.0	12.7	118
Center	11.5	23.0	36.9	24.6	4.1	122
South and Islands	48.3	19.8	15.5	11.2	5.2	116

Among the areas where the situation described by the SDGs indicators is more advanced, the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, the Valle d'Aosta, Lombardy, Friuli- Venetia Giulia and Emilia-Romagna emerge. If the medium-high profile is considered, these regions are joined by Tuscany and Piedmont.

The highest concentration of indicators in the area of difficulty is found in Sicily, Calabria and Campania. Lazio seems more similar to Abruzzo than to other regions of the central division.

The same exercise can be carried out by Goal, better specifying some aspects of this geography. From this point of view, there are, for example, problematic elements also in Northern Regions such as Liguria, Valle d'Aosta and Piedmont with reference to Goal 1 (Poverty), or Bolzano for Goal 3.

The informative richness offered by the Istat SDGs Information System guarantees the possibility of carrying out further analyzes in this regard in the future, but guarantees everyone the statistical information useful for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals not only at national level, but also at the most disaggregated territorial levels. In fact, regional disaggregation allows further analysis necessary to progress towards sustainable equality.

2.4. SDGs indicators and policy making

The Directive already mentioned (cfr. 2.1) stresses also the importance of a continuous monitoring of the national strategy. A useful measure to ensure the monitoring of Italy's performance in the areas that make up the NSDS is the definition of a set of indicators, identified among those disseminated in the Istat-Sistan information platform dedicated to SDGs indicators.

The need to define a core of indicators for monitoring the NSDS also derives from the needs linked to the path of its declination at the regional level, as required by Article 34 of the Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments that define the importance to have Regional strategies.

In March 2018, on the initiative of the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, a Technical Working Table was set up on indicators for the implementation of the NSDS²² with the aim of defining a small and representative core set of indicators with reference to all the Goals.

The Table defined and agreed upon the criteria for selecting the indicators and the methodological approach needed to identify a first preliminary set of indicators. In fact, it was agreed to refer to the methodological criteria adopted by the BES Committee (cfr. 2.8.2), established pursuant to art. 14 of law 163/2016, adapting and expanding them to incorporate a further criterion of spatial disaggregation of reference data, at least at a regional level.

The following general, non-hierarchical criteria have therefore been adopted:

Parsimony: it is necessary to consider a set of indicators that give an account of the complexity implicit in the strategic choices of the NSDS and in the 17 objectives of the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, however, it is appropriate to consider a limited number of indicators trying to maintain the wealth of information, to guarantee coverage for all Goals and to consider the reciprocal links between them.

Feasibility: it is essential that the high-quality statistical data for the construction of the indicators can be updated or susceptible of being temporally aligned. This need must necessarily take into consideration the development activities of additional indicators by Sistan. This criterion is guaranteed by the inclusion of the indicators that will gradually become available within the Information Platform relating to the Istat-Sistan SDGs.

Timeliness, extension and frequency of the time series: the time series must be long and with frequency fit to the phenomena to be monitored. The selection must take into account both the current availability and the possibility of increasing its timeliness.

Sensitivity to public policies: considering the established purpose of monitoring public policies and in accordance with regulatory references, it is necessary to identify indicators sensitive to public policies, even at regional level, within a time-frame that considers the medium and long term to evaluate the sustainability in the 2015-2030 period.

Territorial dimension: considering the need to build a set of indicators that allows a "dialogue" between NSDS and regional strategies, the selected indicators must, as far as possible, be available at least for the regional territorial level, currently or in the next future. Further territorial disaggregation

²² Experts from Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Land and Sea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Economy and Finance participated in this technical working group.

(urban and not only) are necessary and to be considered in perspective, in order to guarantee the international UN-IAEG-SDGs principle of “No one left behind”.

According to the methodological approach identified, the choice of the subset of indicators must be made between those of the dedicated Istat-Sistan platform, specifically preferring:

- Indicators that refer to UN IAEG Tier I indicators, of which, therefore, the reference metadata at international level are agreed;
- National indicators possibly "identical" in the formulation of metadata that ensure comparability at international and even European level;
- Indicators derived from National Statistical System sources.

These criteria have to be used being aware of the information peculiarities linked to environmental and social phenomena.

A first experimental set of indicators has been chosen following the adopted criteria. Actually some regions are using the same criteria to choose their experimental set of indicators to monitor their provisional regional strategy.

The purpose of the current and future activities of Istat is to offer an enhanced statistical information framework for measuring sustainable development and enlarging the set of national SDGs measures available. At the same time, it is important to ensure the breakdowns useful in monitoring progress in view of the basic principle of ‘no one left behind’ and making the subject area and methodological investments to meet the global, national and regional information demand. As for the last point, the NUTS2 disaggregation is very useful and requested as a support for the possible Regional Strategies connected to the National Strategy.

2.5. Measurement of well-being

The Italian well-being indicator system

The Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat), together with the National Council for Economics and Labor (Cnel), launched in December 2010 an inter-institutional initiative aimed at developing a multi-dimensional approach to the measurement of "equitable and sustainable well-being" (BES - benessere equo e sostenibile), in line with the recommendations issued by the OECD and the Stiglitz Commission.

The approach adopted with the Bes initiative is characterized by a wide framework and by a participative process, involving civil society, the private sector and the academia in the definition of the framework and in the selection of the dashboard of indicators.

The framework has the ambition to measure not only the level of well-being, through the analysis of all relevant aspects of quality of life of the population, but also the degree of equal distribution among social groups, different areas of the Country and generations, and the sustainability for future generations. This approach increases the complexity of the measurement but allows a more accurate analysis of the evolution of well-being in Italy.

The choice to follow a participative approach, involving civil society and national experts in the definition of the Bes framework, came from the consideration that measuring well-being can be seen as a three steps process. The first step concerns the development of a shared definition of progress in Italian society, by identifying the most relevant dimensions of well-being. The second step relates to the selection of a set of high-quality statistical indicators that are representative of the different

domains. The third step consists in communicating the results of this process, informing citizens of indicator levels, trends and differences among different groups of population.

In order to identify the domains of well-being which are relevant in the Italian context, a joint “Steering Group on the Measurement of Progress in Italian Society” was set up. The Steering Group included entrepreneurs, representatives from professional associations, trade unions, environmental groups, Italian cultural heritage groups, women groups, consumer protection groups and the civil society network.

Apart from the inclusion of relevant stakeholders within the Steering Group, Italian citizens were able to express their priorities on the dimensions of well-being considered most relevant for individuals and society through a dedicated website, which offered two major consultation tools: a short questionnaire and a blog. Between October 2011 and February 2012, citizens were invited to respond online to a questionnaire to express their views on a list of dimensions of well-being proposed by the Steering Committee, giving the respondents the opportunity to report additional dimensions.

Through the blog, a more in-depth discussion was possible, opening a national debate among experts, practitioners, and anyone interested in the issue who could contribute to defining relevant dimensions to monitor progress and well-being in Italy.

A further consultation stream was represented by the inclusion of a specific question in the Multipurpose Survey, ‘Aspects of daily life’. In the 2011 edition, Istat tried to assess the importance attributed by citizens to different dimensions of well-being. Respondents were required to give a score, on a 0 to 10 scale, to a list of 15 dimensions of well-being. This survey, conducted on a sample of 45,000 people aged 14 years and over, representative of the population resident in Italy, allowed to gather views of different groups of population on important dimensions of well-being, representing a unique case in the international scenario.

Starting from the international experiences, but also using the results of the consultations, the Steering Group defined the framework for measurement of equitable and sustainable well-being in Italy, identifying 12 domains.

The 12 selected domains are divided into 2 typologies, 9 of them are defined as outcome domains and are those related to dimensions which have a direct impact on human and environmental well-being (Alkire S., 2002); the remaining 3 domains are defined as drivers of well-being, measuring functional elements to improve the well-being of the community and the surrounding environment.

The domains are:

- Outcome: health; education and training; work and life balance; economic well-being; social relationship; security; landscape and cultural heritage; environment; subjective well-being;
- Driver: politics and institutions; research and innovation; quality of services.

Once the domains were identified, a Scientific Committee was set up, involving more than 80 experts in the different domains of well-being, both within Istat and from the scientific community. The main output of this Committee was the definition of a set of indicators to measure each of the 12 dimensions of well-being.

The selection of the indicators took into account the following considerations:

- the preferable data sources were within Official Statistics;
- data with available time trends (starting from 2004) were used when available;
- data with available sub-national detail were preferably used;
- indicators were selected only when they had a clear meaning with respect to well-being;
- both objective and subjective measures were to be considered;
- the criteria of parsimony was taken into account;
- Indicators used in international initiatives have been generally preferred.

Through this process, 134 indicators were initially identified to represent the 12 domains of well-being. The set of indicators is then constantly revised in order to take into account new areas of interest and new data coming from the development of new data sources, and the last report was based on a list of 130 indicators (<https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/237012>).

The third step mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph consisted in the communication of the results. Main goal of this step is to make the Country more aware of its strengths and difficulties to overcome in order to improve the quality of life of citizens, placing this concept at the basis of public policies and individual choices. Proposed indicators are presented, analysed and commented yearly in a report on “Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in Italy” (seven reports published so far).

2.6. Data sources for subjective indicators

Sample surveys are the only data source used for subjective indicators in the Bes framework, mainly the system of Multipurpose Surveys; in particular, the annual survey on Aspects of daily life provides data to analyse perception and satisfaction of individuals on several aspects of their lives and all the 4 indicators included in the domain “Subjective well-being”. Subjective questions are included also in the Labour Force Survey, to be able to deepen the analysis of satisfaction considering different aspects of work: the indicators in Bes are “Share of employed persons who feel satisfied with their work” and “Share of employed persons who feel their work unsecure”. Not on an annual basis, a set of subjective questions is included in the EU-SILC survey to measure satisfaction with life as a whole and trust (see below).

The latter survey is an important source of information about subjective well-being, even if episodic. In fact, it allows international comparisons with data from the module included in the 2013 edition (on well-being)²³ and in 2018 (on material deprivation, well-being and housing difficulties).²⁴

The core variables in the 2018 survey, as agreed with Eurostat, are:

- Overall life satisfaction
- Perceived social exclusion
- Material help
- Non-material help
- Satisfaction with financial situation
- Satisfaction with personal relationships
- Satisfaction with time use (amount of leisure time)
- Satisfaction with job
- Trust in others
- Feeling lonely
- Being very nervous

²³ Commission Regulation (EU) N° 62/2012 of 24 January 2012

²⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) N° 2017/310 of 22 February 2017

- Feeling down in the dumps
- Feeling calm and peaceful
- Feeling downhearted or depressed
- Being happy

An additional variable was included in the Italian questionnaire, about meaningfulness in life.

Results of the 2018 module were transmitted to Eurostat for data publication and analyzed in the 2019 BES Report, where some light is shed about the determinants of individual well-being.²⁵

Micro data were disseminated following Istat's policy, so that they are available for further analysis: users in the National statistical system and internal users through the institutional system of data dissemination (Armida - <https://armida.istat.it/Menu>); researcher through the usual authorization process (<https://www.istat.it/it/dati-analisi-e-prodotti/microdati#MFR>).

2.7. Well-being data publication

Every year, starting from 2013, a Report on Equitable and sustainable well-being has been published, containing the analysis of the 12 domains of well-being, with a particular focus on equity. In fact, in the analysis a key element is the geographic distribution of phenomena, the analysis of gender and generational differences, and, since the 2019 Report, the systematic analysis of socio-economic differences, analysed through the proxy of the level of education attained.

Starting from the 2018 report a new section has been added to the report to explore more the interconnections between different domains, with special focus on the determinants of life satisfactions, on the inequalities and on the well-being of specific targets of population, in particular the youth.²⁶

2.8. Use of well-being data in public policy

2.8.1 The new budget law

The Law 163/2016 introduced several innovations in the State budget, among which the inclusion of well-being indicators in the process of definition of public economic policies.

In particular, indicators measuring equitable and sustainable well-being are to be considered in drafting the planning documents for economic policy of the Government (DEF- Documento di Economia e Finanza). Moreover, the expected effects of the proposed measures should be quantified through *ad hoc* econometric models for the next 3 years.

After the approval of the Budget Law, a report on the recent trends of those indicators is to be presented to the Parliament, including a revision of the effects of policy measures actually included in the Budget Law.

Therefore, in addition to economic measurements mainly related to production and to macro-economic parameters, dimensions related to quality of life are taken into account in two stages: when the Government presents the outline of the economic *manoeuvre* (in April), and when a first evaluation of the law passed by the Parliament can be performed (in February next year).

2.8.2 The selection of indicators

²⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database?node_code=ilc_pwb

²⁶ See <https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/the-measurement-of-well-being/bes-report>

The 130 measures on equitable and sustainable well-being in Italy (Bes) are designed as a wide set of indicators to inform the public opinion and decision makers about characteristics and evolution of a complex and varied phenomenon. The number of indicators to be considered and modeled in the DEF had necessarily be more limited. Hence, a strict process of selection was required, and it was entrusted to a high-level Committee including: the Minister of Economy and Finance; the Istat President; the Governor of the Bank of Italy; two recognized experts (professors Enrico Giovannini and Luigi Guiso).

The Committee agreed on 4 general criteria to assess Bes indicators and their appropriateness to be included in the final selection, inspiring also the subsequent process of selection of SDGs indicators (see par. III.x):

1. Sensitivity to public policies. Selected indicators should be sensitive to economic policies, possibly within the three-year period of the economic planning, but also the opportunity to include key variables related to long-term well-being, with slower evolution, should be considered.
2. Parsimony. It is important focus on a limited number of indicators to make the whole exercise feasible. A small number can also foster dissemination of results and facilitate the cultural transition from a public debate centered almost exclusively on GDP and other production-related indicators to a more complex picture of progress.
3. Practicability. This include the availability of updated indicators (including related data) and the appropriate models for forecasting the impact of policy measures on well-being.
4. Timeliness, extension and frequency of time series. Up-to-date and relatively long time series improve the ability to use indicators both to describe context evolution and to evaluate public policies. Timely data could also be the result of ad hoc estimates to be carried out with sound and documented methodologies.
5. Transparency and accountability. The chosen indicators have to be interpretable easily and without ambiguity. Preference should be given to indicators that are more sensitive to policies in the Central Government responsibility.

A final general consideration concerns subjective indicators, such as the overall satisfaction for life, that were not included in the final selection. While this kind of indicators are very important as they can reflect how policies influence individuals' quality of life in a holistic way, a wide range of determinants affects them and, eventually, it could be unrealistic to disentangle the effects of a single policy.²⁷

The result of the Committee's work is a selection of 12 indicators out of the 130 included in the Bes framework:

1. Mean adjusted income (per capita)
2. Income inequality (quintile ratio)
3. Absolute poverty (incidence);
4. Life expectancy in good health at birth (years)
5. Overweight and obesity (rate)
6. Early school leavers (rate)
7. Non-participation in employment (rate)
8. Employment rate of women aged 25-49 with preschool children vs women without children
9. Victims of predatory crime (rate)

²⁷ Relazione finale del Comitato per gli indicatori di benessere equo e sostenibile, 2017

10. Mean length of civil justice trials (days)
11. CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions (tons x inhab.)
12. Illegal Building (ratio)

These indicators not only meet the selection criteria, but also appear consistent with international literature, starting with the Sen-Stiglitz-Fitoussi Commission Report. The final basket of indicators, in fact, is such as to capture, on the one hand, a measurement of current well-being, its distribution and its degree of sustainability; on the other hand, a representation of both the monetary (indicators 1 to 3) and non-monetary dimensions of well-being (4 to 12).

The Committee's report was completed and transmitted to the Parliament by the Minister of Economy and Financial Affairs, which unanimously approved it. The list of indicators was published in the Official Journal November 2017.²⁸

2.8.3 The first forecasting exercise

The Committee was still working when the 2017 DEF was under preparation. Hence, a first provisional exercise about the inclusion of Bes indicators in the process of economic policymaking was carried out to test feasibility and communication modalities.

On a provisional basis, only four indicators were considered:

1. Mean adjusted income
2. Income inequality (quintile ratio)
3. Non-participation in employment
4. CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions

Istat provided ad-hoc estimates for indicators 2 and 4, in order to update the observed values to 2016 and to allow experts from the Ministry of Economy to run the forecasting models.

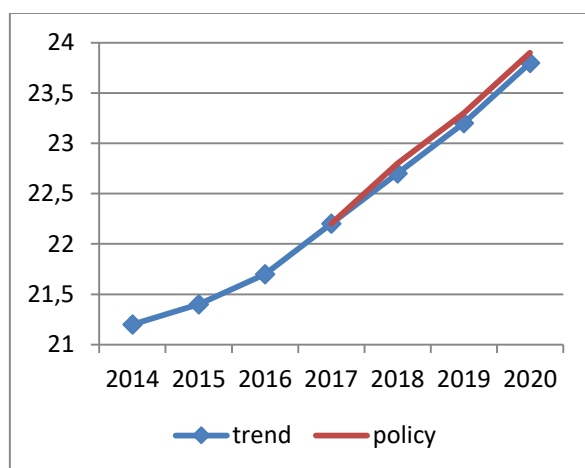
As requested by the law, two scenarios were provided and commented for the time span of the DEF (2017-2020): a trend scenario, with projections based on current policies and past trends, and the policy scenario, based on economic measures outlined in the DEF (fig. 30).

With the exception of the indicator on CO₂, the forecasts carried out by the Ministry for Economy and Finance are optimistic and imply a general improvement of well-being in the trend scenario, sharper in the policy one.

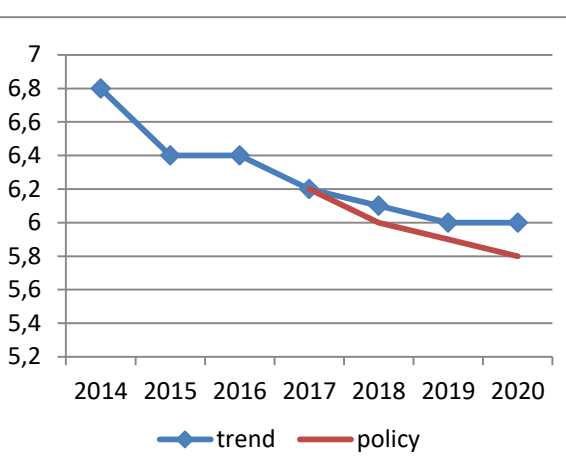
²⁸ <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2017/11/15/17A07695/sg>

Fig. 30: Results of the 2017 exercise for Bes in DEF

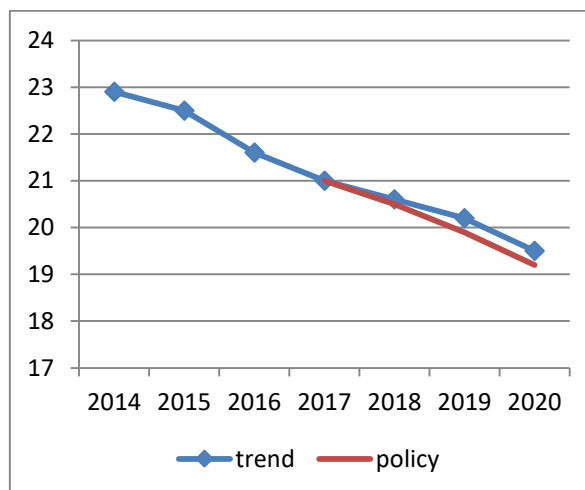
Mean adjusted income (1,000 euros per capita)



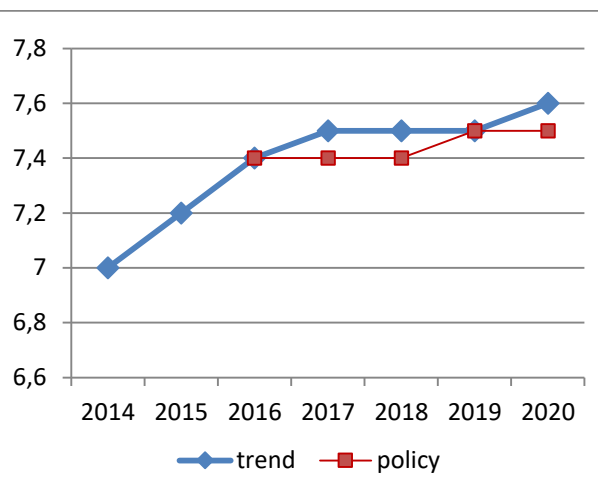
Income inequality index (interquintile ratio)



Non-participation in employment (%)



CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions (tons x inhab.)



2.8.4 Next steps

The first attempt to consider explicitly well-being in the process of policy making in Italy looks very promising and collected generally positive reactions from the public and from experts. Even though a large consensus was expressed about the whole operation and, in particular, about the selection of relevant domains and indicators, some criticisms and proposals for further development were highlighted.

First of all, some observers noted that some indicators should be added, as the substantial reduction in their number risks to overlook important aspects, such as subjective well-being. Some concern were raised also about the task to carry out forecasts being assigned to the MEF, fearing a possible conflict of interest.

The Committee report suggested the opportunity to revise periodically the list of selected indicators, to adapt it to a changing environment and to take into account improvements in availability of statistical information. Finally, some proposals were made by the Parliament, namely: to consider territorial differences in a comprehensive way, to measure regularly and accurately land consumption, to introduce an indicator on corruption, to link this exercise to the gender budgeting initiative.

The exercise was replicated in the following years. The MEF included the complete set of indicators in both documents, the DEF and the Report to the Parliament, giving more and more attention to the

analysis of past trends and to the links between specific measures and well-being indicators. In the 2019 Report to the Parliament, policy measures in the Budget law in force were explicitly related to well-being domains. Hence, the introduction of Basic income, the allotment of more resources to Public employment, the VAT clauses were presented as having a positive impact on economic well-being for households and individuals. Similarly, incentives for the purchase of electric vehicles, tax deductions for recharging infrastructures and for energy efficiency were expected to improve indicators related to Environment.²⁹

In the DEF, the Government line of action for the Budget Law under preparation was linked to improvements in specific areas of well-being. For example, the Government intention to strengthen measures to improve public safety would lead to a better control of predatory crimes; the commitment to continue efforts to tackle early school leaving should have a positive impact in decreasing dropouts from education and training.³⁰

Some issues are still open, mainly the number of forecasted indicators that is still four as in the 2017 exercise. This is mainly due to difficulties encountered in developing the appropriate econometric models and a shortage of literature in the specific field.

From the point of view of the National statistical system, and Istat in particular, the efforts have been focused in setting up the process to provide timely updates of the indicators. In the next future, further work should be devoted to ensure high quality data with all the required disaggregation. In addition to that, models used for nowcasts and estimations could be refined and ameliorated taking into account previous results.

3. National insights on initiatives carried out in Hungary and Italy

This chapter presents two national case studies, with the aim to consider how the topic of sustainability and well-being is being addressed in Hungary and Italy. As highlighted in the Introduction, the two countries are quite diverse in terms of institutional setting and, in recent years, the former oriented its policy action mainly on sustainability, while the latter launched interesting initiatives aimed at including the measurement of well-being in the policy making process, that had an impact also on regional and local governments. Hence, they are two valuable examples of different approaches to the topic of well-being and sustainability. The first one presents the set of institutional bodies responsible for different aspects of sustainability enforcement in Hungary, and some initiatives implementing the related principles. The second part reports on the efforts to localize well-being and sustainability in Italy, presenting as case studies for two Regions, an Autonomous Province and a Municipality metropolitan City, that have included these concepts and measurements in their programming process.

3.1. Hungary

3.1.1. The institutions/bodies of sustainability in Hungary

A multifaceted institutional network has evolved in Hungary in recent years to promote sustainability.

The associated tasks are distributed among the different actors with diverse responsibilities. Institutions must give warning if Hungary heading towards unsustainability, give advice on sustainable

²⁹ http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/Relazione_BES_25_02_2019.pdf

³⁰

http://www.dt.tesoro.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2019/Allegato_-_BES.pdf

social and policy solutions, provide data on the state of sustainability and protect the constitutional limits of sustainability, even through the annulment of laws and regulations, if required.

The network includes government authorities (ministries), other governmental institutions (e.g. statistical office), independent institutions (e.g. ombudsman for the future generations, fiscal council), bodies of the Parliament and non-governmental organisations as well (see Fig. 31).

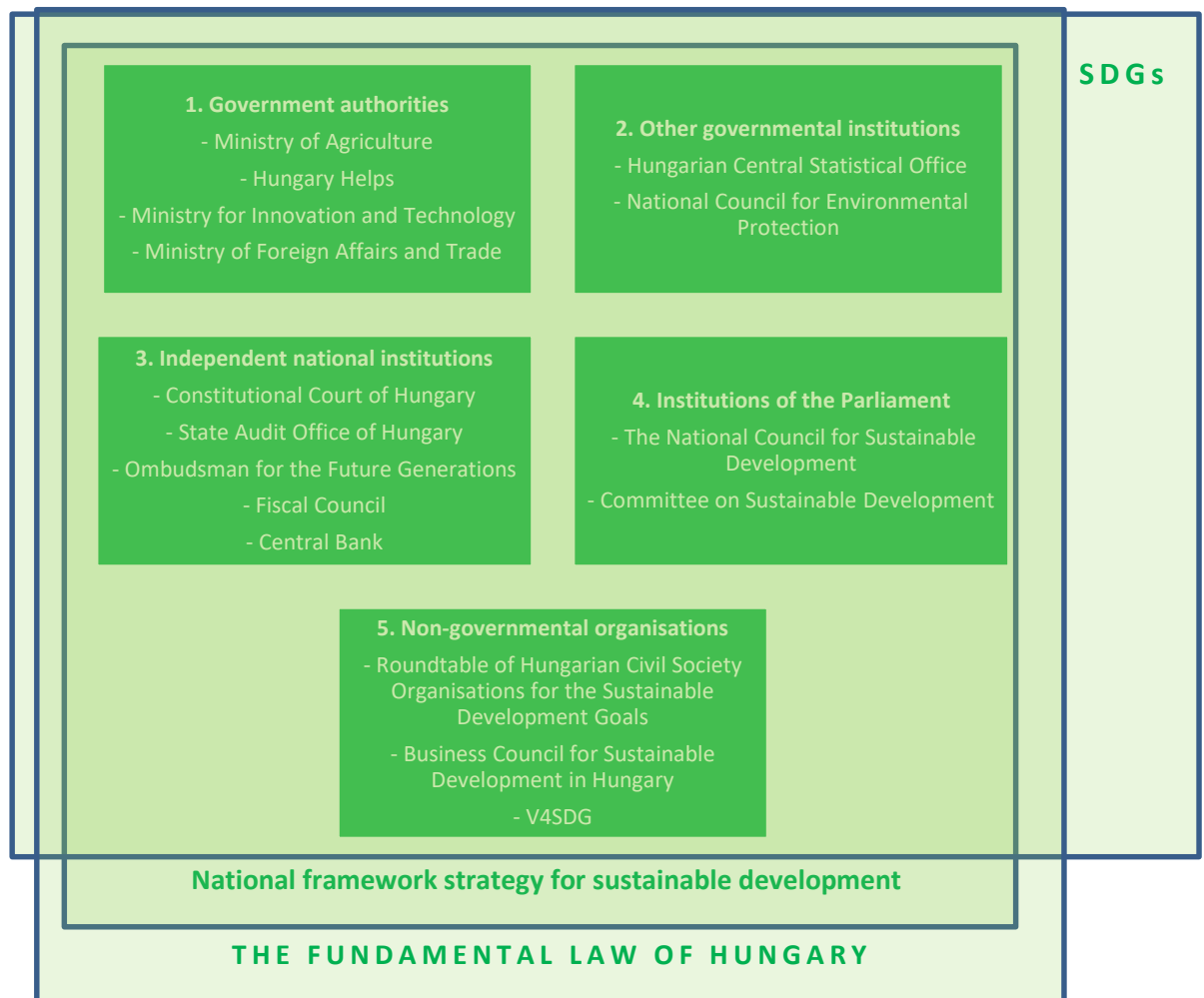
The national strategy adopted by the parliament gives the policy framework for the institutions, the implementation of the strategy is the responsibility of the different actors. The strategy is in line with and derived from the Fundamental Law of Hungary, which put emphasis on rights of future generations and on protection of different national resources. Two type of bodies can be distinguished:

1. Institutions with sustainable development policy responsibilities. They have role in different policy stages as a consequence of work allocation in public administration, but generally they are not specially established for sustainability policy purposes (e.g. ministries, the statistical institute).
2. Institutions with specific mandate for sustainable development policy (e.g. the National Council for Sustainable Development).

The latter ones are described in detail.

The Agenda 2030 has also effect on the Hungarian sustainable development policy. The governmental actors have been playing an active role in elaboration of goals and targets on international level since the early years, and Hungary is committed to promoting and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals on global and national level as well. However, the national strategy has greater importance on operative level (See I.1.1).

Fig. 31: The institutional framework of sustainability in Hungary



The Fundamental Law

The new Fundamental Law of Hungary came into force in 2012. It contains clear articulation of the principles of the rights of future generations, supports the preservation and protection of the material, intellectual, and natural resources and advocates the mainstreaming of the concept of sustainability into public policies.

“We commit to promoting and safeguarding our heritage, our unique language, Hungarian culture, the languages and cultures of nationalities living in Hungary, along with all man-made and natural assets of the Carpathian Basin. We bear responsibility for our descendants; therefore, we shall protect the living conditions of future generations by making prudent use of our material, intellectual and natural resources. All natural resources, especially agricultural land, forests and drinking water supplies, biodiversity – in particular native plant and animal species – and cultural assets shall form part of the nation’s common heritage, and the State and every person shall be obliged to protect, sustain and preserve them for future generations.” The Fundamental Law also includes the promotion of GMO-free agriculture.

National framework strategy for sustainable development

The national framework strategy was adopted in 2013 and it sets out objectives from 2014 to 2024.

The approach, the objectives of the strategy and the link with SDGs are described in chapter I.

3.1.1.1 Government authorities

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for farming industry, agriculture related rural development, food processing, sustainable fish and wildlife management, forest management, land matters, land registration, cartography, environmental protection and nature conservation as well as to oversee the entire food supply chain and to achieve and maintain food security.

A co-chairman of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) is the minister of agriculture delegated by the government represented by the state secretary for environment. The ministry of agriculture has been managing environmental protection and nature conservation since 2010 and the State Secretariat for Environment currently has two main organisational units: the Deputy State Secretariat for Nature Conservation and the Deputy State Secretariat for Environmental Protection.

The State Secretariat for Environment also works as the government coordinator of the tasks related to the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development (NFSSD).

It is required to provide a summary of the government actions to implement the NFSSD to the Parliament every two years through the NCSD. The Environmental Development and Strategy Directorate is mandated to perform specific tasks related to the NCSD and the NFSSD: as a functional task, it is expected to liaison with the NCSD; to coordinate the national and international responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture related to sustainable development in particular the tasks concerning the implementation, revision and renewal of the NFSSD. It is also responsible for the technical tasks connected to the EU's sustainable development strategy and the EU's Environment Action Programme. Furthermore, it coordinates the responsibilities related to the bodies of the UN's Environment Programme, the OECD's environment and sustainable development organisations and the UNECE's Committee on Environmental Policy and Environmental Performance Review Programme.

Hungary Helps

Hungary Helps is an independent government agency that works as a charitable non-profit. Their task is to ensure rapid and effective provision of assistance to victims of humanitarian crises and persecuted communities. The framework programme also supports the global implementation of the SDGs particularly the targets requiring the cooperation and unity of all the countries.

Ministry for Innovation and Technology

The State Secretariat for Sustainability is one of the nine state secretariats of the Ministry for Innovation and Technology being one of the key government bodies responsible for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Hungary.

The Deputy State Secretariat for Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programmes is responsible for managing the use of European Union funds in the 2014-2020 cycle available for major environmental investments (ground water, floods, drinking water, wastewater, waste management, nature conservation, renewable energy, energy efficiency, awareness).

A key priority for the Deputy State Secretariat for Sustainable Developments is to enable the transition to the circular economy by providing the necessary laws and regulations, developing strategies and supporting projects.

The organisation is involved in the planning of policy programmes to promote the use of renewable energy sources and to improve energy efficiency and conservation and is responsible for their implementation.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The UN Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is part of the central public administration. Its responsibilities include the national delivery of the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015.

The UN Directorate coordinates the government responsibilities related to the implementation of the SDGs in Hungary while the coordination of the delivery of the goals is overseen by the Deputy State Secretary for Migration Challenges of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The UN Directorate manages the work associated with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals while the competent ministries are required to deliver the goals. The implementation related to the foreign relation aspects of the UN's 2030 Agenda is the responsibility of the Directorate of International Development within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The UN Directorate also contributes to the fulfilment of the domestic sustainability goals. In harmony with the NFSSD's goals, it contributes to the international processes promoting sustainable development through its active involvement in foreign policy.

Hungary's first voluntary national review describing the progress made implementing the 2030 Agenda in Hungary was prepared and presented at the UN's 2018 High-Level Political Forum. The report was compiled by the UN Directorate in cooperation with the competent ministries.

3.1.1.2 Other governmental institutions

Hungarian Central Statistical Office

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) delivers data to the Parliament and public administration, social organisations, advocacy groups, local governments, public bodies, the scientific community, economic organisations, the general public and the media as well as to international organisations and foreign users.

Official data on Hungary's social and economic status and demographics are published by the HCSO.

The HCSO's sustainable development related activities have three main areas:

- the compilation of the publication The Indicators of Sustainable Development for Hungary and the determination of the indicator system, which supports the monitoring of the national framework strategy;
- collection of data related to the UN's SDGs, the development of domestic indicators and coordination of data collection.
- identification, strengthening and supporting the use of relations between sustainability and sectoral statistics.

The indicator system published by HCSO is the basis of the regular monitoring report on national sustainability strategy. It includes the key indicators of the monitoring and furthermore contains nearly other 100 indices in order to give a broader overview to the national status.

The HCSO started its domestic activity related to the SDG indicators in 2015. The main tasks are data collection and the development of domestic indicators. Through coordinating the SDG experts of the ministries and their background institutions, the HCSO is also involved in the implementation of the SDGs. Through its data supply activities, it is engaged in the international data transfer and supports the data transmission between the members of the Official Statistical Service and other official sources of data and the UN's specialised agencies.

National Council for Environmental Protection

The Council makes proposals to, advises and provides input to the Government regarding the analysis of assessment of draft legislation and other laws and regulations, national and regional concepts and economic regulators related environmental protection. It provides input on the draft version of plans and programmes with significant potential environmental impact and their environmental assessment and makes recommendations to the Government to improve the efficiency of environmental protection and nature conservation. The establishment, the roles and responsibilities and the operating rules of the National Council for Environmental Protection was provided by the act on the General Rules of Environmental Protection in 1995. Environmental social organisations, professional and economic interest groups, academics, university professors and leaders of research institutes are represented in the Council in equal portion.

Since its establishment, the Council has been part of the cooperation that is the network of environmental and sustainable development advisory councils from many EU member states (European Environmental & SD Advisory Councils [EEAC]).

3.1.1.3 Independent national institutions

Constitutional Court of Hungary

The principal body for the protection of the Fundamental Law is the Constitutional Court. It judges the violation of fundamental rights presented by the Ombudsman and, if necessary, can annul laws and decrees that are in contradiction with the principles of sustainable development.

State Audit Office of Hungary

The State Audit Office is an independent national organisation fundamentally mandated to oversee the execution of the central budget, the management of public finances, the use of public funds and the management of Hungary's national assets.

A cornerstone of natural-environmental sustainability is the long lasting, non-exhaustive use of natural habitats classified as the traditional components of a country's national assets (rivers, lakes, forests), protected areas (National Parks) and promotion of conditions allowing the renewal of the natural capital. The gradual depletion of the natural capital is also the loss of the national assets, the prevention is one of the State Audit Office's key responsibilities.

The State Audit Office should review the use of public (government and local) funds to check whether the various developments, demographic, education, health, social and other public sector spending promoted the welfare of future generations and the growth of national resources to a sufficient extent.

Ombudsman for the Future Generations

The Ombudsman for Future Generations acts as a deputy to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and is responsible for the protection of the constitutional right to a healthy environment, the right to the preservation of physical and mental health in connection with sustainable development, and the protection of the environmental and cultural heritage of the nation.

The Ombudsman examines and assesses the interest of the future generations and the condition of common natural and cultural heritage by individual complaints. The Ombudsman informs the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the institutions and the general public and draw attention for possible infringements.

Other role of this body to deliver its opinion on the governmental strategies, plans, draft legislations and assesses the implementation of the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development. The Ombudsman may advise the Commissioner to apply to the Constitutional Court or the Curia in case of any anomalies in legislation procedure, may propose new law or modification of a law. In recent years several resolutions were adopted for the protection of ground water, soil, waste management, the reorganisation of the environmental protection authority.

The Ombudsman also made recommendation for the identification of focus areas and the definition of governmental action plans regarding the Agenda 2030.

Fiscal Council

The Fiscal Council of Hungary is an independent institution supervising the preparation process of the central budget in Hungary. It was created under the Act on Cost-efficient State Management and Fiscal Responsibility adopted in 2008. Its role is to present the potential budgetary impacts of economic processes and parliamentary decisions based on its own analyses.

One of the Council's critical and extremely responsible tasks is to comment on the draft (and the amendment) of the Act on the Central Budget and to grant its preliminary consent to the closing vote on the act if it finds that the provision regarding public debt in the Fundamental Law may be met. Every six months, the Fiscal Council comments on the execution of the Act on the Central Budget and changes in public debt. Additionally, it is authorised to comment on any issues concerning the planning and execution of the central budget, the use of public funds and the state of public finances.

The Hungarian National Bank

The Hungarian National Bank (MNB) is Hungary's central bank, which is responsible for the country's monetary policy, the stability and monitoring of the system of financial intermediaries and supports the Government's economic policy including sustainable development and convergence with all the means at its disposal.

The MNB's core activity supports the achievement of the objectives of the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development both directly and indirectly. The reform of the monetary policy started in 2013 resulted in a more active, innovative central bank able to effectively respond to the structural challenges of the global crisis which began in 2008, that, apart from ensuring price and financial stability, constantly and sustainably contributes to economic growth and Hungary's successful convergence. The MNB is also active in educating the public and improving the financial awareness and economic competence of the community, which is also one of the objectives defined by the Framework Strategy.

3.1.1.4 Institutions of the Parliament

The legislative power gives special role for the Parliament. The body has to consider the aspects of sustainability in its legislative activities to protect national resources and the fundamental values. This is supported by institutional solutions, a standing committee and an advisory-interest reconciliation body has been established for this purposes.

National Council for Sustainable Development

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) is the Parliament's independent advisory body focusing on the issues of sustainable development. It works to raise awareness about and promote sustainable development, participates in consultations related to draft bills and provides feedback on draft legislation concerning sustainability. The NCSD publishes the monitoring report every two years to inform the public and the Parliament on the implementation of the framework strategy including the SDGs. The composition of the NCSD is largely varied including representatives of political parties, the scientific community, economic interest groups, civil and religious organisations. It regularly organises round table discussions and conferences. The NCSD releases many publications and working papers to help the wider public and professional organisations inform about sustainability.

The agenda of the council's meetings regularly includes the discussion of widely relevant topics (e.g. draft acts, agreements) followed by the adoption of a statement. The council regularly discusses the policy strategies devised by the government during their preparation process.

Committee on Sustainable Development

The Committee on Sustainable Development is a standing committee of the Parliament, makes proposals, provides feedback, makes decisions in specific matters and is involved in the oversight of government work. The scope of the committee includes environmental protection, nature conservation, climate policy and environmental health. Additionally, other roles and responsibilities related to sustainable development such as protection against radioactive pollution, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, chemical safety, regional development, environmental safety and environmental aspects of transport are also assumed by the body. It works in close cooperation primarily with the National Council for Sustainable Development and it usually collaborates with the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and the National Council for Environmental Protection with respect to sustainability issues. The committee plays a key role in law-making. Its responsibilities related to oversight functions include hearings of the competent ministers.

3.1.1.5 Non-governmental organisations

Roundtable of Hungarian Civil Society Organisations for the Sustainable Development Goals

The Roundtable was founded in 2017 to support the implementation of SDGs with the instruments of the non-governmental organisations. The eleven Hungarian NGOs has set up the following goals:

- make the SDGs known to the public, recognise in the social dialogue,
- monitoring of the national implementation, making recommendations for government and social actors,
- assistance in a structured dialogue among governmental and non-governmental actors,
- cooperation and exchange of the information within the organisation.

The Round Table collects and share best practices from different sectors and develop recommendations.

The Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary

The Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary (BCSDH) is the national partner organisation of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

One key and ongoing programme of BCSDH is the Innovation for Sustainable Corporations – Action 2020 Hungary resulting in over 100 business solutions developed in 5 focus areas (climate protection, sustainable lifestyle, employment, water and food) and the Hungarian Circular Economy Platform founded in 2018.

V4SDG

The V4SDG – Visegrad for Sustainability is a youth-led initiative actively promoting sustainable development in the countries of the Visegrad Four: Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.

In Hungary, the organisation works partly to raise awareness and organises educational sessions, workshops and debates, participates and presents in forums aiming to clearly define sustainability and to inform the audience.

At the V4 level, the V4SDG hold conferences in all four capital cities to identify the most relevant sustainability issues of the region, connect the different sectors and actors and develop potential solutions with the participants.

3.1.2. Mechanism of the policy implementation and role of statistical data

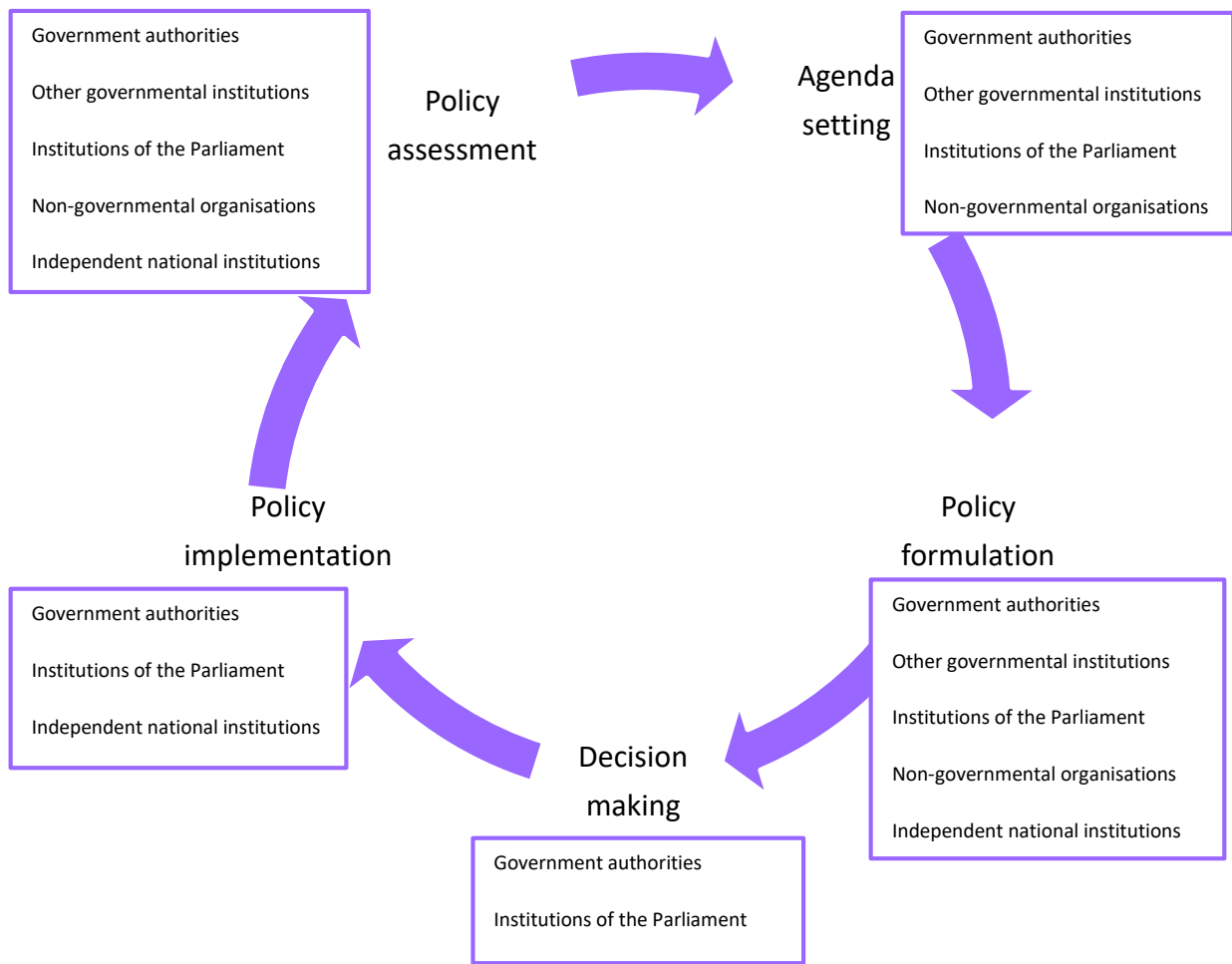
As described in the previous paragraph, a complex institutional system has been established for sustainable policy in Hungary in the past years. The different kind of actors have various role in this structure. In this paragraph, we try to give some insight into the interaction between the bodies with special attention to the role of statistical data and statistical institute.

3.1.2.1 The role of the different actors in the policy cycle

The role of the institutional bodies will be shown by the help of the policy cycle model. “The policy cycle is a well-known concept that helps visualise the different stages of the policy making. It describes a process that starts with the identification of a problem leading to the development of a policy measure, which is then monitored to gauge its success. That assessment might identify unresolved problems, which opens a new round of the cycle.”³¹ Actors appears at different stages on the cycle, however the categorization is non-exclusive. Our aim was to show the main characteristics of the operational structure of the bodies.

³¹ Eurostat (2017:)Towards a harmonised methodology for statistical indicators, Part 3 — Relevance of indicators for policy making, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/8071770/KS-GQ-17-007-EN-N.pdf/7d34c904-2d07-4e71-bd6f-8fe9ee373b60>

Fig. 32: The Sustainable development policy cycle in Hungary



Ministries have special role, as their responsibilities covers all stages of the cycle. They are responsible for identifying the relevant sectorial policy matters. Furthermore, some Hungarian ministries have horizontal role to manage sustainable development policy, like the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry for Innovation and Technology and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. At the stage of policy formulation government authorities have to find the political option to reach the objectives. Then on the decision making level, their duty is to find the best option. The ministries also have key role in implementation and assessment.

Hungary Helps, as an agency with the specialised purpose of assistance to victims of humanitarian crises and persecuted communities has clear implementing duties, appears only on one stage.

The other governmental actors (statistical office and the council of environmental protection) have also broad role and tasks in the cycle. The council providing input on laws and regulations, providing input on plans and programmes, making recommendations on the development of environmental protection and nature conservation. Therefore it participates in the agenda setting, the policy formulation and assessment. The statistical office delivers data to all stakeholders (e.g. the Parliament, social organisations, the scientific community, the general public). The statistical data on sustainability domain has crucial role in agenda setting, policy formulation and in assessment, partly in implementation, while in the decision making has moderate role.

The independent national institutes have role primarily in the policy implementation and assessment. The Constitutional Court is protecting the values of fundamental law and can annul laws that are in contradiction with the principles of sustainable development. Similarly, the Ombudsman examines and assesses the interest of the future generations and the condition of common natural and cultural heritage by individual complaints. The Ombudsman informs the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the institutions and the general public and draw attention for possible infringements. Other role of this body to deliver its opinion on the governmental strategies, plans, draft legislations and assesses the implementation of the national strategy. Therefore the body is appears also in the policy formulation. The State Audit Office oversee the execution of the central budget, the management of public finances, the use of public funds and the management of Hungary's national assets. The Office should review the use of public funds to check whether the various developments, demographic, education, health, social and other public sector spending promoted the welfare of future generations and the growth of the national resources to a sufficient extent. The Fiscal Council and the Central Bank have also implementing responsibilities. Former one is comment the draft, then supervising the execution of the central budget. The latter one is contributes to the national strategy through ensuring price and financial stability. The Central Bank is also active in educating the public and improving the financial awareness and economic competence of the community, which is also one of the objectives defined by the framework strategy.

The institutions of the parliament similar actors to the government authorities, their activities have effects on the whole policy cycle. The committee on Sustainable Development makes proposals, provides feedback, makes decisions in specific matters and is involved in the oversight of government work. The committee plays role in law-making as well. The Council works to raise awareness about and promote sustainable development, participates in consultations related to draft bills and provides feedback on draft legislation concerning sustainability. The Council publishes the monitoring report every two years to inform the public and the Parliament on the implementation of the framework strategy including the SDGs. This also taking account of specific government measures which help to achieve the goals of the strategy.

The non-governmental organisations have effects on agenda setting and policy formulation. They make the relevance of the issue known to the public, make recommendations to the authorities and the public as well. The organisations also monitor and assess the implementation of the policy. By sharing best practices, educating, raising awareness and implementing own projects (e.g. the business solution programme of the BCSDH), they also contributing to the policy implementation.

3.1.2.2 Statistical data in the policy cycle

In practice, the statistical data is used in various way in the national sustainable development policy-making process. HCSO provides data on general social and economic issues regularly for the ministries responsible for the sectoral policies. The Prime Minister's Office prepares a monthly report on social and economic situation of Hungary based on HCSO monthly data transmission. In addition, the cooperation with ministries which are involved directly in sustainability policy (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture) is much closer. HCSO coordinating the SDG experts of the ministries and their background institutions. The network was established to create an opportunity for regular meetings and information exchange. The existing data gaps and lacking data was mapped and has been detecting the potential data owners and creating a basic indicator list, which was sent to the ministries to provide data in connection with the indicators not gathered by the statistical office. HCSO takes part in the international data transfer system by providing SDG data, and as a consultant in the case of data transfer between data providers other than national statistical offices and UN specialized agencies and

is also involved in verifying and qualifying data received from the UN agencies. As demonstrated, activities are connected mainly to agenda setting and policy formulation but partly also to the implementation phase.

Statistical data has an essential role in assessment. The publication of “Indicators of Sustainable Development for Hungary” contains the key indicators of the national framework strategy and other indicators (nearly one hundred) which supports the monitoring of the policy. These indicators are also the basis of the monitoring report, prepared by the National Council for Sustainable Development. HCSO do not only provide basic data to the report but also validates the statements on the economic and social trends. Moreover, the statistical office takes part in the revision of the key indicators in 2020.

3.1.3. Policy making on regional level

Principally, the sectoral and horizontal policy formulation takes places on national level in Hungary. The regional governance has smaller relevance recently. Nevertheless territorial inequalities are significant, and some patterns are clearly identified, for example the ‘West-East’, the ‘capital city-countryside’, ‘urban-rural’ differences. Thus, it is important to investigate the regional relevance of sustainability and well-being policy.

This paragraph presents some regional initiatives and examines the regional aspect of the national sustainable development strategy.

As recalled in chapter I, sustainable development and well-being policies In Hungary apply at the national level; but as in most countries there are territorial differences both in level and trend that can justified to pursue a sustainable development or well-being policy at the sub-national level.

3.1.3.1 Regional initiatives

In Hungary there is no unified sustainability or well-being strategy at regional level, but rather separate sectorial/thematic initiatives. It is up to the sector or the theme to determine whether the initiative is linked to SDG or well-being.

It is important to emphasize that there are two different approaches to SDG in regional level. SDG 10. (Reduced inequalities) and 11. (Sustainable cities and communities) deal with regional issues, but all SDGs could have a regional dimension.

In addition, another important fact is that national and local administration is dominant in Hungary. Due to its historical heritage and the structure of the country, the regionalism is not typical of Hungary.

The following are some of these regional initiatives to help us understand the current situation. We will then review the possible next steps.

Hungarian National Social Convergence Strategy

The aim of the initiative is to help the permanently needy, children from poor families and Romany and it can be framed in the Agenda 2030 Goal 1 and 4 (Eradicate extreme poverty everywhere by 2030; directly this applies to people living on less than \$ 1.25 per day. Achieve, by 2030, all girls and boys execute in free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes in these families.

Within the framework of this project 300 settlements were selected based on specific criteria. Programs will be launched in all 300 municipalities within 10 years. It begins in the first year in 31 settlements and is extended by 30-32 each year. A new part of the strategy is that programs are compiled to the real needs of the municipalities.

National Development and Territorial Development Concept

Starting out from the social, economic and sectoral and territorial development needs of the country, the National Development and Territorial Development Concept (NDTDC) defines a long-term vision, and development policy objectives and principles. On the basis of the above, it highlights the national and policy centres of gravity of the development period of 2014-2020.

The vision and target system of the Concept cover the period until 2030. Besides, the Concept sets development policy priorities for the programming period of 2014-2020. The latter matches the Europe 2020 Strategy of the European Union and the related programme funding period of 2014-2020.

In order to realise the national vision, the National Development and Territorial Development Concept defines four long-term, comprehensive development goals to be achieved by 2030, as well as 13 lower-level, specific goals (seven policy-related and six territorial) that serve the achievement of the four high-level objectives. The specific goals concern sectoral and territorial topics of national significance.

Pursuant to the NDTDC's long-term and overall planning approach, the goals address the whole of society and the economy as well as all industries and territorial / local players, including environmental aspects, i.e. the relationship between society and the economy with the environment; and the goals also outline the focal points on which specific mid-term development tasks can be built. The set of goals focuses on the areas where a turnaround is required and on the potential breakout points, as follows:

1. Economic development that creates value and provides employment
2. Demographic turnaround; a sound and renewing society
3. Sustainable usage of natural resources; preservation of our values; and protection of our environment
4. Sustainable spatial structure based on territorial potential

In order to realise the overall objectives, the NDTDC stipulates 13 specific goals; seven of these are policy-related and six are territorially related. The specific goals are related to sectoral and territorial topics of national significance. Pursuant to the NDTDC's long-term and overall planning approach, the goals address the whole of society and the economy as well as all industries and territorial / local players, and they also outline the focal points on which specific mid-term development tasks can be built. The specific goals focus on the areas where a turnaround is required and on the potential breakout points, as follows:

- Specific goals related to policies:

1. Competitive, innovative economy
2. A healing Hungary; sound society; health and sport economy
3. Viable rural territories; sound food production and supply
4. Creative, knowledge-based society, marketable skills, R&D&I
5. A value-conscious, self-reliant society that exhibits solidarity
6. A good state provides services and safety
7. Preserving strategic resources and utilising them in a sustainable manner; protection of the environment.

- Specific territorial goals:

1. Strengthening the country's macro-regional role
2. A city network that creates a multi-centred spatial structure
3. Increasing the capacity of rural areas to support the population living there
4. Development of territories with outstanding landscape values
5. Decreasing territorial differences; territorial integration and economic stimulus
6. Connected spaces: ensuring accessibility and mobility

Urban development concepts and Integrated Urban development strategies are linked to the national concept.

Some important data that may be useful in territorial planning are only available at national level, but spatial details would be important. Phases 2., 3., and 4. of the MAKSWELL project deal with methodological issues to improve the availability of regional data.

As a result of the second workpackage, new types of data sources and data collection methods are proposed. The main theme of the third workpackage is small area estimation methods. The fourth deals with multivariate methods that are able to explore the well-being and SDG domain. Using these methods can increase the number of available regional indicators.

3.1.4. The regional policy recommendations of the framework strategy and critical remarks

The analysis presented in chapter I highlighted that Hungary is made up of regions of different social, economic and environmental characteristics. Despite the fact that on long term the income and employment inequalities have declined, the selected indicators (including some of the key indicators of the sustainable development strategy) showed that significant differences could be observed among territories.

As described and detailed before, well-being initiatives still have not reached the policy level in Hungary. As a result, only the sustainable development policy's regional aspect could be analysed.

The national framework strategy call attention to territorial inequalities. It does not identify concrete difficulties or name main intervention areas by a detailed assessment, although it gives some recommendations.

As it states, sustainability has not only a national scope, but its requirements must be fulfilled on the regional level as well. It is important to initiate the development of sustainability framework strategies on the county and district level.

The framework strategy suggests the following regional policy recommendations:

1. Regional policy planning should include the topic of regional sustainability, and enhance the integration of development, regional development and spatial planning.
2. Regulations and guidelines should be formulated in order to facilitate the preparation of regional sustainable development strategies, and of strategic environmental assessments in case of the regional and settlement plans.
3. An initial analysis should be prepared and its results used for the development of an action plan for the sustainable development of the settlement area of the Hungarian population in the Carpathian basin.

4. It is necessary to draw up the scope of the Framework Strategy regional programmes. This framework system should be incorporated into the regional policy planning.

5. Based on the objectives of the Framework Strategy – considering the growing population of the cities – the Government should develop a unified urban policy based on the principles of sustainability and on the concept of "Liveable, sustainable city".

Some critical remarks are given below, to show that how these recommendations are applied in policy making.

- The National Development and Territorial Development Concept (adopted in 2014) take into account several sectoral and horizontal national strategies. Among others (i.e. Energy Strategy, Rural Strategy), the Sustainable Development is also part of its conceptual framework as a horizontal principle.

In its own statement this means resource-efficient development, developing energy- efficient technologies that are based on recycling and produce little waste; and increasing the usage of renewable energy sources in the country's industrial policy and strategy. Preserving and improving the condition of the environment; conscious environmental management; increasing emphasis on protecting our landscape and natural values; promoting territorial sustainability as well as a sustainable lifestyle and consumption by changing people's attitudes. (https://regionalispolitika.kormany.hu/download/b/c9/e0000/OFTK_vegleges_EN.pdf)

Hence, it is clear that the strategy put emphasis on resource management side of the sustainability, which basically fit together with the sustainability strategy. However, it defines the concept narrowly and focuses principally on environmental issues. Additionally, in the interpretation of the strategy, sustainability is treated as a policy instrument for other policy objects.

- After the adoption of the strategy in 2013, there is still no regulations and guidelines for the preparation of regional or local strategies. This is due to a series of factors, inter alia regions has principally administrative role without real space-organising power. The counties have long tradition, however the governance is partial on this level with weak own resources and control capacity.

On local level some positive example could be seen. Sustainability aspects appears in settlement development strategies, although, in general, the environment issues are in focus. Debrecen (the second largest city in Hungary) has an integrated development strategy (<https://www.debrecen.hu/assets/media/file/hu/7308/strategia.pdf>), which analyse the conformity with the national sustainable development strategy. It examine some of the key indicators from the strategy, like the R&D spending (as % of GDP) and the old age dependency ratio. Unfortunately, the former one is available only for county level. This shows that more detailed data, would have been able to help a better agenda setting and policy formulation.

- Despite the fact that the national framework strategy has regional policy recommendations, in the biennial monitoring reports (https://www.nfft.hu/documents/127649/4101303/NFFS_2EHJ_final_2018_ENG.pdf/f0003219-0ea9-b979-d108-c20a0347a975?t=1580131184776) the regional approach has relatively small significance. It states that the reduction of the regional inequalities is a horizontal principle (as it is stated in the strategy itself), however the analysis is missing in territorial level. Most of the key indicators (see chapter I) is observed and evaluated only on national level in the monitoring report despite the fact that many of these has regional breakdown and more detailed statistical

availability. (For example R&D spending, Biologically inactive areas, Early school leavers.) If the political demand emerges, data will be available for regional analysis.

3.1.5. Well-Being initiatives

In chapter I, we introduced the Hungarian well-being indicator system, variables measuring subjective well-being, and the surveys from these data derived from, as well as the data published so far. Most of the variables of the Hungarian indicator system derive from the EU-SILC survey coordinated by the Eurostat or from other surveys, also coordinated by Eurostat. Thus, all the data are comparable at international level.

In this paragraph, firstly we introduce schematically the main questions that can be taken into account creating the well-being indicator system, and secondly, also the most relevant considerations for the applicability of the indicator system to public policy. As we are statisticians, we focus on the first task, and we are looking for the next possible steps, that we consider relevant in measuring the Hungarian indicator system.

In the application of an indicator system to public policy, the first step is to determine what we measure and how.

3.1.5.1 The most relevant questions of the well-being indicator system

In Hungary the well-being indicators system was created by the Hungarian Statistical Office in 2013 according to the international trends. Following the first analysis in 2013, in 2015 was published the paper presenting the theoretical and practical framework of the indicator system. After taking a look at the most important theoretical considerations that emerged during the process, we list some additional issues in connection of the realization.

There are different definitions and approaches for well-being, however it is common to look at well-being as a multidimensional phenomenon and measure it both with subjective and objective variables (Kelemen-Kincses 2015:223-224). The Hungarian indicator system defined the concept of well-being based on objective list theories as follows: "it means the complex and physical state of the individual, mutually influenced by himself, his environment and society, which includes the general satisfaction with one's own life, the participation in social life, the objective quality of life and its subjective perception. Thus well-being is a variable state in time." (Kelemen-Kincses 2015:224-225).

Researchers have to choose from two other approaches when developing well-being indicator systems. The horizontal well-being indicator systems consist of three major parts. The first is mental well-being, which includes the ability of the individual to deal with daily stress, develop positive attitudes and purposefully sustain activities. The second component is the physical well-being, which is including sleeping, exercising and health state. The third component concerns the positive and helpful networks. According to the vertical division approach, a distinction should be made between personal, social and national well-being. The first dimension measures the well-being of individuals with self-declaration and objective indicators. The second dimension measures the quality of life of a social group. The last is the aggregation of previous two dimensions (Kelemen-Kincses 2015:225). The Hungarian indicator system consists both the horizontal and the vertical approaches, as well includes subjective and objective indicators, and indicators by self-declaration and non-self-declaration (Kelemen-Kincses 2015). Special attention was also paid to ensuring that the indicator system is comparable at regional level (Kelemen-Kincses 2015).

The recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Committee published in 2009 are decisive for the development of multi-dimensional indicator systems describing well-being. The Committee was set up

to propose new statistical methods which are more suitable than the generally accepted GDP indicator for the more sensitive characterization of complex social processes.

In the case of a new, complex indicator system, question always arises as whether it can be replaced by a composite index, which like GDP can compress more information by one number and easily compare the results with those of other countries. During the construction of a composite index arises a number of pro and counter arguments, as illustrated by a table from a paper published by OECD in 2008.

Box 1. Pros and Cons of Composite Indicators	
Pros:	Cons:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can summarise complex, multi-dimensional realities with a view to supporting decision-makers. • Are easier to interpret than a battery of many separate indicators. • Can assess progress of countries over time. • Reduce the visible size of a set of indicators without dropping the underlying information base. • Thus make it possible to include more information within the existing size limit. • Place issues of country performance and progress at the centre of the policy arena. • Facilitate communication with general public (i.e. citizens, media, etc.) and promote accountability. • Help to construct/underpin narratives for lay and literate audiences. • Enable users to compare complex dimensions effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May send misleading policy messages if poorly constructed or misinterpreted. • May invite simplistic policy conclusions. • May be misused, e.g. to support a desired policy, if the construction process is not transparent and/or lacks sound statistical or conceptual principles. • The selection of indicators and weights could be the subject of political dispute. • May disguise serious failings in some dimensions and increase the difficulty of identifying proper remedial action, if the construction process is not transparent. • May lead to inappropriate policies if dimensions of performance that are difficult to measure are ignored.

Figure 33: table from OECD 2008:13-14

The dimensions of the Hungarian indicator system were formulated in accordance with Finnis (1980), the dimensions are: Work and leisure; Material living conditions; Education, knowledge, qualification; Health; Mental Health; The living environment and infrastructure; Social capital, social participation; Social renewal.

There are also other aspects to consider when designing a measurement. First, there are cultural and interpersonal differences in the use of measuring tools (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi 2009:150-150). Answering the subjective indicators is strongly influenced by the subjects asked so far, so the compilation of the order of the questionnaire always requires careful consideration (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi 2009:151). We cannot overlook the fact that everyone create differently the meaning of well-being, everyone has specific goals that make their lives meaningful. Finally, that everyone has different possibilities for achieving the coveted goal (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi 2009:151-152).

Thus, not just the tools of the measurement, but also the compilation of the questionnaire and the analysis requires constant evaluation. We cannot disregard the different answers of the individuals belonging to different social groups and living in different regions during the analysis.

Evaluation

The next step after the measurement instruments developing is the constant evaluation and development. It is important to pay attention to the deficiency of a given measuring instrument and its ability to provide reliable regional data that can be used simultaneously for international comparison (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi 2009:217). However, in the case of development the further question is how it change the whole indicator system (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi 2009:217). Thus, development is an endless task.

There are two types for evaluation and public policy applicability processes (Garnåsjordet et al 2012:323). The sequential process can be described as follows:

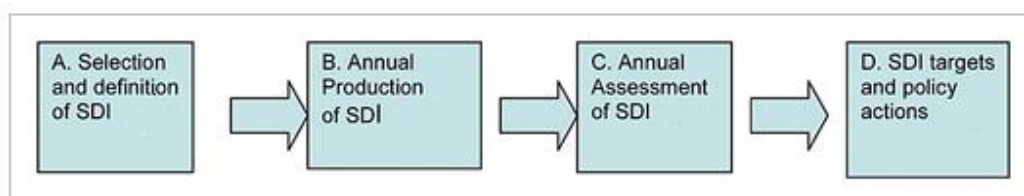


Figure 34: table from Garnåsjordet et al 2012

According to the sequential process the responsibility of decision-makers to define what is to be measured and to define public policy targets and strategies. The statistician task is to measuring and assessing. In some case the previous task is also the responsibility of decision-makers (Garnåsjordet et al 2012:323).

The continuous assessment is an important element of the process, which also has two kinds: single loop and double loop model. The double loop model can redefine concepts during the evaluation, going back to the initial steps, while the single-loop model only goes back to the final stages of the process based on feedback from experts (Garnåsjordet 2012:325-326).

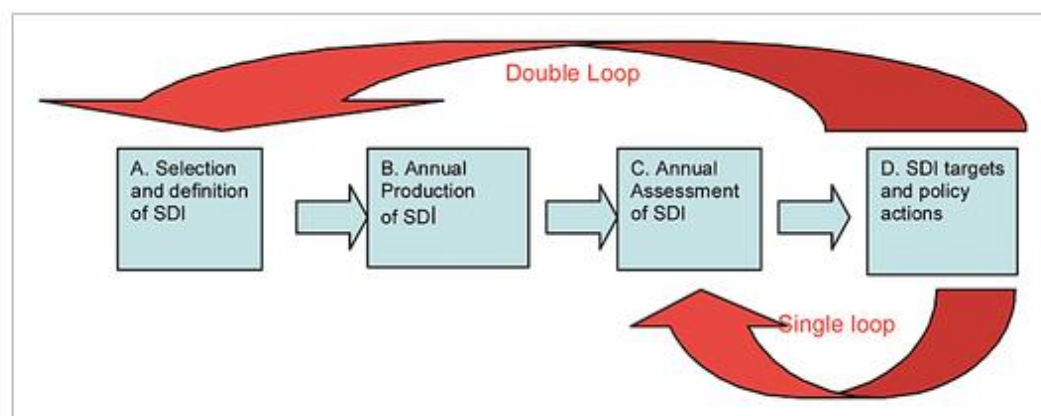


Figure 35: table from Garnåsjordet et al 2012

At a public policy intervention it is necessary at all stages to inform the public in which the statistical offices have to play an important role. From the decision-making side, narratives are important to clearly explain why a strategy is needed, how it can respond to important needs and why this strategy was chosen in the process (Garnåsjordet 2012:326-327).

In Hungary there is a close cooperation between the NSO (Hungarian Central Statistical Office) and Prime Minister's Office, we annually provide data on subjective well-being as well as other indicators.

There was also a requirement from the Prime Ministers' Office for the quarterly provision of subjective well-being variables. Beyond the cooperation, in the case of well-being indicator system the cooperation strategy proposed by the models presented above is not available so far.

3.1.5.2 Regional Data

It is especially important to consider regional level data in well-being, as different factors can affect people's well-being at local, national and global level. There are two theoretical approaches to converting national data to regional level: the traditional hierarchical network model and the actor-network theory. According to the first theoretical approach, country-level data are the aggregate average of all regional data. However, according to the actor-network theory, the local and national levels are interacting with each other and the complexity of the relationship cannot be reduced in the way presented in the previous theory. (Zsom 2015:274-275).

In the Hungarian well-being indicator system data are analyzed at national level - but as it mentioned above - it is also important to be representative and comparable at regional level.

In her 2015 study, Brigitta Zsom analyzed some of the dimensions of the well-being indicator system to see the relationship between national and regional data. For her analysis she used the first of the approaches presented above, paying particular attention to the most backward regions of the country. The results showed that the average values of these two regions are mostly close to the national average, however there are two interesting conclusions: one of the most backward region is one of the happiest region, and people are the most optimist here regarding the changing trend about their financial situation. (Zsom 2015:282-285).

Her study points out that the developed indicator system can also be used for analyzing data at regional level and that when interpreting the results, we must keep in mind the cultural and interpersonal differences in the measurement of the population of different regions.

3.2. Italy

3.2.1. From global to local for well-being and sustainability

Making sustainable development and well-being frameworks work for policy analysis does represent a relevant challenge for the scientific community as well as for policy makers at international, national, regional and local level. The territorial level for which indicators are available allows having a geographical breakdown that highlights points of strength and weakness of different areas and can support a more effective use of these indicators in the policy decision-making process.

Different policy measures have different targets, time-frames and impact on the social, economic and environmental well-being depending on the institutional level at which they are implemented. When measuring the progress of a country with respect to a well-being dimension, the geographical and institutional level at which it is measured play a fundamental role and may vary substantially depending on the political organization of the country in terms of level of decentralization of administrative and political power.

Not every indicator may be adequate to measure the progress and efforts made to reach standards of sustainable progress and well-being in any context. The phenomena considered or their dimensions are not always relevant in every context, also depending on the actual possibility to implement programs having an impact on a specific issue. Moreover, the peculiarities of the context - not only

from a geographical point of view – may play a fundamental role in determining times and methods to be applied in improving a specific aspect of well-being or sustainability.

The international community itself draws attention to the need to increase consideration of the local level and, consequently, to start a process of localizing SDGs and well-being indicators. Talking about localization of the indicators means, at the same time, understanding how the local level can contribute to the achievement of the objectives at the national level or even at the international one and secondly, in a bidirectional perspective, to understand how well-being and SDGs frameworks can provide a useful reference for local development.

Integrating the local dimension into the national and international ones to promote and measure the achievement of well-being and SDGs indicators implies the availability of good quality and detailed data in terms of soundness, representativeness, reliability and independence.

The relevance of sub-national data can be twofold:

- i) data that enrich the description of a territory, as emerged by the international and national-defined indicators, in order to better frame the analysis at local level with local-driven inputs and additional information (contextual information);
- ii) data contributing to the definition of new/extended indicators that are of particular relevance and significance at local level, due to the territorial peculiarities.

Italy has a governance system such as many responsibilities are decentralised at local level and there is a distribution of power among central, regional and local governments³². The country has been historically characterized by strong territorial specificities and marked differences. Thus, the analysis of well-being and SDGs indicators at local level can be especially relevant, as it allows highlighting issues that can be addressed by policy actions, particularly effective as measures and policies implemented at the local level are closer to citizens' needs.

The progress made by the development of indicators to measure the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals provides a good reference framework to measure and compare different contexts. As mentioned in chapter II, the SDGs report 2020 pays particular attention to expanding possible breakdowns of indicators by gender, citizenship, presence of limitations (disability) and territorial level. Concerning the territorial dimension, in particular, it is possible to provide regional breakdowns (NUTS2) for 187 statistical measures³³.

With regard to the well-being indicators, as reported in chapter II, most but not all the indicators from the Bes framework have a territorial breakdown at a regional level (NUTS2). Relevant data gaps are found in the Environment domain (e.g. CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions) and in the Economic well-being domain (Per capita net wealth, People living in financially vulnerable households, People living in absolute poverty). Integrated with the Bes national framework and with the aim to provide

³² The Country is organised in Regions (regioni), Provinces (province), Municipalities (comuni) and metropolitan cities (città metropolitane). There are fifteen Regions with ordinary status: Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Umbria, Marche, Lazio, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata and Calabria. Five Regions – Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-South Tyrol, and the Aosta Valley – have a special autonomous status (regioni autonome a statuto speciale), as they present relevant geographic and/or cultural specific features. The Trentino-South Tyrol Region comprises the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano. Regions have legislative and administrative competences. Currently, there are 107 Provinces, of which 14 are Metropolitan Cities (including the two Autonomous Provinces). Regarding the relationship between the national and subnational levels, the Constitution guarantees both local self-government and the subsidiarity principle.

³³ Istat SDGs report 2020 available at <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/242819>

more granular indicators at a territorial level, ISTAT started from 2011 and 2015 two pilot projects (*Provinces' Bes project* and *UrBes*) to deepen the measurement of the Bes framework at the local level with the cooperation of local institutions, founded also on the information potential of their administrative archives.

In 2018 Istat issued for the first time a system of Bes indicators at local level, referring to the 110 Italian provinces and metropolitan cities (NUTS 3). This represents the first result of the project "*Bes measures at local level*"³⁴, that was started to settle and regularly update a set of indicators that is at the same time useful to meet the statistical information needs at local level and consistent and integrated with the framework applied at national level.³⁵ The challenge is to make these projects becoming the key instrument for the functioning of territorial institutions in order to provide a shared framework of reference to the public debate on local policies and to promote social reporting and accountability by policy makers on the state of the cities and provinces.

Another relevant issue is the link between programming tools used in policy making at the sub-national level and the well-being and sustainability frameworks, both in terms of general concepts and as for indicators.

In the above mentioned project *Bes measures at local level*, Istat carried out a study to verify the utility and relevance of the Bes framework for local policies, in particular for Provinces and Metropolitan Cities. Figure 36 shows the connection between Bes domains and local policies. It is evaluated from an objective and subjective point of view: the first one is represented by the percentage of sub-items in the budget documents related to well-being domains, the second one is the assessment of the impact of local policies on Bes domains made by the local policy makers. It results that all the Bes domains find a correspondence in the budget document (horizontal axis), with different importance depending on the functions assigned to Italian Provinces and metropolitan Cities. Decision makers' evaluation is quite different from the objective one, especially in the domains in the orange circle where the discrepancy is more relevant³⁶.

³⁴ Data are available at <https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/the-measurement-of-well-being/bes-at-local-level>, the 2019 edition is available.

³⁵ <https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/the-measurement-of-well-being/bes-at-local-level>

³⁶ Cfr. Taralli S. et al. (2015)

Figure 36: An evaluation of links between policy and well-being domains

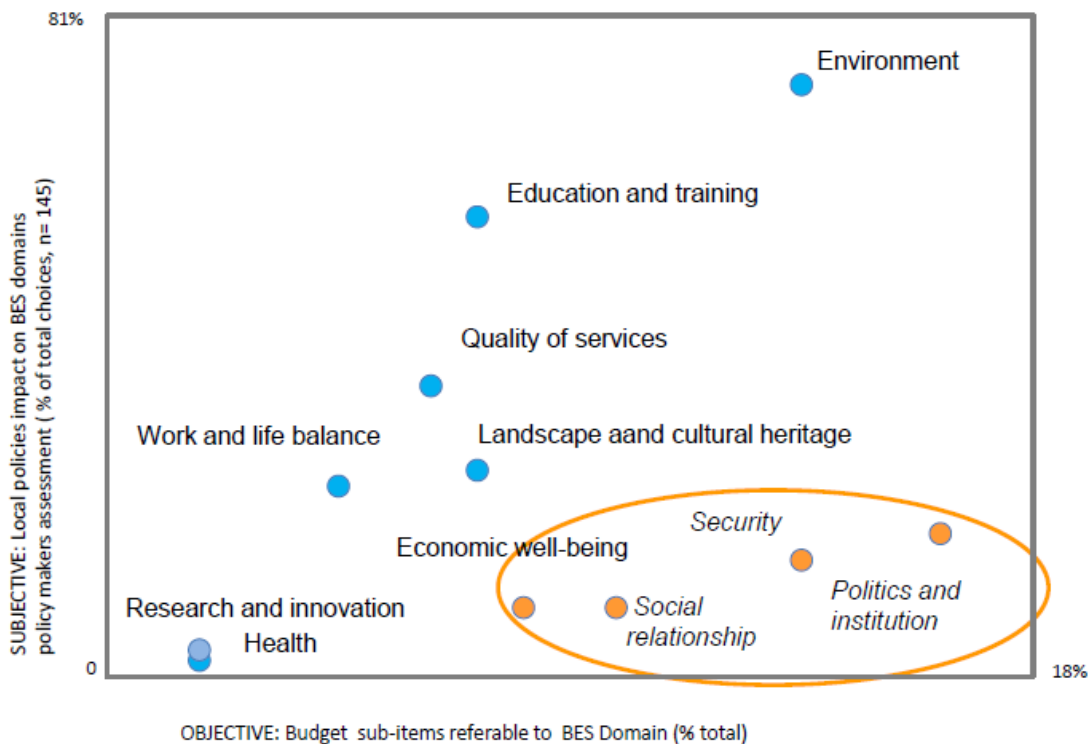
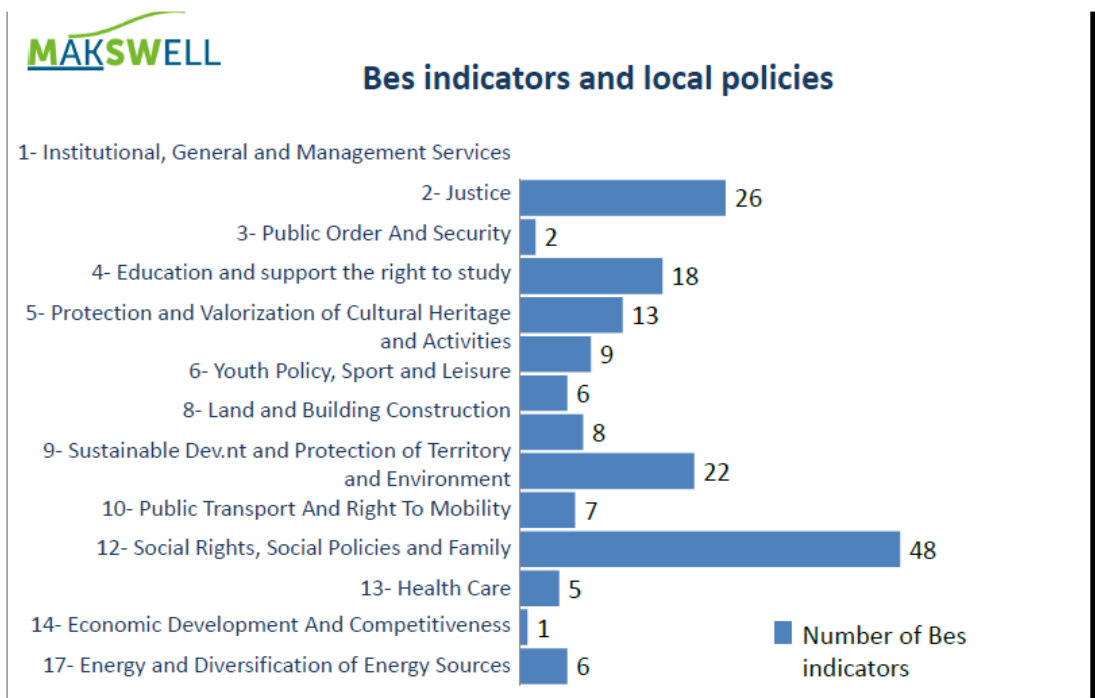


Figure 37: Bes indicators by categories of the local governments budget



Source: Fiorillo, F., et al (2017)

Figure 37 shows the results of another study aiming to categorize the BES indicators according to the public accounting classification. This allow to logically connect local needs and local policies resources, that is basic to support the decision-makers in a proper use of Bes indicators in strategic-planning and policy-monitoring. This classification, referring to a municipality, indicates for each policy areas of local

governments the availability of well-being indicators: the weakest areas are Economic development and Competitiveness, Public order and security, Health care.

In order to fill these gaps, territorial data are the main obstacle, and most of the previous research activities of MAKSWELL project have developed and explored new methodologies and data source to cope with this problem. Research has shown that the local differences play an important role when considering well-being and poverty. Some solutions have been explored and proposed in previous deliverables. Analysis focused on the use of non-traditional data sources, also to define new indicators (mobile phone data to measure poverty or the use of remote sensing data such as satellite images to improve regional detail or accuracy to monitor land use or ratio of urbanization³⁷), Big data (regional price estimates³⁸), model-based estimation methods (small area estimation for economic well-being indicators³⁹).

The following sections report some local Italian cases that can be seen as examples of the use of well-being and sustainability frameworks, also beyond the national indicators.

In the reported cases of Veneto and Puglia Regions the focus is mainly on legal frameworks and policies programming tools and how they integrate well-being and sustainability concepts, especially in terms of sustainable development (Agenda 2030 and SDGs), but also in terms of BES indicators. The case of the autonomous Province of Bolzano is mainly focused on the relevance of local data in order to integrate the existing Bes-Indicators and to build up a coherent process of localizing both well-being and SDGs Indicators in order to make sure, local data are collected and analyzed. The last case, about the Rome municipality, describes the ongoing project for the measurement of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital.

3.2.2. Four cases studies for different territorial levels

The Italian context, compared to the other countries of the European Union, can be considered a best practice for both the technical level and the territorial coverage of the current system of Bes and SDGs indicators, and for the growing consideration of the well-being and sustainability framework in the public policies programming tools, also at a regional level. A growing number of Italian Regions is introducing in their programming documents (DEFR - Regional Economic and Financial Document) references to the concepts of well-being and sustainable development, with a different level of detail and often referring to the Bes regional indicators developed by Istat. Within that context it is worth mentioning the Regions' Agreements with the Ministry of the Environment for the construction and implementation of the regional Strategies for sustainable development (see Annex 3). These Agreements played an important role in fostering the use within the DEFRs of an indicators system based on the well-being and sustainability concepts (Agenda 2030 and SDGs and also of well-being and Bes indicators). A description of how two Regions are taking into account these two concepts in their programming documents (DEFR) follows.

3.2.2.1 Veneto⁴⁰

The two agreements between the Veneto Region and the Mattm for the construction and implementation of the Regional Strategy for sustainable development ([the last one recently signed](#)) have been the occasion to strengthen the use of the Bes-SDGs paradigm within the programming cycle

³⁷ See the deliverable 2.1 on the Makswell website(www.makswell.eu) in the output section

³⁸ See the deliverable 2.2 on the Makswell website(www.makswell.eu) in the output section

³⁹ See the deliverable 3.1 on the Makswell website(www.makswell.eu) in the output section

⁴⁰ This section reports the results of an interview with the General Secretariat of Programming of the Veneto Region: Michele Pelloso (Director of Control System and inspection activities) and Carlo Gallo, P.O. (Control System Programming Coordination).

and the policy monitoring. The status of implementation and the main features of these agreements were the focus of the interview held by the researchers from MASKWELL team⁴¹. The aim was to give a clearer view on what are the structures involved in this activity, what indicators are used, how the data is collected, and how the region is planning to achieve the goals of the Regional Strategy for sustainable development. It was discussed *the positioning report*⁴² and the role of the various indicator in the [DEFER](#) (with particular reference to the connection between the set of indicators and the institution strategic lines in terms of Missions and Programs). The goal was to describe the impact of regional policies and the path that the region wants to follow to improve and consolidate the use of well-being and sustainability indicators.

First, the governance of this activity has as political referent the Regional Councilor of the Environment; the drafting, implementation and monitoring process of the RSDS (Regional Sustainable Development Strategy) is given to a Direction Cabin headed by the General Secretary of programming; the University of Padua provides the scientific support. The RSDS is connected with the Defr, the update note and the management goals, while from an operational point of view it uses the SFERe platform (Regional Financial Economic System), which performs a quarterly monitoring. For the goals set in the [RSDS](#), each structure has identified the ones connectable to the goals of the national strategy (Agenda 2030), associating to each of them one or more relevant regional indicators. A similar process is followed for the main Administration Plans and Programs, as in the case of the ESF ROP (Regional Operational Programme of the European Social Fund). The process involves a significant amount of resources, as now, in the regional offices, about 70 internal referents for the Strategy of sustainable development (one for each structure) have the task to identify and report the goals, consistent with the RSDS, to the directors.

In addition, in November and December 2019, provincial forums were organized, including associations and local authorities. More than 300 people participated that, divided in groups according to their specific expertise, tried to identify short and long-term goals in the field of circular economy, sustainable tourism, soil consumption and lifestyles. In order to confirm the involvement of the local community, it was implemented a web site ([VenetoSostenibile](#)) with about 1,000 weekly access, which gathers the good practices. It was implemented without additional costs for the Administration, using Google site.

In the positioning report of the Veneto Region (October 2019) are represented the regional indicators, concerning each of the 17 SDGs goals, using a time series from 2010 to 2017/2018 and comparing them with the rest of Italy. The indicators are also used to monitor the activity of the regional administration for each goal. The strategy should identify the scenarios of intervention, keeping in mind the proposals coming from the territory and the contributions of external subjects (local authorities, category association, and other associative structures), which will have to be valorized. The positioning report was discussed in the Regional Council by all the competent board commissions. In particular, Veneto turns out to be a region that for most of the SDGs indicators is in a better position compared to Italy, even though some critical issues remain, such as an excessive soil consumption, due to the diffused industrialization, with small and medium size firms spread all over the territory. The key for a sustainable development has to be a “different” economic development, respectful of the environment, to innovate the firms, promote the quality of work and encourage an increase of wealth and well-being. This concept of development, according to the regional strategy, can rely on the

⁴¹ The two regional case studies and the Annex 3-4-5 are the results of the research work made by the partner MIPA.

⁴² Cfr. Annex 4 – Regional cases – Veneto Region.

inclusive social policies, that can be sustainable if beforehand there is a production of wealth and an appropriate consequent redistribution, otherwise the risk to redistribute by going into debt is high, something that the Region doesn't want to do. The environment must be seen as an important growth factor that has a positive economic effect, oriented on the business developments.

About the role of the BES and SDGs indicators in the DEFR, the Veneto Region follows the budget logic, so there is a natural connection with the costs represented in terms of missions and programs that translate the Administration goals. The Update note to the DEFR, in the second part, describes the 75 implementation goals of the strategic lines: for each mission 2/3 strategic lines are specified. Furthermore, in the Update Note to the DEFR, the structures describe, for each mission, the actions and the relative framework: description of the goal, stakeholder involved, normative references, competent technical structure, representation of the indicators. Currently, most of the indicators represented in the update note are output indicators (for example: level of expenditure, number of financed firms, and number of approved calls). The next step is to define impact indicators, in collaboration with the various structures and keeping in mind suggestions coming from the national and regional strategy for sustainable development. Those coordination tables, i.e. the Control room and the Technical secretariat, include those officials dealing with the structural funds⁴³ (new cycle 2021-2027). Also, the SFERe⁴⁴ computer system periodically monitors the achievement of the goals assigned to the regional structures. Consequently, the organization promotes the connection and coordination between structural funds and RSDS goals. In addition, relations between the structures are positive: everyone contributes and there is a mutual appreciation of the work done. In terms of impact indicators (news for the Administration) a methodological in depth analysis has been started, with the support of the Padua University (Department of public policies) that is playing a major role in assuring the work quality and promoting collaboration between the various structures. As a matter of fact, being an innovation designed to reinforce the evaluation culture, some resistance to such a change could emerge in some sectors of the administration.

In the past, analysis was made to verify the impact of some regional policies (example: to support entrepreneurship⁴⁵) through evaluations with the counterfactual approach made by independent evaluators within the regional operational programs, co-financed by European funds. It would be desirable and very useful for the administration to identify models and instruments that can be used by some of the structures. However, they should be user-friendly instruments, applicable by the regional officials, also without specific skills. Such a perspective would be very interesting for the Region.

Even though the Veneto region has moved toward an approach based on well-being and sustainability, there are some points of criticism from a statistic and methodological point of view. It is necessary to identify new indicators to strengthen the representation capacity both of the regional reality and of the future scenarios. For example, new indicators to describe less known but important areas such as alternative transport modes, drone usage, agreements and networks between firms, new professional profiles; also it is important to have some indicators at a micro and sub-regional level. The Veneto region also suggests the possibility to build a framework shared with the other Regions. For example, after a common work path, it could be possible to formalize an agreement at the Conference of the Regions level (a political coordination body between the Presidents of the Regional Councils). In the

⁴³ In this regard, it is relevant the [proposal for a regulation for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund](#), which includes a set of indicators currently under discussion in the context of the Evaluation Network (EvalNet) of the CE/DGRegio (Italy is represented by Nuvap).

⁴⁴ See Pg 13 of the [Update note](#)

⁴⁵ [Evaluation of the regional policy of aid to businesses done by the Veneto region](#)

starting phase, it could be appropriate to involve just a few Regions that are more advanced in the field, to identify the starting hypothesis to be shared afterwards in a wider discussion. From this point of view, it is important to recall that the Ministry of the Environment is already committed in an important coordination activity as part of the various agreements stipulated with the Regions.

The Veneto Region, taking also into consideration the activities carried out in the MAKSWELL project, would be available to deepen these issues and to start a comparison with the other regions in order to develop a shared framework on the optimal use of the sustainability indicators in accordance with the regional policy programming and governance tools.

3.2.2.2 Puglia⁴⁶

The agreement to construct and implement a Regional Strategy for sustainable development started as part of the Ministry of the Environment CREIAMO PA project addressed to the Puglia Region and including the establishment of a working group for the elaboration of regional strategies of sustainable development.

The Puglia Region Department of Environment participated in 2 calls of the Ministry and started in November 2019 the first regional forum for sustainable development. It was a very participative process, and the Administration worked to involve citizens, associations, firms and other stakeholders. Thanks to this forum, the first points and aspects of the Puglia Region Strategy for sustainable development were developed.

The regional statistical office gave his contribution by preparing a [positioning report for Puglia](#), using the Bes (Equitable and Sustainable Well-Being) and SDGs indicators database (Istat). In particular, in the report the Puglia performance is compared with those of the South and North of Italy and the Italian one. Also in the [DEFER](#) and its Update Note have been included references to Bes and a comprehensive analysis on the positioning of the Puglia Region based on the indicators. It comes out that 54% of the indicators show a bettering positioning compared to the South and more than 30% compared to the Italy.

The Puglia Region will be preparing, by the end of the present term, the “[Strategic Plan 20>30](#)”, which takes advantage of a participatory process through a dedicated portal. The SDGs indicators issue merges, together with the elaboration of the regional strategy for sustainable development, with the elaboration of this strategic plan. Currently, the Department of Environment, the Statistics Office and other departments' directorates, are working with the Presidency of the region on the elaboration of the Plan.

The Puglia region has also implemented the Regional law n.47, October 31, 2019 on “Equitable and sustainable well-being (Bes) to assist the regional financial and budget programming”. The regional law proposal was born upon the initiative of an Organizing Committee, which expects the inclusion of the Bes in the regional budget financial program. The law n. 47 refers to the Bes indicators rather than to the SDGs. This choice is in line with the framework used in the national Def. The law foresees the establishment of the Regional Committee for equitable and sustainable well-being. It is composed by the following members: Statistics Office Manager (Massimo Bianco); Budget Councillor; 1 Regional Council representative; 3 experts of scientific experience and a representative from Istat (Istat regional office manager). The Committee can also define indicators considered suitable for the regional policies,

⁴⁶ This section reports the results of an interview with the Responsible for the Statistical Office of the Puglia Region (Massimo Bianco).

by referring to the ones that already exist or to indicators that may be proposed. Currently, the rules that will regulate the functioning of the Committee, are under discussion.

In the DEFR of the Puglia region, it's shown the role of the Bes and SDGs indicators, with particular reference to the connection between the set of indicators and the regional strategic lines in terms of Missions and Programs. The DEFR has given evidence to the budget structuring for missions and programs in accordance with the current legislation. Given the regional law indications and with the support of the Committee, for each mission and program the references indicators will be identified. Transparency will be given to the resources allocated for each mission and program and therefore to the indicators that can account for the initiatives carried out. However, considering that healthcare expenses absorb more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the regional budget, the residual funds are relatively limited.

In the last years, the improvement of the Bes framework of indicators by Istat with breakdowns by gender and territorial level for all the regions has allowed to deepen the equal opportunities issue.

Another important database, for the monitoring and evaluation of the structural funds effects, is the [system of "territorial indicators for development policies"](#) implemented by Istat. In this regard, it would be useful to have a more timely update of certain areas and a strengthening of the territorial disaggregation. Both systems are useful to look into with regard to the issue of the ex-post evaluation.

The impact evaluation of different regional policies and the need for new tools of analysis or models are considered relevant topics in the Regional administration and there is no doubt that it is necessary to work in the direction of ad hoc evaluation reports. For example, interesting evaluation areas concern interventions on dignity income (the latest policy set up to contrast poverty), professional training and youth policies. However, targeted and on field investigations are required. They need to be addressed to the recipients of the interventions, with appropriate statistical techniques that allow to monitor and evaluate the effects of the actions made, also in differential terms (for example with the counterfactual approach).

Based on the above, we can say that the Puglia region is adopting an approach founded on well-being and sustainability, but there are still some criticalities from a statistical and methodological point of view. For example the availability of more accurate and relevant indicators. The need is for indicators that offer a view at a micro level and that allow to measure the regional policies effects. It is therefore necessary to widen the statistical and methodological tools of detection and analysis for the study of the differential impact. Improvements on this side are needed. Moreover, administrative data concerning the progress made, the use of funds, the number of employees and the number of subsidized firms, should be strengthened. Actions are also needed on their accessibility and diffusion by the regional competent directorates, in order to have useful information for further analyses (for example costs/benefits analysis) and to provide a feedback on regional expenditure.

To increase information value and consolidate the use of the well-being and sustainability indicators, the Puglia region thinks that it could be helpful to build a framework shared with the other Regions. Istat could act as liaison between the Regions through its regional offices. They suggest to organize an event in order to discuss good practices and possible improvements; methodological aspects could be shared within the Cisis (Interregional Center for Information, Geographic and Statistical Systems) framework. Through specific working groups could be possible to develop indicators and new proposals. This work could be a preparation phase of future agreements in the State-Regions Conference.

The Puglia Region Statistical Office has been very active on this side and has autonomously started the definition and provision of indicators, this was appreciated at a technical and political level that could verify the availability of this relevant information asset. There is the need for a collaboration network with the other regions and the other statistical offices, also involving the regional Councils, and then involve the State-Regions Conference in the definition of a shared framework of methods and set of indicators at a regional level. On these topics, the Puglia Region has launched some initiatives that, although still at the beginning, represent an ambitious and promising path.

3.2.2.3 The project of the autonomous Province of Bozen-Bolzano

This example is of particular interest considering the autonomous Province of Bozen-Bolzano (hereafter Bolzano) historical and cultural dimension – citizens belonging to three different language groups (German, Italian and Ladin) live together – and the fact that the Autonomous Province has primary competence on a great variety of sectors. This has a relevant impact since the local government mostly determines the political agenda and therefore the measurement of progress in achieving SDGs and the well-being of citizens in general has a strong link to the actions undertaken by the local government, that may be different from those implemented at national level.

In light of the above-mentioned considerations, a project was started aiming at assessing the feasibility to integrate data and indicators defined at national level with data specifically collected at local level. In fact, in order to better describe the well-being situation in the province of Bolzano local data can provide a valid support. The challenge is to build up a coherent process of localizing both well-being and SDGs Indicators.

3.2.2.3.1 *Bes-Indicators and the process of localizing SDGs in the province of Bolzano*

Based on the data provided by Istat, the project aimed at answering the following research questions:

- 1) to what extent available data defined at national level respond to the need for local indicators to describe the well-being situation in Bolzano?
- 2) is it possible to identify additional sources of data – available at local level - that might contribute to a further and deeper description of the situation in Bolzano?

In order to do so, a selection of data published within the BES-Report was integrated and compared with data collected at local level by the Institute of Statistics of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (Astat). One of the main result is that, while the indicators defined at national level provide a coherent description of the well-being situation in South Tyrol, local data do provide a deeper understanding. Some examples are provided thereafter.

Concerning the HEALTH domain, a critical area is the harmful use of alcohol.⁴⁷ While in Bolzano the phenomenon affects 25.5% of the population aged 14 and more, scoring as the second highest level among the other regions in Italy, the national level is 16.7%. An area of major concern, also in terms of prevention, refers to the youngest population for which, no local data within the Bes-Indicators are available. In this regard, data collected within the context of the Youth-Study carried out 2016 in Bolzano provide additional interesting data: 21.4% of youths aged 14-25 get drunk at least once in a month and 12.7 more than once a month. While these data coherently confirm the problem, the

⁴⁷ As defined by WHO and recommended by INRAN, in agreement with the National Institute of Health, "at-risk consumers" are those individuals who have at least one risky behaviour, exceeding the daily consumption of alcohol (defined by sex and age) or concentrating on a single occasion the intake of 6 or more units of any alcoholic drink (binge drinking).

province response has been such that 20.9% of youths have been offered support/help in order to face the problem and the percentage of youths that drive drunk decreased in the period 2009-2016 from 37.1% to 22.8%.

Another example relates to the domain JOB and FAMILY-WORK CONCILIATION. The situation in Bolzano is particularly positive: the employment rate is 79 out of 100 people aged 20-64 years, the best value among the Italian regions and much higher than the national value of 63. Data on the percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion - AROPE published within the context of the SDGs indicators for Italy confirm the economic good condition in Bolzano with a value of 12.9% (the lowest value among the Italian regions) against the value of 27.3% at national level. Also in regard to the housing cost overburden rate, the value measured for Bolzano is lower than the national one (5.4% vs. 8.2%). In terms of sustainable developments and well-being, it is interesting to understand to what extent the population, and in particular young people, value this positive situation. As a matter of fact youth aged 15-24, when asked about the aspects they appreciate most about Bolzano, indicates economic wealth only in 38.6% of the answers, while the most appreciated aspect is landscape (83.6%), followed by culinary tradition (54.9%) and traditions (47.3%). The integrations of these two sources of data show how complex and multifaceted the analysis of such a relevant aspect of the economic and social well-being might be. Furthermore, this example provides a good opportunity to read simultaneously data coming from different sources, subjective and subjective data that integrate and enrich each other. When the same data are disaggregated by sex and language group, further insights can be gained on the province's situation. Significant differences on the perception of the economic wealth are found between native (38.1%) and foreigners (45.1%), who probably came to Bolzano due to work reasons. At the same time, significant differences separate citizens belonging to the Italian and Ladin group (respectively 45.4% and 44.9% of them indicate the economic wealth of Bolzano as a positive aspect) from those belonging to the German-speaking group (36.4%). Once again, these data provide a relevant input for policy makers at local level.

Another domain of interest is POLITICS and INSTITUTIONS. In this regard, according to Bes Indicators, the level of trust expressed by citizen of Bolzano toward the national institution is similar to the level of trust measured at national level. In light of the institutional and political system of South Tyrol, there is a need for further exploring the level of trust considering local institutions. Data collected within the framework of a survey carried out at local level by the Institute of Statistics of the Province of Bolzano in 2018, show that citizens trust more the local institution compared to the national ones: while about a fifth of the population expressed high level of trust toward the municipality (20.2%) and the local government (21.4%), those who highly trust the Italian state represent only 3.7% of the total population.

In light of the above-mentioned results, local data provide a valid support in order to integrate the existing Bes-Indicators. One possible way forward is to apply statistical methodologies to get an estimate at sub-national and sub-regional territorial levels⁴⁸; another possibility, more expensive but potentially better suited to the policy needs, is to locally collect local data. To this effect, the Roadmap For Localizing The SDGs: Implementation And Monitoring At Subnational Level⁴⁹ drawn up by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UNDP and UN Habitat to support cities and

⁴⁸ Cfr. MAKSWELL deliverables of work package 3.

⁴⁹

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/commitments/818_11195_commitment_ROADM_AP%20LOCALIZING%20SDGS.pdf (last viewed on 04.09.2020)

regions to deliver the 2030 Agenda, may guide the process of localizing the SDGs and well-being indicators in South Tyrol.

The following section provides an attempt to highlight point of strength and weakness of such a strategic process.

3.2.2.3.2 Awareness-raising initiatives

The first step to localize well-being and SDGs is raising awareness on the relevance of the topic as well as on the need for a solid measurement system. In particular, all social actors should be involved in the localization process, from the government level up to private citizens, the economic and associative sectors. Bolzano is characterized by the highest number (111 per 10.000 inhabitants) of no-profit institutions among the Italian regions and these organizations could be involved in mobilizing both their members and citizens to achieve SDGs and adopt a well-being-oriented strategy. Both formal and informal networks of citizens are of vital importance to share both the principles and concrete actions that, at local level, may contribute to make SDGs work. In this regard it has to be taken into account that 18.9% of resident population are active in volunteering and Bolzano scores the highest percentage of citizens that can count on others in case of need (89.3%) and that are socially active (39.2%).

The educational sector as well as the cultural one does also play a fundamental role. In Bolzano there are 95 organizations active in the area of long-life education with more than 290,000 participants in 2018. 6 out 10 participants are women. An additional support for raising awareness in the area of SDGs and well-being indicators can be provided also by cultural institutions such as museums and public libraries. In Bolzano there are 105 museums (and more than 2 million visitors in 2018) where more than half of the collaborators work as volunteer; 276 public libraries with more than 3 million loans in 2018 and 81.6% of workers acting as volunteers do also play a vital role to share a “culture of SDGs” as well as the ideal setting for public events and campaigns.

3.2.2.3.3 Monitoring and learning from our experiences

As mentioned above, measuring progress at local level involves at least two main actions: a) providing local detail of the indicators used at national level; b) identifying possible new local indicators to be defined on the basis of the policy needs and data available at the local level.

In order to do so, the role of official statistics should be strengthened. A strong and collaborative cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics would provide several benefits with the possibility to harmonize the data collection at the national and local level and strongly reduce the statistical burden on the respondents.

Within the framework of the collaboration between the Institute of Statistics of the autonomous province of Bolzano and the National Institute of Statistics, with the aim of achieving an higher level of harmonization the following activities have been undertaken:

- definition of a shared module for the collection of data on museums and public libraries;
- the sample of the national survey on families has been enlarged for the Bolzano in order to collect representative data also at local level and integrate them into the Family-Study currently carried about by the Province. By doing so, data collected within the national survey are not collected by the local survey;
- the sample of the expenditure survey on families has been enlarged to ensure full representativeness of data also at the level of the province of Bolzano;
- the questionnaire of the surveys “Citizens and free time” and “Integration of second generation immigrants” has been revised in order to consider the role of local languages and dialects.

Furthermore, a permanent challenge, but also a formidable laboratory, is certainly the new Permanent Population Census which could further help to monitor SDGs.

It has to be considered also that the more local goes the statistics, the greater will be the level of collaboration of citizens in providing the data, for example in social surveys with obvious positive effects on the response rate.

In conclusion, and in light of the analysis carried out, the integration of local data into the national and international data-frameworks is promising. Nevertheless, still methodological and procedural efforts have to be undertaken in order to ensure that the local level is duly considered, at international and national level. To this aim, rather than establishing dedicated frameworks for the local level, further research and effort should be dedicated to integrate the available data, with particular emphasis on the use of administrative data and their integration with survey data.

3.2.2.4 The project for the measurement of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital 2016-2020

In the 2016-2021 guidelines for the government of Rome Capital, a strategic objective aiming to the "Introduction of a system for measuring the quality of life levels of Roman citizens and their perceived well-being" was identified for the first time. In the intentions of the Administration, the goal is to make sure that citizens are not conceived as separate subjects but as relational beings, which develop within the social community in which they operate and express their own personality. On the one hand, this new system should highlight deficiencies and possible areas of intervention, on the other it allows to verify the work of the Administration.

This input from the Administration has virtuously intercepted the activities of the Rome Statistical Office which, starting from the indicators of the Istat framework on Bes (Benessere Equo e Sostenibile) produced at national level, began to work on the project of measuring Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital.

3.2.2.4.1 The measurement of well-being: theory and practice of Bes indicators

Starting the project, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) was immediately involved, since only this level of institutional collaboration could have ensured the level of detail and exchange necessary for the preparation of the new system of indicators.

First of all, great importance was given to the discussion on the theoretical framework for defining the set of indicators useful for an urban reality such as that of Rome. One of the aims was to extend the assessments and results of this project to the other large Italian municipalities (> 250 thousand inhabitants) which, although very different in geographical, social and economic location, constitute a natural starting point for comparisons.

On the other hand, the close collaboration with Istat has made it possible to evaluate the possibility of experimenting methodological tools that have not yet been sufficiently studied for the production of a number of important Bes indicators, calculated from the sample surveys conducted by Istat and currently validated only for the regional level. This collaboration, therefore, was decisive for the realization of the project.

In particular, the Statistical Office of Rome Capital took part in the Innovation Laboratory promoted by Istat called "Integration of data from multiple sources for the calculation of socio-economic indicators at municipal level", aimed at developing estimation methods for the production of chosen socio-economic indicators at the level of large metropolitan municipalities.

Activities in the Laboratory aimed at the use of information drew from sample surveys, census and administrative data, for the calculation of estimates at the municipal level, through small areas methodologies. Attention was focused on the indicators inferable from the Labour Force, EU-SILC and “Aspects of daily life” surveys, in order to measure, with a reliable level of precision, some specific characteristics of the working, income and social condition in Municipality that cannot be inferred from the statistical registers. A crucial point is that the estimates must preserve the consistency of the corresponding estimates usually disseminated by Istat at higher territorial detail levels.

The activities of the Laboratory (which are still in progress) have so far made it possible to include in the Roman project some BES indicators not yet available at municipal level, describing crucial issues relating to the local work, economic well-being and social conditions.

3.2.2.4.2 The BES project in Roma Capital and its step

The project started in 2016. First steps were: identification of BES indicators that can be valued at city level; analysis of the possible use of the administrative archives of the Municipality or other certified Bodies; draft of a first hypothesis on how to use ISTAT sample surveys and to develop statistical methods to obtain valid estimates at the municipal level. The first set of BES indicators for Rome was then defined, using also information taken from the administrative archives and from external sources (ISTAT – National Institute of Statistics, MEF - Ministry of Economy and Finance, INAIL - National Institute for Occupational Accident Insurance, ISPRA - Higher Institute for Protection and Environmental Research, etc.). The participation in the Innovation Laboratory promoted by Istat "Integration of data from multiple sources for the calculation of socio-economic indicators at municipal level" was another step in the direction of a broader availability of data for large metropolitan municipalities.

In 2018 the 1st BES Report of Rome Capital was presented, including 75 indicators distributed across all the Bes domains. The following year, the number of indicators was significantly increased, and the 2nd Report included 109 indicators, distributed across all domains.

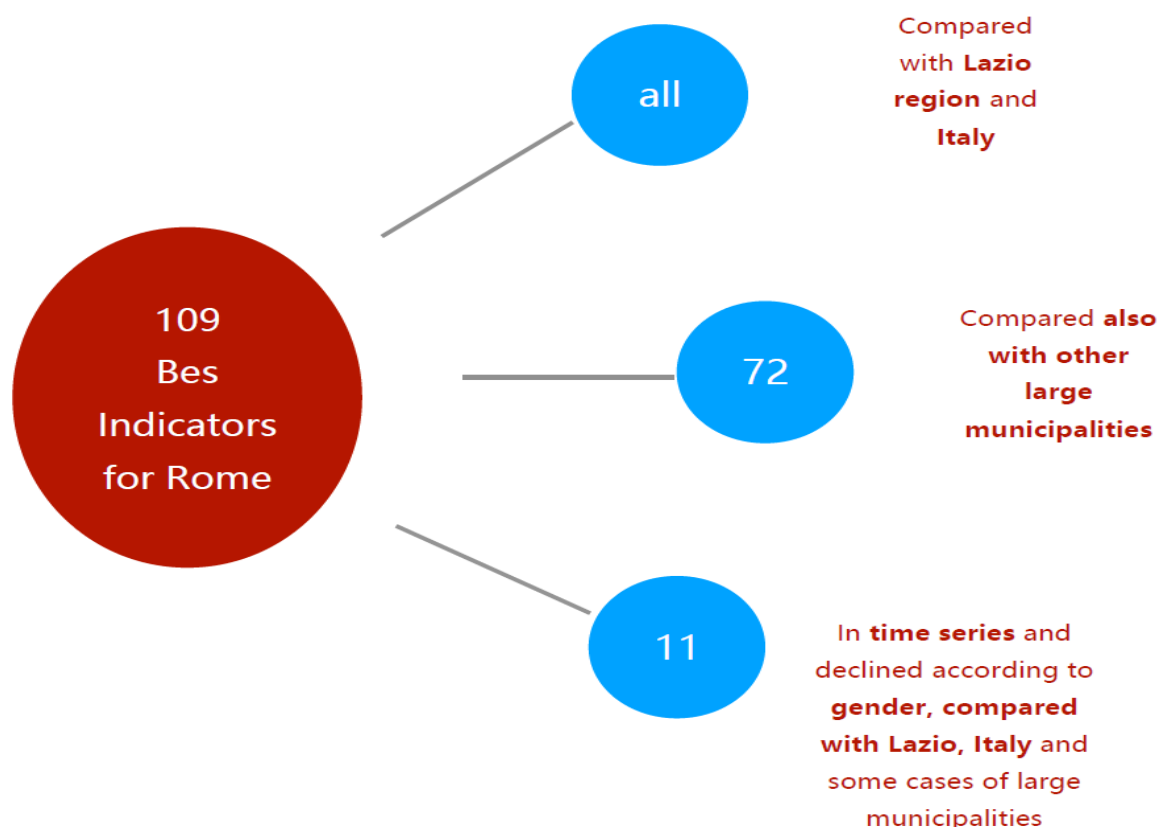
3.2.2.4.3 BES indicators for Rome Capital today

In the latest Bes Report for Rome Capital (2019), the 109 indicators can be divided into three types:

- BES indicators (64): identical to the official indicators developed by Istat, both as regards the definition and the source of the data;
- Modified BES indicators (13): inspired by the official BES indicators, but transformed for reasons of data availability, or for different sources of information or for opportunities linked to the topic dealt with;
- Additional Indicators (32): not present in the official list of Istat's 130 BES indicators, but proposed because they represent complementary aspects useful to better understand the urban reality of Rome Capital (and other large municipalities).

Rome indicators are always compared with national and regional ones. As far as possible, they are also compared with other municipalities. This is an added value not only for Rome Capital, but also for the other large Italian municipalities. In fact, they can find numerous indicators calculated not only from the available official data (and therefore homogeneous for all the territorial references considered), but also made usable as a result of the experimentation conducted within the Laboratory, and never previously disseminated. (fig. 38)

Figure 38 – Indicators of the Rome Capital Bes project by type of break-down



3.2.2.4.4 Bes indicators and programming documents

As part of the strategies for establishing methods and tools to plan and evaluate the well-being of the territories, in 2018 Rome Capital has been part of the "Bes in DUP⁵⁰" experience carried out by Ifel (Institute for Finance and Local Economy, funded by the National Association of Italian Municipalities) in collaboration with the Marche Polytechnic University.

This experience stems from the awareness that both programming and evaluation are complex processes, since they have implications that go beyond the regulations' fulfilment and enter into diversified choices, depending on indications and priorities given by decision makers who, in general, define what is "good" and what is not. Given this variability of assessment, it is challenging to work on the creation of a shared system to reading and interpreting the well-being of a territory and a population.

The idea is to make talk to each other the key tools of municipal action, namely the Programming Document (DUP) and the Budget Document on one side, and on the other one BES, the system of indicators that describe the well-being of a community.

The DUP, in the legislator's intention, was introduced to present the municipality's strategies and operational choices. For this reason, DUP and financial statements are closely and formally linked, but often the genesis of the two documents is autonomous and the link is refined only ex post.

⁵⁰ It is a Programming Document - Documento Unico di Programmazione (DUP)

Hence the experiment to make the DUP a tool to actually propose and verify policies including the concept of well-being, as measured by the system of BES indicators.

The logic underlying such process is that if the strategic objective of every Municipality is to produce well-being for their territory and Istat has developed a system of indicators that tries to measure different aspects of well-being, thus this system of indicators can be readily used to define and describe the effects of Municipalities' strategic guidelines and objectives.

In order to make this operable, the BES indicators must first be associated with the missions that are considered both in the DUP and the Budget document, according to the functional logic of the cost centres. The group of Municipalities involved by IFEL drafted a first association table during the first phase of the experimentation. It will provide institutions with a list of BES indicators classified by missions allowing not only to describe the context in which the Municipality operates but also to suggest how municipal action can affect the well-being of the territory.

However, the goal is more ambitious as, after associating the indicators with the programs, the final achievement should be, in accordance with the Municipalities, to insert a strategic programming matrix into the DUP, so to explain the strategic lines of action in terms of well-being in each area and to connect them to the institution policy. This tool, still under development, would be useful both for internal monitoring and for an assessment of political decisions by the citizens.

Conclusions

As the project MAKSWELL has documented in D1.1 and D1.2 frameworks on well-being and SDG are commonly used across European Countries. This implies that the first stage of the beyond-GDP revolution, the availability of indicators out of the boundaries of GDP, is now completed.

Some difficulties emerge in the other following stages mainly related to the timeliness of the indicators - a crucial point in the age of COVID-19 - to the search for a metric in the well-being, and in the use of the indicators in the policy debate. The relevance of this point is well addressed by Stiglitz et al. (2018a) that identifies the different ways of the use of indicators in policy 'from identifying priorities for action, to assessing the pros and cons of different strategies to achieve policy goals, to allocate the resources (budgetary, human, political) needed to implement the selected strategy, to monitor interventions in real time as they are implemented, and to assess the results achieved and take decisions on how to change policies in the future'. Finally, a more general issue arises from the government framework able to manage and harmonize the collection of data, the different level of territory, the ex-ante and ex-post evaluation.

The project MAKSWELL has tried to answer these questions exploring new sources of data such as big data (D2.1) or already available source providing a different interpretation in term of well-being or SDGs (D4.2 related to the Macro Imbalance Procedure). At the same time, the project has presented methodological advancement able in considering these new sources (D2.2) or addressing timeliness (D4.1) and the presence of discontinuity in the sources (D4.3).

The project has tackled two other important issues. The first is the introduction of new methodologies and new data that could be useful for augmenting the actual set of indicators on poverty improving both timeliness as well territorial disaggregation (D3.2). Finally, the challenge of the implementation of well-being and SDG indicators into the policy debate is dealt with in D5.2 where indicators of well-being such as energy consumption or inequality are estimated inside a structural macroeconomic model that accounts also for the public investment in Research and development⁵¹.

Given the analyses above, this report aims at exploiting the differences in the government of the policy cycle on well-being and SDG across Hungary and Italy searching for good practices.

The results from the pilot study reveals that the two countries provides government organisation, but both of them share high attention to the topic of sustainability and well-being.

Although in the Hungarian policy planning the sustainable development concept appears as a horizontal principle, in many cases it is interpreted as an environmental issue, which should be taken into consideration as an environmental restrictive factor of policy targets.

Despite the fact that the Hungarian framework strategy draw attention to the territorial inequalities, the regional sustainable development planning has not started since the adoption of the policy document in 2013. Neither the monitoring report analyze the regional disparities. Therefore, even the present statistical data availability (territorial breakdowns) is underused.

Considering the activity of the Statistical Institute, in Hungary, the statistical institute started to collect and publish sustainable development indicators by the international (mainly EU) recommendations years before the policy attention and adoption of a strategic document. Thereafter, the statistical initiative became the basis of the evaluation of the strategy and the monitoring report. The situation

⁵¹ Cfr. Bacchini et al. 2020c

regarding the well-being is similar presently. The Hungarian statistical office developed a well-being indicator system by international examples, whereas the policy demand is late. However, in the future, this initiative could be also the basis of policy making. In this perspective, statistical institutes could have a relevant role to raise awareness and making information on important issues available to the public and policy makers as well.

As to the Italian local context, the reported cases can be seen as examples of the use of well-being and sustainability frameworks, also beyond the national indicators. They highlight at different territorial levels current solutions and further needs for developing a policy support framework in "Beyond GDP" perspective. Analysis has shown political agreements at different institutional levels for the construction and implementation of local strategies for sustainable development with the aim to strengthen the use of the Bes-SDGs paradigm within the programming cycle and the policy monitoring as the case of Veneto and Puglia Regions.

A crucial point that has emerged is to connect policy missions and programs to the indicators in order to monitor and evaluate the effect of the policy actions and to move from output indicators to impact indicators. Thus, it has emerged the need for specific indicators that offer a view at a micro level and that allow to measure the effect of regional policies.

The current framework of indicators cannot be always adequate at local level but rather than establishing dedicated frameworks for the local level, research and effort should be devoted to integrate the available data. The case of the autonomous Province of Bolzano provides an example of an ongoing project that aims at assessing the feasibility to integrate data and indicators defined at national level with data specifically collected at local level. The challenge is to build up a coherent process of localizing both well-being and SDGs Indicators. Moreover, the case of the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital provides evidence of the successful cooperation among policy makers and official statistics aimed at developing socio-economic indicators at municipal level. The activities have so far made it possible to include in the Roman project some BES indicators not yet available at municipal level, describing crucial issues relating to the local work, economic well-being and social conditions. The close collaboration with Istat made it possible to evaluate the possibility of experimenting methodological tools where information can be drawn from sample surveys, census and administrative data, for the calculation of estimates at the municipal level.

It represents also a cultural change, so that improving well-being and sustainability becomes an integral part of the policy process objectives, and a matter of accountability of the government action. The Italian cases have shown that at the local level there are separate promising initiatives that ask for a coordination among different actors in order to define a shared framework.

We hope that all results presented could be useful to improve the debate on the use of well-being and SDG indicators into the policy debate. More effort is needed to answer to this big challenge but we hope that in the near future we could 'bridge the divide that separates policy-makers and ordinary people today' (Stiglitz et al. 2018b).

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Annex 1: Indicators of sustainable development for Hungary, 2016

Resource	Indicator	Data source	Time series availability	Breakdowns	Territorial level
1. Human resources					
Demography	Dependency ratio	HCSO	1990-2018	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	Total fertility rate	HCSO	1990-2018	By age groups, regions	regional
	Internal migration	HCSO	1990-2018	By type of migration, settlement type, regions	regional
	International migration	HCSO	2001-2018	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
Living conditions	At-risk-of-poverty rate	HCSO	2005-2018	By sex, age groups	national
	Deprivation	HCSO	2005-2018	By sex, age groups	national
	Persons living in jobless households	HCSO	2002-2018	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	Equipment of dwellings	HCSO	1999, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2017	By household income quintile, regions	regional
	Satisfaction with living environment	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2018	By sex, regions	regional
Health	Life expectancy	HCSO	2000-2017	By sex, regions	regional
	Self-perceived health	HCSO	2005-2017	By income quintile, educational attainment	national
	Hypertension - chronic diseases	HCSO	2001-2017 in every two year	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	Medical examinations	HCSO	2005-2018	By income quintile	national
	Smoking	HCSO	2000, 2003, 2009, 2014	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	Alcohol consumption	HCSO	2014	By sex, age groups	national
	Suicide	HCSO	2000-2017	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	Death rate by major causes of death	HCSO	2000-2017	By sex, regions	regional
	Standardized mortality ratio	HCSO	2000-2017	By sex, regions	regional
Education	Educational attainment	HCSO	1992-2018	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	School competencies	HCSO	2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015	By sex	national
	Living education	HCSO	2000-2018	By sex, regions	regional
	Disadvantaged and multi-disadvantaged children	HCSO	2013-2017	By regions	regional
	Digital skills	HCSO	2015-2017	By age groups	national
	Foreign language skills	HCSO	2007, 2011, 2016	By age groups, educational attainment	national
	Lifelong learning	HCSO	2000-2018	By regions	regional
	Education expenditures as a proportion of GDP	HCSO	1995-2017		national
2. Social resources					
Financial security	Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate	HCSO	2005-2018	By age groups	national
	Inequality of income distribution	HCSO	2005-2018		national

	Gross debt-to-income ratio of households	HCSO	1995-2017		national
	Sense of financial security	HCSO	2005-2018	By type of households	national
	Self employment - atypical employment	HCSO	2002-2018	By sex	national
	Capacity of kindergartens	HCSO	2000-2019	By regions	regional
Trust	General trust	HCSO	2013, 2015-2018	By regions, educational attainment	regional
	Personal contact network	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2018	By sex, age groups, educational attainment	national
	The confidence of the population in the legal system	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2018	By age groups, settlement type, educational attainment	national
Social activity	Nonprofit organizations	HCSO	1995-2017		national
	Voluntary work	HCSO	2011, 2014, 2017	By sex, age groups	national
	Participation rates in parliamentary elections	National Election Office	1990-2018, in every fourth year	By regions	regional
	E-government availability	HCSO	2011, 2013, 2015, 2017		
3. Environmental resources					
Air	Greenhouse gas emissions	Hungarian Meteorological Service	1985-2017	By sectors	national
	Greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption	HCSO	1985-2017		national
	Emissions of acidifying air pollutants	European Environment Agency	1990-2016	By sectors	national
	Ozone precursors emissions	European Environment Agency	1990-2016	By sectors	national
	Air pollution by particulate matters	European Environment Agency	2003-2017	By sectors	national
Climate	Nonprofit organizations	Hungarian Meteorological Service	1990-2018		national
	Amount of precipitation	Hungarian Meteorological Service	1990-2018		national
	Number of heat days and freezing days	Hungarian Meteorological Service	1990-2018		national
	Areas exposed to drought	General Directorate of Water Management	1985-2018		national
Water	Public water abstraction	HCSO	1990-2018	By regions	regional
	Water consumption of households from public water supply	HCSO	1990-2018	By regions	regional
	Municipal wastewater treatment	HCSO	1990-2018	By regions	regional
	Public utility gap	HCSO	1990-2018	By regions	regional

	Biochemical oxygen demand of rivers	General Directorate of Water Management	1995-2018	By rivers	national
Land	Biologically inactive areas	HCSO, European Environment Agency	1990, 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018	By regions	regional
	Sales of fertilizers	Research Institute of Agricultural Economics	2000-2018	By regions	regional
	Sales of pesticides	Research Institute of Agricultural Economics	2000-2018	By groups of pesticides	national
	Nutrient balance	HCSO	2000-2017	By nutrient components	national
	Livestock density	HCSO	2000-2018	By type of animal, regions	regional
	Floods and inland inundation	National Directorate General for Disaster Management	2011	By regions	regional
	Organic farming	HCSO	2000-2017		national
	Areas subject to agri-environmental measures	HCSO	2002-2017		national
	Changes in the population of farmland birds	BirdLife Hungary	1999-2017	By species	national
Wildlife	Protected natural areas	Ministry of Agriculture	2000-2017	By type of natural areas, regions	regional
	Indigenous tree species	National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forest Management	1998-2018	By tree species	national
	Logging and current increment	National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forest Management	1990-2018	By tree species, regions	regional
	Health conditions of forests	National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungarian Forest Management	1990-2018	By tree species	national
	Generated waste	Ministry for Innovation and Technology	2004-2016 in every two years	By waste types	national
Waste and material flow	Treated waste	Ministry for Innovation and Technology	2004-2016 in every two years	By waste types, treatment method	national

	Packaging waste	Ministry for Innovation and Technology	2004-2016	By treatment method	national
	Resource productivity	HCSO	2000-2017		
Environment control	Environmental taxes	HCSO	2005-2017	By type of tax	national
	Implicit tax on energy	HCSO	2000-2017		national
	Environmental protection expenditures	HCSO	2013-2017	By environmental area	national
Energy	Energy import dependency	Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	2000-2017		national
	Energy intensity	Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	1995-2017	By sectors	national
	Renewable energy sources	Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	2004-2017	By sources of energy	national
	Energy consumption of households	HCSO	1990-2017	By sources of energy, regions	regional
	Energy use of transport	Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	2000-2017	By modes of transport	national
Transport	Volume of freight transport	HCSO	2000-2018	By modes of transport	national
	Volume of passenger transport	HCSO	2000-2018	By modes of transport	national
4. Economic resources					
General economic indicators	Gross domestic product (GDP)	HCSO	1995-2018		regional
	Gross national income (GNI)	HCSO	1995-2018		national
	Gross fixed capital formation	HCSO	1995-2018	By sectors	national
	Gross savings rate	HCSO	1995-2018		national
	Gross government debt as a proportion of GDP	HCSO	1995-2018		national
	Final consumption expenditure of general government	HCSO	2001-2018	By COFOG functions	national
	Labour productivity	HCSO	1995-2018		national
	Active enterprises	HCSO	2000-2018	By staff categories, regions	regional
	Expenditures on research and development	HCSO	1995-2018	By sectors	national
	Structure of consumption	HCSO	2010-2018		national
	Consumer price index (inflation)	HCSO	1995-2018	By selected main groups	national
Employment	Economic activity	HCSO	1992-2018	By sex, age groups, regions	regional
	Employment rate	HCSO	1992-2018	By sex, age groups, regions, educational attainment	regional

	Unemployment rate	HCSO	1992-2018	By sex, age groups, regions, educational attainment	regional
	Long-term unemployment rate	HCSO	1992-2018	By sex, regions	regional
	Average age at the time of leaving the labour market	Hungarian State Treasury	2000-2018	By sex	national
	Gender pay gap	National Labour Office	1995-2016	By regions, educational attainment	regional
	Employment rate of recent graduates	HCSO	2006-2018	By regions, educational attainment	regional
	Old-age dependency ratio	HCSO	1990-2016	By sex, regions	regional
Economic relations	Balance of external trade in goods	HCSO	1990-2018		national
	Foreign direct capital investment	HCSO	2008-2018	By sectors	national
	Income paid as dividends to the rest of the world	HCSO	1995-2017		national
	Index of international price competitiveness	HCSO	1995-2018		national



Annex 2: Hungarian well-being indicator system - 2019

Resource	Indicator	Data source	Time series availability	Breakdowns	Territorial level
Work and leisure	People who overwork in a week	HCSO	1998-2018	By sex, age groups, regions	Regional
	Non-regular workers	HCSO	1999-2018	By sex, age groups	Regional
	Cultural participation	HCSO	2012	By regions, educational level, sex	Regional
	Satisfaction with the amount of leisure time	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018	By age groups, income tenths, economic activities, sex	Regional
	Satisfaction with the job	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018	By educational level, income tenths, age groups, settlement type	Regional
Material living conditions	Employment rate	HCSO	1998- 2018	By sex, age groups, regions	Regional
	The proportion of people living in households with very low work intensity	HCSO	2005-2018	By sex, educational level, income tenths, age groups	Regional
	Income situation	HCSO	2005-2018	By income fifths	Regional
	Financial security	HCSO	2005-2018	By composition of the household	Regional
	Satisfaction with the income situation of the household	HCSO	2013, 2015-2018	By sex, age groups, income tenths	Regional
Education, knowledge, qualification	Early school leavers	HCSO	2000-2018	By regions, sex	Regional
	Proportion of young people with tertiary education	HCSO	2000-2018	By sex, regions	Regional
	Proportion of adults who participate in a training	HCSO	2000-2018	By educational level, sex	Regional
	Proportion of those who speak at least one foreign language	HCSO	2006, 2011, 2016	By age groups, sex, educational level	Regional
	Satisfaction of students	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2018	By the type of the educational institution, sex, regions	Regional
Health	Healthy life expectation	HCSO	2006-2018	By sex	National
	Workload of doctors	HCSO	1990-2018	By regions	Regional
	The proportion of those with unmet health need	HCSO	2005-2018	By regions,	Regional
	The proportion of people with limited daily activities due to illness	HCSO	2005-2018	By sex	Regional
	Subjective evaluation of health status	HCSO	2005-2018	By age groups, sex, educational level	Regional
Mental Health	Satisfaction with the life	HCSO	2013, 2015-2018	By sex, age groups, income tenths, educational level, regions	Regional



	Frequency of happy condition	HCSO	2013, 2016, 2018	By age groups, income fifths, regions	Regional
	Frequency of very nervous condition	HCSO	2013, 2016, 2018	By sex, age groups, economic activities	Regional
	Frequency of calm, peaceful condition	HCSO	2013, 2016, 2018	By age groups, economic activities, educational level, income tenths	Regional
	Frequency of downhearted, depressed, down in the dumps conditions	HCSO	2013, 2016, 2018	By regions, age groups, composition of household	Regional
The living environment and infrastructure	Satisfaction with the living environment	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018	By regions, economic activities	Regional
	Pollution in the living environment	HCSO	2005-2018	By type of settlement	Regional
	Overcrowding of the apartment	HCSO	2005-2018	-	Regional
	Percentage of households with internet access at home	HCSO	2007-2018	By regions, age groups	Regional
	Satisfaction with circumstances of commuting to work	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018	By regions, educational level	Regional
Social capital, social participation	Turnout rate in parliamentary election	HCSO	1990-2018	By regions	National
	Number of NGOs	HCSO	1990-2018	-	National
	Number of those who work voluntary at NGOs	HCSO	2003-2017	-	Regional
	Personal network	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018	By sex, age groups, economic activities	Regional
	Satisfaction with personal network	HCSO	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018	By age groups, marital status, sex	Regional
Social renewal	Total fertility rate	HCSO	1941-2019	-	Regional
	Number of inland guest nights	HCSO	2001-2018	-	Regional
	Expectations about material living conditions	HCSO	2008-2018	By income fifths, regions, age groups	Regional
	The proportion of children living in households with very low work intensity	HCSO	2005-2018	By educational level	Regional
	Trust people	HCSO	2013, 2015-2018	By sex, age groups, educational level	Regional



Annex 3: Italian Regions' Agreements with the Ministry of the Environment

Box 1 –The Regional Strategies for a Sustainable development

[The law n. 221/2015 and the CIPE](#) (Interministerial Committee for Economic Programming) [Resolution of December 22 2017](#) have updated the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS), in which are defined the guidelines of the economic, social, and environmental policies, aimed to achieve the goals of the Agenda 2030. Meanwhile, all the Italian Regions will have to equip themselves with their own strategy for sustainable development (art 34, legislative decree 152/2006). Keeping in mind of the above-mentioned regulatory framework, the Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea Protection ([Mattm](#)⁵²) issued a first Notice in August 2018 for supporting activities to regional structures involved in the implementation of the strategy, while last September closed the second Notice. At the beginning of the first call were defined some agreements between Mattm and the Regions that implemented an activity program which expected three categories of intervention, articulated in different ways in the various regions .The additional Notice issued in 2019, arises from the need of deepening and integration of the activities already started with the mentioned agreements. Those needs came up at the technical comparison table between Mattms, regions and the autonomous provinces, established within the project CREIAMO PA⁵³(Skills and networks for environmental integration and for the improvement of organizations of the public administration). Below we can see the categories of intervention in 2018 and 2019.

Mattm Notice 2018	Mattm Notice 2019
<p><i>Category A. Building the governance of the Regional Strategy</i></p> <p>A1. Establishment of an institutional control room</p> <p>A2. Involvement of the local institutions</p>	<p><i>Category A. Governance of the Regional, Provincial strategy for sustainable development</i></p> <p>A3. Activities related to the functioning of the institutional control room</p> <p>A4. Extension of the involvement of the local institutions and synergy with the metropolitan cities</p>
<p><i>Category B. involvement of the civil society</i></p> <p>B1. Establishment of a Regional Forum for sustainable development.</p> <p>B2. More actions of involvement and information of institutions and civil society</p>	<p><i>Category B. Involvement of the civil society</i></p> <p>B3. Management of a Regional/Provincial Forum for sustainable development</p> <p>B4. Other activities of involvement/information of institutions and civil society: enlargement of the target audience and/or the types of activities</p>
<p><i>Category C. Development of the Regional Strategy document for Sustainable Development</i></p> <p>C1. Positioning of the Autonomous Region / Province compared to the objectives of the SNSvS and the 17 Goals of Agenda 2030.</p> <p>C2. Definition of the regional objectives system and the priorities actions</p> <p>C3. Definition of the system of indicators and of the monitoring and review plan.</p> <p>C4. Connection of the regional strategic objectives with the implementations tools and with the Regional Economic and Financial Document (DEFR)</p>	<p><i>Category C. Definition and implementation of Regional / Provincial Strategies for Sustainable Development</i></p> <p>C5. Definition of priority areas of action and construction of integrated policies in the framework of national and regional / provincial strategic choices and objectives for sustainable development. Also at an interregional level.</p> <p>C6. Building reference frameworks for the programming and evaluation of the policies at a territorial level.</p>

⁵² On the topic, Mattm has published in October 2017 a preliminary framework document of the [National Strategy for Sustainable Development](#) , articulated in five areas (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership) and in the related “strategic choices” and “national strategic objectives”.

⁵³ The Project CREIAMO PA, financed by PON Governance and Institutional Capacity 2014-2020, also has the finality to support the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.



Annex 4: Overview of well-being and sustainability frameworks in the Italian Regional programming documents (DEFR): the Regional cases

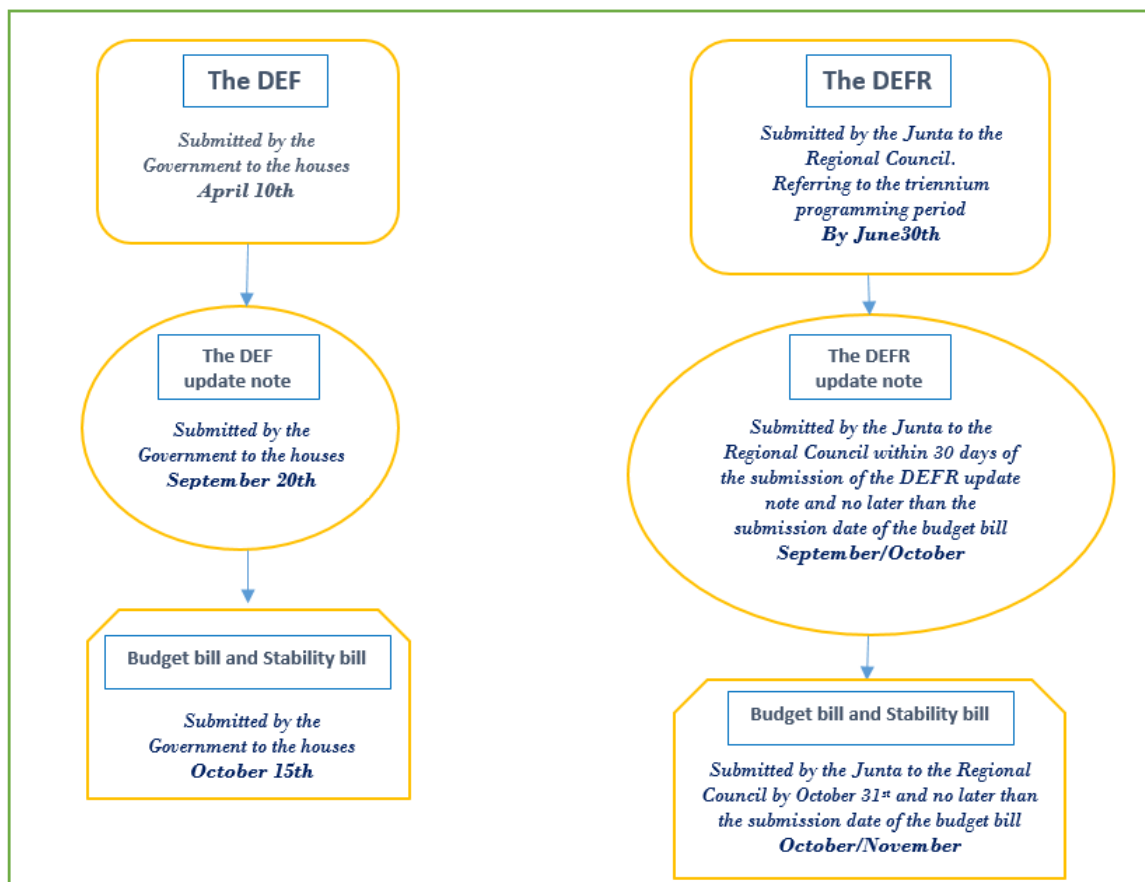
This section provides a review of the DEFRs documents with the aim to verify at what extent a well-being and sustainability approach is applied in the process of political programming at regional level. In short, without discussing and describing the specific regional policies, the aims of the review are the following:

- Verify the presence of references to the framework relative to Europe 2020, Agenda 2030 (SDGs and BES).
- Identify how to use the SDGs and BES systems of indicators in the context of the DEFR.

The DEFR, is a document that describes the international, national and regional financial-economic scenarios, the policies to adopt, the budget and public finance goals, and displays the financial framework of the available regional resources for the pursuit of the goals and of the regional unitary programming, making clear the implementation tools. (Legislative Decree n. 118/2011, Attachment 4/1).

The table below describes the timing of the programming process at National (DEF) and regional level (DEFR). The Junta must submit the DEFR to the Regional Council by June 30 of each year. By the submission date of the Budget law, the Update Note is presented, in order to take into account the national DEF Update Note.

Table 1 – Economic and Financial Documents and the programming cycle



Source: approval procedures for DEF&DEFR, timing for the year 2019



In the following sections the Italian Regions are examined with a focus on the key elements emerged from the analysis of the programming documents DEFR, which refer to the 2019/2021 triennium or to the 2020/2022 triennium if already approved and/or available at the time this document has been written. Furthermore, in the last section it is presented a first attempt of theoretical reconciliation between the regional “missions” according to the Legislative Decree 118/2011 and the 12 BES domains. It could be intended as a first step towards a roadmap that should envisage the relation between the “programs” (in which are articulated the missions) and the indicators of the various BES domains.

The regional cases:

Piedmont Region

DEFR 2019/2021

[Deliberation of the Regional Council 4 December 4 2018, n. 334 - 41292. Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) 2019-2021.](#)

In the DEFR (at pg. 58 - box 1: "The sustainability of Piedmont") the BES is mentioned. The Piedmont Region is structured to measure the sustainability of its territory by directing the bing of the Regional Statistical Yearbook that, in 2017, was build using the set of indicators prepared by Istat, consistent with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. It allows to measure the well-being of the piedmontese community. However, inside the DEFR are commented only the 17 goals of Agenda 2030 (see table 3.2 at pg.60 – Agenda 2030: the 17 well-being goals). About it, there is a brief description of the Piedmont position inside the sustainability dashboard. Always on Agenda 2030 in the DEFR, It is said: “The Piedmont Region , as of today , , still hasn’t formalized a Strategy for Sustainable Development document , but is identifying the path which will lead to build the useful elements for the integration of the Agenda 2030 goals into the regional policies. The regional policies are gathered and analyzed in detail by “Government Areas” (pg. 38), each of them is then articulated, coherently with the harmonized accounting system defined by the Legislative Decree 18/2011, in “Budget Missions” which are further subdivided in “Programs”. The regional programming is therefore defined by targets, in a point of view of transparency and legibility of the implemented interventions. However, The BES indicators and domains are not used. Reference is made in a non-homogenous way to the Europe 2020 goals.

Update

[Deliberation of the Regional Council December 18 2018, n. 338 - 42584. Update Note to the Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) 2019-2021.](#)

Aosta Valley Region

In the [DEFR 2020/2022](#) there are several references to the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SRSvS), considered among the Government goals, designed to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants. In particular, among the activities carried out or started we highlight the following: definition of the positioning of the region compared to the goals defined in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development; definition of the governance and establishment of an inter-council work group (the referent is the Department of Environment, Natural resources and Forestry corps).Liguria Region

Liguria Region

DEFR 2020/2022

[Resolution of the Regional Council Legislative Assembly of Liguria 7/31/2019 n.21 Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) 2020/2022](#)

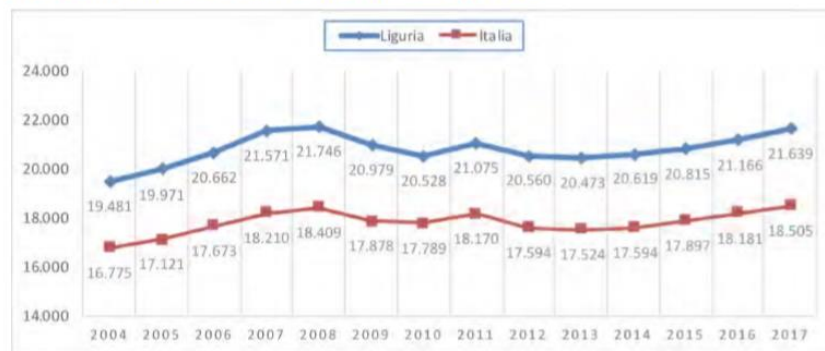


The Regional Economic and Financial Document (DEFR) of Liguria dedicates a paragraph (par. 3) to the “Strategy for sustainable development” that concerns SDGs and Equitable and sustainable well-being (BES). In this regard, an interdepartmental working group was set up to define the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SRSvS). A survey was carried out in the various areas of competence on the main tools activated by the region Liguria and by the enlarged regional sector (standards, plans and programs for the period 2014-2020), which contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Strategy.

Notice that, in implementation of the aforementioned agreement with the Mattm, the region has prepared the so-called [positioning document](#) (DGR n. 1061 of 12/14/18) with respect to the goals defined at national level, identifying the areas of greater and lesser concentration of regulatory instruments and documents, also with respect to the financial resources⁵⁴ allocated. Within the SRSvS a specific section is dedicated to the BES indicators, where are reported the trends of 8 indicators, instead of 12 (required by the National Economic and Financial Document), operating a comparison with the period 2014-2018. In particular, the following indicators are mentioned: Adjusted average disposable income per capita; Disposable income inequality index; Healthy life expectancy at birth; weight excess; early exit from the education and training system; rate of non-participation at work; employment rate ratio between women 25-49 of age with kids in preschool and without kids; illegal building index. In the following table, there is an example about 1 of the 12 indicators of the BES analyzed in the DEFR of the region Liguria

Table 2 – BES Indicator (Average disposable income) in the DEFR 2020/2022 Liguria Reg.

1.1 REDDITO MEDIO DISPONIBILE PRO CAPITE – anni 2004 - 2017



DEFINIZIONE - Rapporto tra il reddito lordo disponibile delle famiglie (consumatrici e produttrici) e il numero totale di persone residenti in Italia (valori nominali in euro).
Fonte: Istat, Conti Nazionali.

Table 2 show an example of Bes indicator found in the DEFR of the region Liguria: the average disposable income per capita of the families. In particular, the regional values are compared to those of Italy for a period that goes from 2004 to 2017. For all the years considered, the average disposable income per capita of the Ligurian families is higher than the Italian average.

Also in the [2019-2021 DEFR](#) (second section pg. 56) were introduced the BES indicators, always done comparing the indicators in the national DEF of 2018 with the indicators at the regional level. Notice that an analysis of the missions has been done, but without a connection with the BES indicators or the SDGs. Also some indicators of Europe 2020 are mentioned (page 61 : early exit from the education and training system, page 24 indicator relative to school dropout).

⁵⁴ In the DEFR of Liguria it is stated that (pg. 13): The data collected and processed demonstrate the excellent coverage (90%) that the Region already guarantees compared to the strategic choices of the National Strategy and Agenda 2030; and testify the regulatory, programming and financial commitment in terms of sustainable development, in the 5 areas of action of the ONU Agenda, with a total allocation of over 770 million euros in the 2014-2020 programming period.



Lombardy Region

PSR (Regional Development Program)

[Regional Council Resolution 10 July 2018 - n. XI / 64 Regional development program of the XI Legislature.](#)

Observe that, for the purpose of the analysis, the document to consider is the Regional Development Program (PSR). This because the region made use of the faculty ex Legislative Decree n. 118/2011 (all 4.1) which provides “ If the specific regional regulations provide a programming document of legislature , in the first year of the new term of office , this document can replace the DEFR , if prepared respecting the aforementioned principle”. In fact, the DEFR annually updates the programming lines of the PSR and almost appears as a complement of the PSR.

The PSR (520 pages , but also available in a shorter version) is structured in 4 areas of intervention , in which are expected missions , programs and a relative indicators system concerning : Institutional area , Economic area , Social area , Territorial area.

Its expected a brief attachment regarding “the main indicators of sustainable development ONU Agenda 2030” (Also the BES is mentioned), to monitor the contribution of the regional policies to the fulfilment of these goals. The system of indicators used refers to three areas of the PSR (economic ,social , territorial) and to the relative missions (a total of 15 indicators).Targets are identified in terms of reduction , attainment and reduction , the source is indicated (ISTAT , BES , etc..) and also the type of indicator (BES , DEF, Agenda 2030) . Moreover, the PSR also includes the “report on the economic, social and territorial situation of Lombardy “and the “report on the state of implementation of the current regional development program”.

Autonomous Province of Trento

DEFP 2020/2022

[Provincial Economic and Financial Document 2020-2022 \(DEFP\). Provincial Council Resolution no. 990 of June 28 2019](#)

A specific section of the DEFP (par. 1.3) is dedicated to the BES indicators. For 8 indicators is analyzed the longitudinal dynamic on Trentino in the period 2008-2017 (Adjusted average disposable income per capita; disposable income inequality index; Healthy life expectancy at birth ; Weight excess ; Early exit from the education and training system ; rate of non-participation at work; employment rate ratio between woman 25-49 of age with kids in preschool and without kids; Civil justice efficiency index), while for the 10 national DEF indicators we compare Trentino , North , and Italy (see the following table which reports data of 2017). Further references to the sustainable development are found in some of the 7 strategic areas of intervention planned in the Document (development, innovation, and environment). Instead, there is no analysis for Missions and Programs.



Table 3 – BES indicators in the DEFP 2020/2022 Aut. Prov. of Trento

**Gli indicatori di benessere in Trentino nel confronto
con le regioni del Nord e l'Italia**

	TRENTINO	NORD	ITALIA
Reddito medio disponibile (<i>pro capite</i>) delle famiglie	21.463	21.690	18.505
Indice di disuguaglianza del reddito disponibile	4,8	4,9	5,9
Speranza di vita in buona salute alla nascita (<i>in anni</i>)	64,0	60,1	58,7
Eccesso di peso (<i>valori percentuali</i>)	40,7	42,4	44,8
Uscita precoce dal sistema di istruzione e formazione (<i>valori percentuali</i>)	7,8	11,3	14,0
Tasso di mancata partecipazione al lavoro Totale (<i>valori percentuali</i>)	9,6	11,6	20,5
Tasso di mancata partecipazione al lavoro Maschi (<i>valori percentuali</i>)	8,9	9,2	17,3
Tasso di mancata partecipazione al lavoro Femmine (<i>valori percentuali</i>)	10,5	14,5	24,5
Rapporto tra i tassi di occupazione delle donne (25-49 anni) con figli in età prescolare e delle donne (25-49 anni) senza figli (<i>valori percentuali</i>)	84,0	80,8	75,5
Indice di efficienza della giustizia civile (<i>giorni</i>)	149	263	445
Emissione di CO2 e altri gas clima alteranti			7,2
Indice di abusivismo edilizio	<i>n.d.</i>	6,2	19,8

Table 3 compares various BES indicators found in the DEFP (the average disposable income per capita of the families, disposable income inequality index; Healthy life expectancy at birth; Weight excess, etc....) of Trentino with the values of the northern regions and Italy for the year 2017. Notice that the values of the Bes indicators of Trentino are all higher than any northern regions and of Italy (except for the average disposable income per capita of the families, which is slightly lower compared to the northern regions).

Also in the [DEFP 2019/2021](#) (pg. 33) were described the BES indicators inserted in the national DEF, with a similar representation to the one utilized in the last programming document.

Acknowledge that attached to the DEFP is reported the [Statistical indicator information system for the XVI legislature](#), which contains some social-economic context indicators and other set of indicators articulated for the 7 strategic areas of intervention expected in the DEFP.

Lastly, the Autonomous Province of Trento has also implemented a web portal dedicated to the Agenda 2030: [Sustainable development in Trentino](#)



Autonomous Province of Bolzano

DEFP 2019/2021

[Provincial Council Resolution n. 10/19 07/24/2019](#)

In the 2019-2021 programming document neither the Well-being nor the sustainability theme is explicitly mentioned, but it is highlighted that, for the first time, it has been published by Astat (Provincial statistic institute) [the report on BES for the province of Bolzano](#), referring to the last edition of the Istat report (following there is an example of an indicator mentioned in the report). Notice that in the DEFP the strategies of intervention are highlighted in terms of Missions and Programs.

Table 4 – BES indicator (disp. income. inequality index) in the DEFP 2019/2021 Aut. Prov. of Bolzano

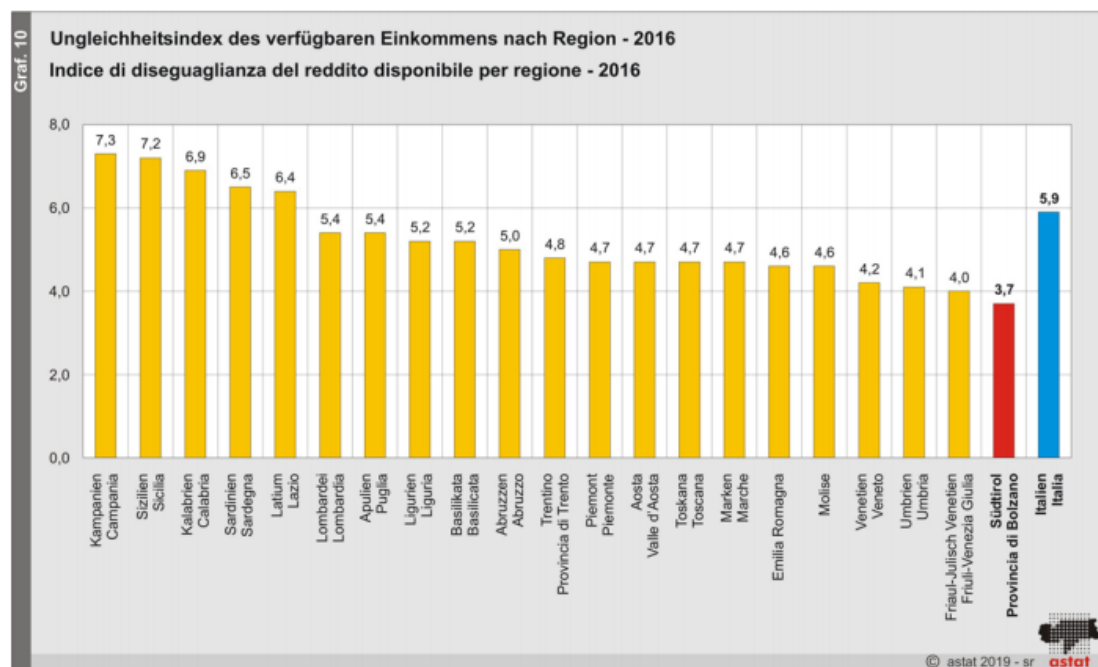


Table 4 shows an example of Bes indicator, the disposable income inequality index for the year 2016. The value of the indicator for the Autonomous Province of Bolzano is compared to the value of the other regions and of Italy. As we can see in the table, the value is lower than that of all the other regions and of Italy.



Veneto Region

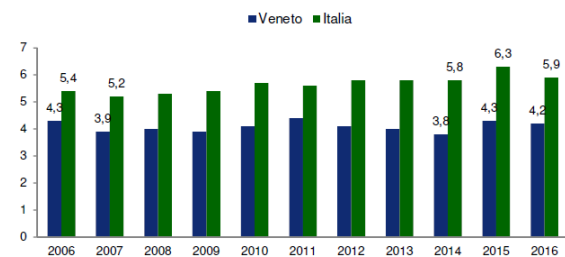
DEFR 2020-2022

Regional Council Resolution no. 64 / CR of June 19 2019

The introduction of the DEFR , first, highlights the connection between the legislative priorities and the strategic lines of the regional government , and then deeps in the connection between the planning , programming and control cycles in the different levels of government (European , national , regional). In the first part (context analysis) there is an articulation for areas that is strictly in relation with the domain of the BES , which are: innovation and Research&Development, culture and free time , work and education , social (that includes income, inequalities, poverty and social exclusion, fragility of minors, living problems, security and justice, health) territory and environment. In this context, are reported all the BES indicators of the DEF (except for the predatory criminality index) and other numerous typical of the well-being framework. It important to notice that every theme is connected with one or more missions of the institutions and is analyzed through numerous indicators (below some examples).

Table 5 – BES indicators and connection with Missions and Programs. DEFR 2020/2022 Veneto Reg.

Fig. 17 - Indice di disuguaglianza del reddito disponibile (*). Veneto e Italia - Redditi Anni 2006-2016



(*) Rapporto fra il reddito equivalente totale ricevuto dal 20% della popolazione con il più alto reddito e quello ricevuto dal 20% della popolazione con il più basso reddito.
Fonte: Elaborazioni dell'Ufficio di Statistica della Regione del Veneto su dati Istat

1.7 Il lavoro e l'istruzione

Secondo i dati aggiornati della Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro, condotta da Istat, nel 2018 il mercato del lavoro italiano registra nuovi segnali positivi. Per il quinto anno consecutivo l'occupazione sale e la disoccupazione continua a diminuire: sono oltre 23 milioni le persone occupate e 2.755.472 quelle in cerca di lavoro, ovvero, rispettivamente, lo 0,8% in più e il 5,2% in meno dell'anno scorso. Di conseguenza, nel giro di un anno, il tasso di occupazione italiano dei 15-64enni cresce dal 58% al 58,5%, ritornando così alla quota del 2008, e quello di disoccupazione cala al 10,6% rispetto all'11,2%, ancora molto distante però dai livelli fisiologici di dieci fa (nel 2008 era 6,7%).
In Veneto l'occupazione cresce ancora in modo significativo, mentre la disoccupazione interrompe la decrescita registrata negli ultimi anni e ritorna a salire leggermente,



Cresce l'occupazione, stabile la disoccupazione

Table 5 analyzes one of the Bes indicators, the disposable income inequality index (the ratio between the total equivalent income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income and that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income. Values of Veneto are compared to the ones of Italy for a period that goes from 2006 to 2016.

It is also important to report the connection with the *missions* of the Region. For example, “Work and Education” is connected to Mission 12 – Social rights, social policies and family – and to Mission 15 – Policies for work and professional training – and is analyzed with reference to: employment rate, unemployment rate, and non-participation at work rate, ratio between the employment rate of women 25-49 of age with kids in preschool and without kids.

The second chapter of the DEFR is about “the public finance context and the general framework of regional finance” and only contains economic data, while in chapter three (expenditure reference framework) we also consider the indicators relative to the Europe Strategy 2020. Finally, in chapter three there is the analysis in terms of missions and programs, identifying for each program the expected results from a qualitative point of view. This set up is the same as the [DEFR 2019-2021](#) . Furthermore, in the DEFR is developed a specific focus on the Agenda 2030 , in which are reported both the Global SDG index 2018 (with the scores of some countries) and the composites indexes elaborated by Asvis for the 17 objectives , comparing the trend between Veneto and Italy (period 2010-2017)

Furthermore, we must also report the website <https://venetosostenibile.regione.veneto.it/> where are described the current actions regarding the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SRSVs), started after the agreement with the Ministry of the Environment. In the website are shown: the adherents to the



Protocol for sustainable development, the scheduled events, the prepared documents, among which results extremely interesting the [Positioning Report](#).

Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region

DEFR 2020/2022

[Resolution no. 59 of July 25 2019. Resolution concerning the “Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) 2020](#)

In the first section of the DEFR are reported the data on the international, national, and regional scenarios, in which are considered some of the typical BES indexes, together with other indicators. It has also shown the 18 months journey to define the SRSvS that will keep in mind of the planned activities in the agreement with the Mattm. It foresees the drafting of the regional plan on sustainable development with 3 actions: activation of the local government tools, involvement of the civil society as integral part of the sustainable development, processing of the regional strategy. The regional policies are analyzed in terms of Missions and Programs.

The [DEFR 2019/2020](#) has a similar setting. In the first part is described the overall framework by the analysis of the statistical context indicators and the comparison to the values of Italy. In the second part are described the regional policies for the single expenditure Missions, and is often explicitly mentioned the well-being, but without any quantitative references.

Emilia-Romagna Region

DEFR 2020/2022

[DEFR 2020. Approved with Council Resolution n.1064 of June 24 2019 and with Legislative Assembly Resolution no. 218 of September 17 2019.](#)

The DEFR of the region Emilia-Romagna opens up with the “Regions for global sustainable development declaration” and there are numerous references to the well-being and sustainability. In the Part I of the DEFR, after the description of the economic and financial context, a specific paragraph is dedicated to Agenda 2030. It is highlighted the path started to coordinate the various sector policies which recognize the SDGs through the support of the technical work group for Agenda 2030 and the resource contribution correlated to the agreement with MAttm. In particular, it is expected to elaborate the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development document, in which will be defined the system of indicators, proceeding to the connection of the regional strategic goals with the execution and programming instruments.

In Part II of the DEFR are reported the values of the 15 BES composite indicators⁵⁵(2017), through a comparison between regional and national data. Also, as many as 101 context indicators are distributed in the 5 areas in which the government program is articulated (Institutional, economic, health and social, cultural and territorial) and for each of them are reported the BES, SDGs indicators and other indicators (national and regional values and the relative deviation). The following table provides a summary framework.

⁵⁵ composite indexes are constructed from a selection of the BES indicators, and concern the following areas: Health, Education and training; Work and reconciliation of life times – Employment; Work and reconciliation of life times – Work quality; Economic Welfare – Income and inequality; Economic Welfare - Minimum economic conditions; Social relations; Politics and Institutions; Security - Murders; Security – Predatory crimes; Subjective Welfare; Landscape and cultural heritage; Environment; Innovation, research and creativity; Services quality. For details on the methodology used, see paragraph “The composite indexes” at page 49 of the BES 2015 Report.



Table 6 – Context Indicators (BES, SDGs, others) in the DEFR 2020/2022 Emilia-Romagna Reg.

Area	Num. BES indicators	N. SDGs/Ag. 2030 indicators	Common Indic. (BES/SDGs)	Other indicators*	Total indicators
Institutional area	2		1		3
Economic area	4	1	9	16	30
Health and social area	17		9	1	27
Cultural area	3		3	8	14
Territorial area	9	1	9	8	27
Total	35	2	31	33	101

Table 6 summarizes various context indicators found in the DEFR of Emilia-Romagna (a total of 101 context indicators), with what type of indicator they are built (Bes , SDGs or of Agenda 2030 , common indicators or other indicators) and are distributed in the areas in which the government program is articulated (institutional ,economic, health and social , cultural , territorial)

* Other indicators (extra BES) considered in the DEFR

- Economic area: extra-BES indicators : GDP per inhabitant ; Export actions; employees of local units per inhabitants in working age; Firms birth rate; Firms death rate; UAA on territorial surface; Average corporate UAA; Companies with activities connected to agriculture; Incidence of farm heads with age < 40 years; Active fixed-point retail businesses; Accommodation facilities capacity; Average stay In accommodation facilities; Employment rate for young people 15-29 years; Unemployment rate; Education and training participation rate; Incidence of employees in high and medium / high technology manufacturing sectors; Broadband diffusion index in firms.
- Health and social area: Incidence of relative poverty.
- Cultural area (Schooling rate 14-18teen; Users of cultural activities (separately per cinema , archeological sites or monuments, theater ,museums and exhibitions); Newspaper readers; Book readers ; Sports practice).
- Territorial area (Families residing in private accommodation; Families who claim to have been in arrears with the payment of the rent; Highway network; Railway network in operation; Use of public transport to go to school/university; Use of public transport to go to work; Road accident rate ; Road mortality index; Road injury index).

In addition, the [DEFR 2019/2021](#) presented a similar setting to the one described. At last, we can report that in the DEFR it is not found an articulation for the Missions and Programs.

Tuscany Region

DEFR 2020/2022

[Resolution of the Regional Council July 31 2019 n. 54 - Approval of the Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) 2020.](#)

The 2020 DEFR of the Region Toscana, as a preliminary, describes the social-economic scenarios, the regional financial framework (articulated in Missions and Programs) and the main contents of the budget law. Furthermore, it reports a system of result indicators expected for the 24 regional projects that represent the concrete intervention priorities in the various sectors (for example: intervention for the development of the Florentine Plain , urban regeneration e requalification , Large National and Regional infrastructures ,



integrated accessibility and mobility). The dataset annually remodeled in the DEFR, is made up of a consistent number of result indicators articulated for the various regional projects, each of them with their own financial endowment distributed between the various relative Missions and Programs; for each indicator is specified the unit of measure, the starting value, and the target value. (See following example)

Table 7 – Regional projects: resources framework and context indicators. DEFR 2020/2022 Tuscany Reg.

Regional project e 13: contrast to climate changes and circular economy
(Example of representation of the resources framework and of the result indicators)

in milioni di euro

Progetto regionale	Missione	Programma	2020	2021	2022
13. Contrasto ai cambiamenti climatici ed economia circolare	00900: Sviluppo sostenibile e tutela del territorio e dell'ambiente	00902: Tutela, valorizzazione e recupero ambientale	0,0	0,0	0,0
		00903: Rifiuti	0,0	0,0	0,0
		00904: Servizio idrico integrato	2,7	2,1	2,1
		00906: Tutela e valorizzazione delle risorse idriche	1,0	0,5	0,5
		00908: Qualità dell'aria e riduzione dell'inquinamento	0,0	0,0	0,0
	01700: Energia e diversificazione delle fonti energetiche	01701: Fonti energetiche	8,0	8,0	8,0
		01702: Politica regionale unitaria per l'energia e la diversificazione delle fonti energetiche (solo per le Regioni)	26,5	23,9	23,9
	TOTALE		38,2	34,5	34,5

cod RA	Descrizione RISULTATO ATTESO / INDICATORE	unità di misura	VALORE INIZIALE	DATA VALORE INIZIALE	VALORE TARGET	DATA RIFERIMENTO VALORE TARGET	NOTE
02	Installazione al 2020 di una potenza geotermoelettrica da media entalpia in grado di soddisfare le previsioni del burden sharing						
02	Potenza geotermoelettrica autorizzata	MW	820	31/12/2015	917	31/12/2020	Somma dei valori di potenza installata lorda degli impianti
03	Raggiungimento degli obiettivi del burden sharing al 2020.						
03	Percentuale energia consumata da fonte rinnovabile/totale energia consumata	%	15,40%	31/12/2013	16,50%	31/12/2020	
06	Incremento dell'utilizzo delle energie rinnovabili da parte delle aziende agricole						
06	Numero di interventi di investimento nelle aziende agricole per l'incremento dell'utilizzo e della produzione delle energie rinnovabili	N	0	31/12/2016	10	31/12/2023	
07	Progettazione e avvio degli interventi di bonifica/messa in sicurezza della falda e dei terreni nelle aree di Piombino, Massa Carrara e Livorno						
07	Definizione dei progetti di bonifica/messa in sicurezza della falda e dei terreni del SIN/SIR di Massa Carrara	indicatore procedurale	0	31/12/2016			Rispetto del cronoprogramma di cui alla DGR 201 del 2017

Table 7 shows how the Tuscany region intends to achieve the regional project of circular economy and of contrast to climate change. In particular, is shown the connection of the project with the missions (for example the sustainable development and protection of the environment and of the territory) and the programs (e.g. waste, an integrated water service, the energy sources), also highlighting the economic resources for each year. The project monitoring is given to various result indicators (e.g. increased use of renewable energy by farms) and for each indicator is specified the unit of measure, the baseline, and the target value.

Differently from DEFR 2019, it is not reported the attachment on the BES indicators, but compared to Agenda 2030, are reconfirmed the strategies finalized to start the economic-environmental transition through the implementation of the Carbon Neutral 2050 strategy. This strategy has the goal to reach 2050 with an



emission balance in terms of climate-changing gases equal to zero (in coordination with the Regional Strategy for the Sustainable Development).

Instead, in [DEFR 2019/2021](#) we can find an attachment on the well-being indicators by Irpet (Regional Economic Programming Institute of Tuscany) and ASR (Regional Health Agency). About it, the territorial dimension is made up by 3 macro areas that match with the ASL and represent aggregation of the social and health basins. (Territorial disaggregation announced for the next report). The considered domains⁵⁶ are: Work, Health, and Territorial Security, illustrated by 5+6+2 objective indicators.

Umbria Region

DEFR 2020/2022

[Resolution C.R. n. 336 of September 17 2019 - Resolution "Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) 2020/2022" - Approval.](#)

The 2020 DEFR of Umbria Region contains some references to Agenda 2030 and to the definition of SRSvS, highlighting the activity program expected within the Agreement with Mattm, articulated in the following 3 macro-sectors:

- a) Governance
- b) Social society participation to the formation of the Regional Strategy – FORUM;
- c) Declination of the outlines of the Regional Strategy.

Furthermore, it specifies that the Regional Strategy for a Sustainable Development will have to interact with the policies and the actions identified in the various programming documents, including the DEFR.

Instead, in the [2019/2021 DEFR](#) there were no references to BES, or Agenda 2030 or Europe 2020. Chapter 2 (page 24 and ff.) proceeds with the analysis for missions and programs in which are brought back the 5 strategic regional areas: Institutional, Economic Area, Cultural Area, Territorial Area, health and social Area (there wasn't a system of indicators for the monitoring of missions and programs, but a qualitative description of the expected actions)

Marche Region

[DEFR 2020/2022 Resolution no. 103 APPROVED BY THE REGIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN THE MEETING OF NOVEMBER 28 2019, No. 146](#)

In the DEFR of the Marche Region, there is a paragraph on the BES, in which a set of 8 indicators have been spotted and are used to direct the activity of the administration. Furthermore it reports, like the previous year, the regional card of Marche in the BES Report of ISTAT, from which is possible to read the relative positioning of the region compared to the Center and to Italy, as well as the most recent trend available for the single composite indexes (pg. 10 and ff.).

There is also a paragraph on the directions of the regional strategy of sustainable development in which is mentioned the route started within the agreement with Mattm where is expected that the SRSvS connects with the documents of the economic-financial programming cycle. In particular, note the creation of an experimental matrix between the missions managed by the body structures and the goals of Agenda 2030 (following an example of correlation table referred to some structures). (Mission 9, Page 50 and following; Section 1, chapter 4, page 181 and following)

⁵⁶ The results are presented in summary form for each domain, using the AMPI (Adjusted Mazziotta-Pareto Index) method, which consists of aggregating, through the arithmetic mean, the elementary indicators transformed with the min-max method.



Table 8 – SDGs goals and Missions and Programs in the DEFR 2020/2022 Marche Reg.

Tabella di correlazione tra obiettivi dell'Agenda 2030 e le Missioni gestite dal Servizio Tutela, assetto e gestione del territorio e dal Servizio Politiche sociali e sport.

Obiettivi Agenda 2030	Servizio Tutela, assetto e gestione del territorio	Servizio Politiche sociali e sport
Obiettivo 1. Porre fine ad ogni forma di povertà nel mondo	Missione 8, 9	Missione 12
Obiettivo 3. Assicurare la salute e il benessere per tutti e per tutte le età		Missione 12
Obiettivo 4. Fornire un'educazione di qualità, equa ed inclusiva, e opportunità di apprendimento per tutti	Missione 4, 9	Missione 12
Obiettivo 5. Raggiungere l'uguaglianza di genere ed emancipare tutte le donne e le ragazze		Missione 12
Obiettivo 6. Garantire a tutti la disponibilità e la gestione sostenibile dell'acqua e delle strutture igienico-sanitarie	Missione 9	
Obiettivo 7. Assicurare a tutti l'accesso a sistemi di energia economici, affidabili, sostenibili e moderni	Missione 1, 17	
Obiettivo 8. Incentivare una crescita economica duratura, inclusiva e sostenibile, un'occupazione piena e produttiva ed un lavoro dignitoso per tutti	Missione 1, 9, 14, 17	Missione 6
Obiettivo 9. Costruire infrastrutture resilienti e promuovere l'innovazione ed una industrializzazione equa, responsabile e sostenibile	Missione 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17	Missione 6
Obiettivo 11. Rendere le città e gli insediamenti umani inclusivi, sicuri, duraturi e sostenibili	Missione 8, 9, 10	Missione 6
Obiettivo 12. Garantire modelli sostenibili di produzione e di consumo	Missione 9	
Obiettivo 13. Promuovere azioni, a tutti i livelli, per combattere il cambiamento climatico	Missione 9	
Obiettivo 14. Conservare e utilizzare in modo sostenibile gli oceani, i mari e le risorse marine per uno sviluppo sostenibile	Missione 9	
Obiettivo 15. Proteggere, ripristinare e favorire un uso sostenibile dell'ecosistema terrestre, gestire sostenibilmente le foreste, contrastare la desertificazione, arrestare e far retrocedere il degrado del terreno e fermare la perdita di diversità biologica	Missione 9	
Obiettivo 16. Promuovere società pacifiche e inclusive per uno sviluppo sostenibile, garantire a tutti l'accesso alla giustizia, e creare istituzioni efficaci, responsabili ed inclusive a tutti i livelli		Missione 12

Table 8 shows the correlation between the goals of Agenda 2030 and the missions managed by some structures of the Marche region. (territorial management organization and protection Service, and sport and social policies Service) For example goal 5 of the Agenda 2030 (Reach gender equality and emancipate all women and girls) is connected with missions 12 of the sport and social policies Service.



Lazio Region

The [DEFR 2020/2022](#) of Region Lazio, is being approved by the Regional Council (PDC n.37 of last November 12), is articulated in two sections, in which are described in a very deep way the macroeconomic framework, the strategic goals, the regional public finance framework and the trend. In an appendix are illustrated the policies and the sectoral programming (articulated in various plans) and the characteristics of the regional macro-econometric model used. Finally, in the statistical appendix are reported numerous tables with the indicators relative to the various section of the Programming Document (the index of the 65 tables follows the various paragraphs of the 2 sections of the DEFR). Regarding the policies that result relevant for the regional government strategies⁵⁷, the DEFR recalls the Europa 2020 Strategy and the guidelines of the next European programming cycle 2021-2027. On a more detailed level, in the statistical appendix are reported various indicators of the BES, with a particular reference to the indexes and the composite indicators of the following domains "Health", "Education and Training", and "Work, Conciliation, Life time" (taken from the BES Report 2018)

Table 9 – Example of indicators and BES composite indexes in the DEFR 2020/2022 Lazio Reg.

TAVOLA S1. 12 –DEFR LAZIO 2020: Principali indicatori del dominio «Salute» per il Lazio (salute in senso stretto)

INDICATORI	2014	2015	2016	2017
Speranza di vita alla nascita (a)	82,3	82,2	82,7	82,5
Speranza di vita in buona salute alla nascita (a)	58,2	57,6	57,7	59
Speranza di vita senza limitazioni nelle attività a 65 anni (a)	9,3	9,6	9,5	9,3
Indice di salute mentale per le persone di 14 anni e più (b)	-	-	70	69,3
Tassi di mortalità infantile (c)	2,8	3,0	-	-
Tasso standardizzato di mortalità per tumore per le persone di 20-64 anni (d)	9,3	9,3	-	-
Tasso standardizzato di mortalità per demenze e malattie del sistema nervoso (65 anni e più) (d)	23,0	27,4	-	-

Fonte: elaborazione Regione Lazio-Direzione Programmazione Economica su dati Istat (BES 2018). – (a) Numero medio di anni. – (b) Punteggi standardizzati. – (c) Tassi per 1.000 nati vivi residenti. – (d) Tassi per 10.000 residenti

TAVOLA S1. 14 - DEFR Lazio 2020-2022: indicatore composito dominio «Salute»

		ANNI							
SESSO	REGIONE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
M+F	Lazio	94,6	95,9	103,8	99,7	104,3	104,1	106,2	106,1
M+F	Italia	100	102,1	103,6	103,6	106,6	105,6	108,8	107,9

Fonte: elaborazione Regione Lazio – Direzione Programmazione Economica, su dati ISTAT, BES 2018, dicembre 2018.

Table 9 shows an example of Bes indicators and composite indexes mentioned in the DEFR 2020/2022 of Lazio. The values of the main "Health" domain indicators are shown (e.g. Life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, mental health index for people 14 and older... etc.) for a period that goes from 2014 to 2017. The composite index of the Lazio Health domain is then compared with the value of Italy. We can see that the Lazio values for the previous years have been lower compared to Italy.

⁵⁷ Government action by the Lazio Region is founded on 3 pillars (policies for a sustainable socio-economic and territorial development, redistributive policies and financial equilibrium policies) and is articulated in 8 macro-areas of intervention, 19 programming trends, 90 programming goals and 472 actions/measures/policy (see DGR 9 November 2018, n. 656 containing "Resolution Proposal concerning: approval of the 2018-2022 Strategic Programming Document - Years 2018-2023).



The DEFR 2019-2021 (ca. 110 pg.) has a relatively similar structure: is described the socio-economic framework, the strategic programming and the goals, the public finance framework, the budget policies and there is a statistical appendix. There are references to Europa 2020 and is reported the state of the art with respect to the achievement of the goals , but not to the BES, while a short ad-hoc chapter is dedicated to the “ Regional Policies for the sustainable development”.

Abruzzo Region

In the [DEFR 2020/2022](#), there are different references to the Strategy for Sustainable Development, highlighting the need to insure the consistency of the new programming with the Agenda 2030 contents. About it, we refer to the connection between the SDGs and the specific goals of the three funds ERDF, ESF + and EAFRD, from which derive the priorities of Abruzzo for the next seven years. Furthermore, within the DEFR is described (pg. 138) the path for the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development, after the Agreement with the Ministry of the Environment (MATTM).

Instead, the [DEFR 2019/2021](#) is articulated in 2 sections: “external conditions analysis” and “internal conditions analysis” in which are expected sections on “regional governance” and “programming for thematic areas” that contain references to missions and programs.

Europe 2020 strategy and Agenda 2030 are mentioned, the concept of sustainable development emerges, but references to the BES do not appear. In general, in the DEFR, other than descriptions of the essential data at a macro and demographical level, there is not a real indicators system connected to the goals to achieve. In the DEFR is also described the so-said “Earthquake Strategy” with the planned interventions (post-earthquake 2016) articulated per Missions. Furthermore , it needs to be mentioned that the BES is considered also in the Performance Plan 2019-2021 , adopted by the Regional Council with DGR n. 413/2019, in which is reported a set of eight BES indicators on which to also parametrize the activity of the Administration.

Also in the [DEFR 2019/2021](#) of the Marche Region were found references to BES (the regional card above) , opening up with a description of the economic and social context , integrated with the elements of the equitable and sustainable well-being and the macro-economic projections.

Molise Region

At the moment, it is available the [DEFR 2019/2021](#), which is articulated in the following paragraphs: economic, social, and territorial context of reference; regional financial framework; political strategy, tools and priorities; regional priorities. A specific paragraph is dedicated to “Equitable and Sustainable Well-being”, in which are reported tables and indicators taken from the BES Report, concerning the indicators distribution per region, and the composite indexes trend. In the following figure, there is the BES indicators framework. For each region is considered the percentage of indicators that fall in the lower 20% up to the group corresponding to 20% greater values: notice the different polarization between the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano (they have the 62.8% and 57.4% of indicators that fall in the highest quintile) and the values of Calabria, Sicily, and Campania (for which more the half of the BES indicators fall in the lowest quintile). For Molise, the 34.5% fall in the lowest quintile and the 11.8% in the highest one.



Table 10 – BES indicators per quintile in the DEFR 2020/2022 Molise Reg.

Indicatori BES per regione e per quintile. Distribuzione percentuale. Ultimo anno disponibile

REGIONI	Indicatori per quintile					Totale indicatori disponibili
	I % (0-20)	II % (20-40)	III % (40-60)	IV % (60-80)	V % (80-100)	
Piemonte	9,9	12,8	31,4	27,3	11,6	121
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	17,1	12,8	18,8	14,5	36,8	117
Liguria	13,9	18,9	27,0	32,8	7,4	122
Lombardia	14,0	10,7	24,0	27,3	24,0	121
Bolzano/Bozen	9,3	12,0	12,0	9,3	57,4	108
Trento	5,3	5,3	13,3	13,3	62,8	113
Veneto	12,4	14,0	24,0	24,8	24,8	121
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	4,9	11,5	14,8	36,9	32,0	122
Emilia-Romagna	12,4	19,8	16,5	24,0	27,3	121
Toscana	6,6	15,7	35,5	30,6	11,6	121
Umbria	10,0	25,0	25,8	23,3	15,8	120
Marche	8,2	23,8	27,9	32,8	7,4	122
Lazio	21,3	31,1	18,0	13,1	16,4	122
Abruzzo	22,3	36,4	19,0	14,9	7,4	121
Molise	34,5	31,9	10,1	11,8	11,8	119
Campania	55,7	18,9	9,8	6,6	9,0	122
Puglia	48,8	24,0	12,4	10,7	4,1	121
Basilicata	35,0	30,0	10,8	10,8	13,3	120
Calabria	60,3	9,1	5,8	9,1	15,7	121
Sicilia	58,7	14,9	12,4	5,8	8,3	121
Sardegna	30,3	21,3	20,5	17,2	10,7	122

Fonte: ISTAT, Rapporto BES (Il Benessere Equo Sostenibile) 2018, pag. 15.

Table 10 shows various Bes indicators divided by region and quintile. Each quintile shows the percentage of indicators that fall in it (for example in the first quintile we will find indicators that have a low performance, in the fifth instead, the indicators that have an excellent performance). For Molise notice that a wide number of indicators, 34.5%, fall in the first quintile, while only 11.8% fall in the last quintile. The last column shows the number of indicators available for the region taken in consideration.

Campania Region

The [DEFR 2020/2022](#) is a full-bodied document articulated in 3 sections: analysis of the economic, financial and social context, framework of the public finance and regional policies in the various sectors. In the appendix, by the way, is reported the link between the lines of action and the Missions and Programs. Compared to the reference framework are considered the 11 theme goals of Europa 2020, with some quotes about sustainable development and BES.

Also the [DEFR 2019-2021](#) is articulated in similar sections: context analysis, regional policies (transport, health, environment, etc...), public finance and regional goals ranked by missions, programs and strategical goals (this is the preponderant part), where are indicated the expected results and the relative targets (output/result indicators).



Puglia Region

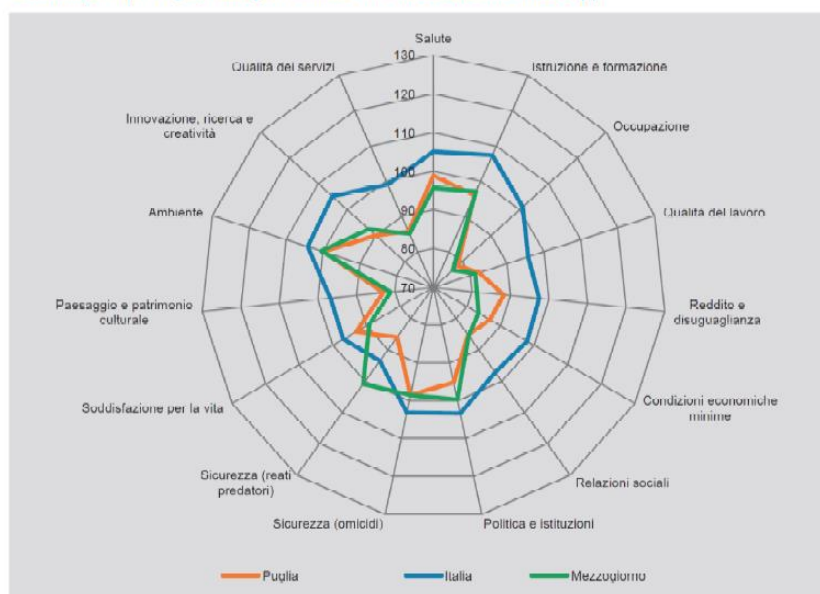
Regional Economic and Financial Document (DEFR) 2020-2022 - Approval (Regional Council Resolution no. 311 of 11/26/2019)

In the [DEFR 2020/2022](#) there is a paragraph on “Equitable and Sustainable Well-being”, that reports the 12 BES indicators related to Puglia represented in the “national” DEF and the composite indexes trend, with the comparison with Puglia, the South, Italy (tables taken from the Istat BES Report). Also in the [DEFR 2019/2021](#), we can find the same articulation of indicators (see following table).

Table 11 – The BES composite indexes in the DEFR 2019/2021 Puglia Reg.

Fig. 8- La Puglia e le dimensioni del Bes

Indici composti per Puglia, Mezzogiorno e Italia. Anni 2015/2016. Italia 2010=100 (a)



Andamento degli indici composti tra l'ultimo anno disponibile e l'anno precedente per Puglia, Mezzogiorno e Italia. Anni 2015/2016 (b)

REGIONI E RIPARTIZIONI GEOGRAFICHE	Salute	Istruzione e formazione	Occupazione	Qualità del lavoro	Reddito e disuguaglianza	Condizioni economiche minime	Relazioni sociali	Politica e istituzioni	Sicurezza (omicidi)	Sicurezza (reati predatori)	Soddisfazione per la vita	Paesaggio e patrimonio culturale	Ambiente	Innovazione, ricerca e creatività	Qualità dei servizi
	2016	2016	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2016	2016	2015
Puglia	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Mezzogiorno	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑
Italia	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓

(a) Per gli indici composti di Reddito e disuguaglianza, Sicurezza (reati predatori) e Qualità dei servizi l'ultimo aggiornamento è riferito al 2015.

(b) Se la differenza tra i due anni è maggiore o uguale a 0,5 la variazione è considerata positiva; se minore o uguale a -0,5 si considera negativa. Nell'intervallo (-0,5; +0,5) il valore è considerato stabile.

Table 11 shows the Bes composite indexes that concern various areas like the environment, the social relations, the employment, the quality of the services... etc. and compares the values of Puglia (in orange) with the South (in green) and Italy (in blue) (figure 8a). In addition, the lower graph (figure 8b) shows the trend of the composite indexes between the last year available and the previous year for Puglia, the South and Italy. If the difference between the two years is greater or equal to 0.5, the variation is considered positive, if it is lower or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative. In the range (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable.



Also Puglia, like the other regions, has stipulated the [Agreement with the Ministry of the Environment](#), that has the goal to consolidate the use of the approach “Beyond the GDP” in the programming, management, and monitoring processes of the policies, including the following activities: A) Building the governance of the sustainable development strategy (control room); B) Involvement of the civil society (Regional Forum for Sustainable Development); C) Elaboration of the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development document (positioning document and definition of the indicators system, including the connection of the regional strategic tools with the implementation tools and with the DEFR).

Lastly, an important and structural innovation concerns the recent approval of [regional law October 31 2019, n. 47 “Equitable and Sustainable Well-being \(BES\) to support regional budget and financial programming”](#), whose provisions will be applied for the regional programming and budget tools related to the 2021-2023 triennium. Following a short summary of the main contents of the law.

Integration of the budget and financial programming tools

It is expected an attachment to the DEFR, prepared by the Budget Assessor with the support of the Regional Statistic Office, containing the BES indicators trend and forecasts, keeping in mind of the planned measures to reach the Region strategic goals.

Appointment of a Regional Committee for Equitable and Sustainable Well-being indicators

The Committee, appointed with Decree of the president of the Regional Council, and established at the Regional Statistic Office, has the function to select, define and integrate the BES indicators to use for the programming and evaluation of the regional policies effects, depending on the territorial specificity. The indicators list is then adopted with Council Resolution, after consulting the competent Council Committees.

Basilicata Region

The analysis concerned the [DEFR 2019/2021](#), approved with Regional Council Decree (DCR) n. 876 March 4 2019. In particular, the DEFR of Basilicata is articulated in: macroeconomic framework, regional context, strategic lines and policy areas (in which are considered missions and programs, expected results and implementation method), regional and territorial finance framework, monitoring of the regional performances (attachment). It's worth noticing that within the macro framework, are reported the cards taken from the Contribution of the Regions to the NRP⁵⁸, which reports a summary of the regional actions with respect to the pursuit of the European Commission specific recommendations.

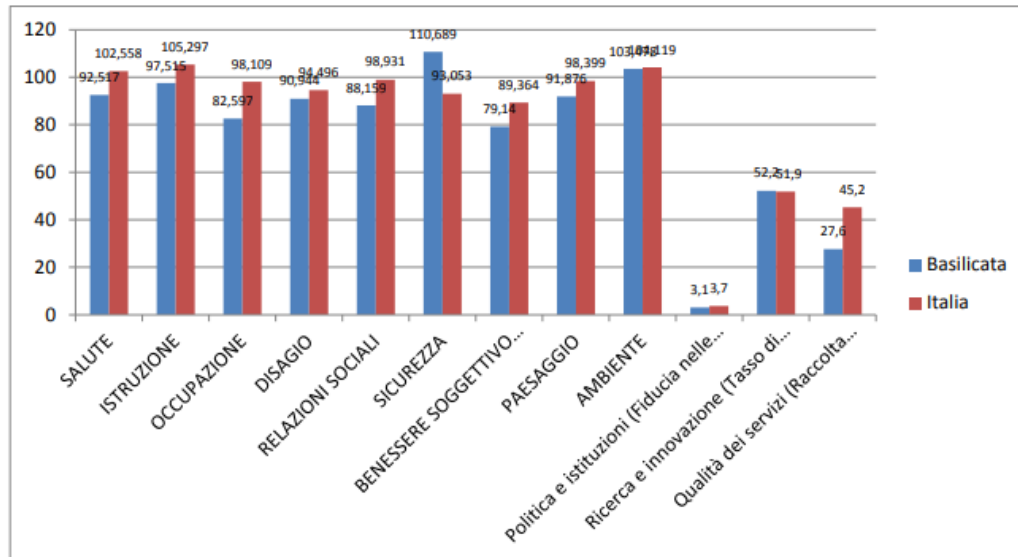
In the context section are indicated estimates on the effect of the regional policies on the GDP and various ideas of analysis arising from the BES, also at forecast level (material deprivation index, CO2 emission, healthy population), other than reporting references to the Istat works. To report, pg. 42 and ff. various general considerations on the state of the Basilicata Region compared to some social well-being dimensions (health, education and training, work, social relations etc...). By way of example, we report the following table contained in the DEFR.

⁵⁸ **Contribution of the Regions of the Autonomous Provinces to the National Reform Program**

Approved by the Conference of the Regions, concerns the state of implementation of regional reforms on the subjects covered by the CSR (*Country Specific Recommendations*) of the European Commission and achievement of the objectives of the UE2020 strategy and the Agenda 2030. **Timing:** Data collection at the regions, by the Cinsedo / Tecnostruttura team, begins between December and January, followed by the analysis and drafting of the document, which is then approved between April and May of each year (summary in the DEF). [THE POSITION AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE REGIONS TO THE PNR 2019](#)



Table 12 – BES dimension values in the DEFR 2019/2021 Basilicata Reg.



Fonte: elaborazioni su dati Istat-BES

Table 12 shows the Bes dimension values (health, education, employment, social relations, etc...). The values for the various indicators of the Basilicata region are compared to the values of Italy. Notice that for most of the indicators (except for safety and research&innovation) the value of Basilicata is lower than Italy.

Calabria Region

DEFR 2019/2021

[Resolution no. 351 of 11/29/2018. Update Note of the Regional Economic and Financial Document \(DEFR\) of Calabria for the years 2019-2021.](#)

In the DEFR (303 pages) are mentioned the BES and the 12 indicators inserted in the national DEF. It is also mentioned the update of the "National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS)" but without any type of analysis on the indicators. Furthermore, Agenda 2030 and Europe 2020 are mentioned but without any reference to specific indicators. There is not an analysis for missions and programs



Sicily Region

DEFR 2020/2022

DGR July 2 2019, n. 248. Regional Economic and Financial Document DEFR 2020/2022 - Approval

The DEFR provides a descriptive section on the BES, which reports the tables on the composite indices taken from the national BES Report, while another paragraph, following the one on the BES, is dedicated to the goals of Agenda 2030 and to the definition of the SRSvS. About it, within the DEFR are described the activities planned in the Agreement with the Mattm, relatively to the project “The sustainable Sicily” (see the following outline, which reports the phase relating to the development of the Regional Strategy).

Table 13 –SRSvS processing in the DEFR 2020/2022 Sicily Reg.

Category C. *Development of the Regional Strategy document for Sustainable Development*

- **C1. Positioning compared to the objectives of the SNSvS and the 17 Goals of Agenda 2030.**
- **C2. Definition of the regional objectives system and the priorities actions**
- **C3. Definition of the system of indicators and of the monitoring and review plan.**
- **C4. Connection of the regional strategic objectives with the implementations tools and with the Regional Economic and Financial Document (DEFR)**

SRSvS

The adoption of the SRSvS, will then deal with the territorial complexity issue related to the three pillars of the sustainable development, to the 17 goals of the Agenda 2030 , to the objectives of the SNSvS through the summary of audit actions , technical boards and works of the Forum and of the territorial laboratories.

Source: translation of the diagram from DEFR

Note that in the [DEFR 2019/2021](#) there were no references to BES , nor to Agenda 2030, but only generic references to the goals of Europa 2020 – Furthermore , no analysis was done for missions and programs , but the Strategic Areas Principle was used to describe the regional policies.

Sardinia Region

The analysis has concerned the [DEFR 2019](#): in addition to the final paragraph on the financial maneuver, it concerns the “economic context” which includes a review of the various indicators and a regional analysis on the economy elaborated by Srm (Intesa San Paolo Group). It is also shown an analysis of the spending policies per missions and programs, with a quantitative summary data and a description of the main measures adopted, integrated by a description of the main projects of the region in progress. There are not references to the BES and sustainable development concepts, in terms of Agenda 2030.



Annex 5: Relations between Missions and BES Domains (preliminary proposal) - Italy

		Health	Educati on and training	Work and life balance	Economic well-being	Social relationships	Politics and Institution s	Safety	Subjective well-being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation , research and creativity	Quality of services.
01	<i>Institutional , general and management services</i>					X	X						
02	<i>Justice</i>							X					
03	<i>Public order and security</i>						X	X					
04	<i>Education and right to study</i>		X		X	X							X
05	<i>Protection and enhance of cultural active. and assets</i>		X							X			
06	<i>Youth policies , sport and leisure</i>								X			X	
07	<i>Tourism</i>									X			
08	<i>Regional planning and housing</i>				X			X		X	X		X
09	<i>Sustainable develop. and protection of the territory and the environment</i>							X		X	X		
10	<i>Transportation and right to</i>		X										X
11	<i>Civil rescue</i>							X					
12	<i>Social rights , social policies and family</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X



13	Health protection	X											X
14	Economic development and competitiveness		X		X				X			X	
15	Work policies and for professional training		X	X	X				X				
16	Agriculture, food and agro-food policies and fishery				X						X		
17	Energy and diversification of energy sources	X									X		
18	Relations with other territorial and local autonomies												
19	International relations												