



Well-being indicators for policy making in Italy

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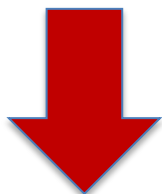
Istat

Makswell kick-off meeting

Rome, 9.1.2018

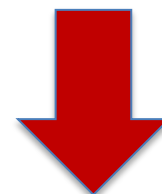
The new Italian Budget Law (8/2016) establishes that public policies are regularly monitored and evaluated also through the effects on well-being indicators

Document on
economy and
finance
measures



Trend vs policy evaluation

Yearly Report
to the
Parliament



The selection process

A high level committee was set up to propose the list of well-being indicators. Members:

- The Minister of Economy and Finance
- The Istat President
- The Governor of the Bank of Italy
- And 2 recognized experts

The committee proposal has to be discussed and approved by the Parliament, then comes into force by decree

- The reference framework is the Italian set of measures on well-being

B E S

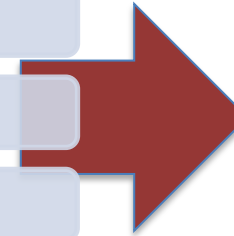
- **Well-being (Benessere)**: multidimensional analysis of aspects relevant for quality of life
- **Equitable (Equo)**: focus on distributional aspects
- **Sustainable (Sostenibile)**: to ensure the possibility of the same level of well-being to future generations

B E S

- The project started in 2010 as an Istat-CNEL initiative to produce a set of indicators to provide a shared view of the progress of Italian society
- Built through a participative process involving:
 - a) Steering Committee: stakeholders and Istat experts, to identify the domains and to agree on the final list of indicators;
 - b) Scientific Commission: experts in different fields, to select potential indicators
 - c) Public consultation
- Wide dissemination:
 - Annual reports
 - Webpage: documents, data, dashboard

The complete framework

1	• Health
2	• Education and Training
3	• Work and Life balance
4	• Economic well-being
5	• Social relationships
6	• Politics and Institutions
7	• Safety
8	• Subjective well-being
9	• Landscape and Cultural heritage
10	• Environment
11	• Research and Innovation
12	• Quality of services



**130
indicators**

- Objective
 - Subjective
- + composite indicators

- Composite vs simple indicators?
- Subjective indicators?
- Territorial level
- International indicators

Selection criteria

- Sensitivity to public policies
- Parsimony
- Practicability
- Timeliness, extension and frequency of time series
- Transparency and accountability

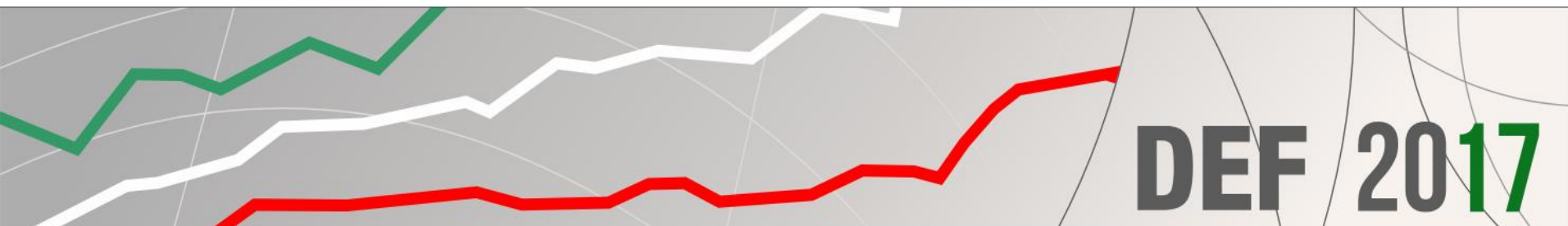


The approval process



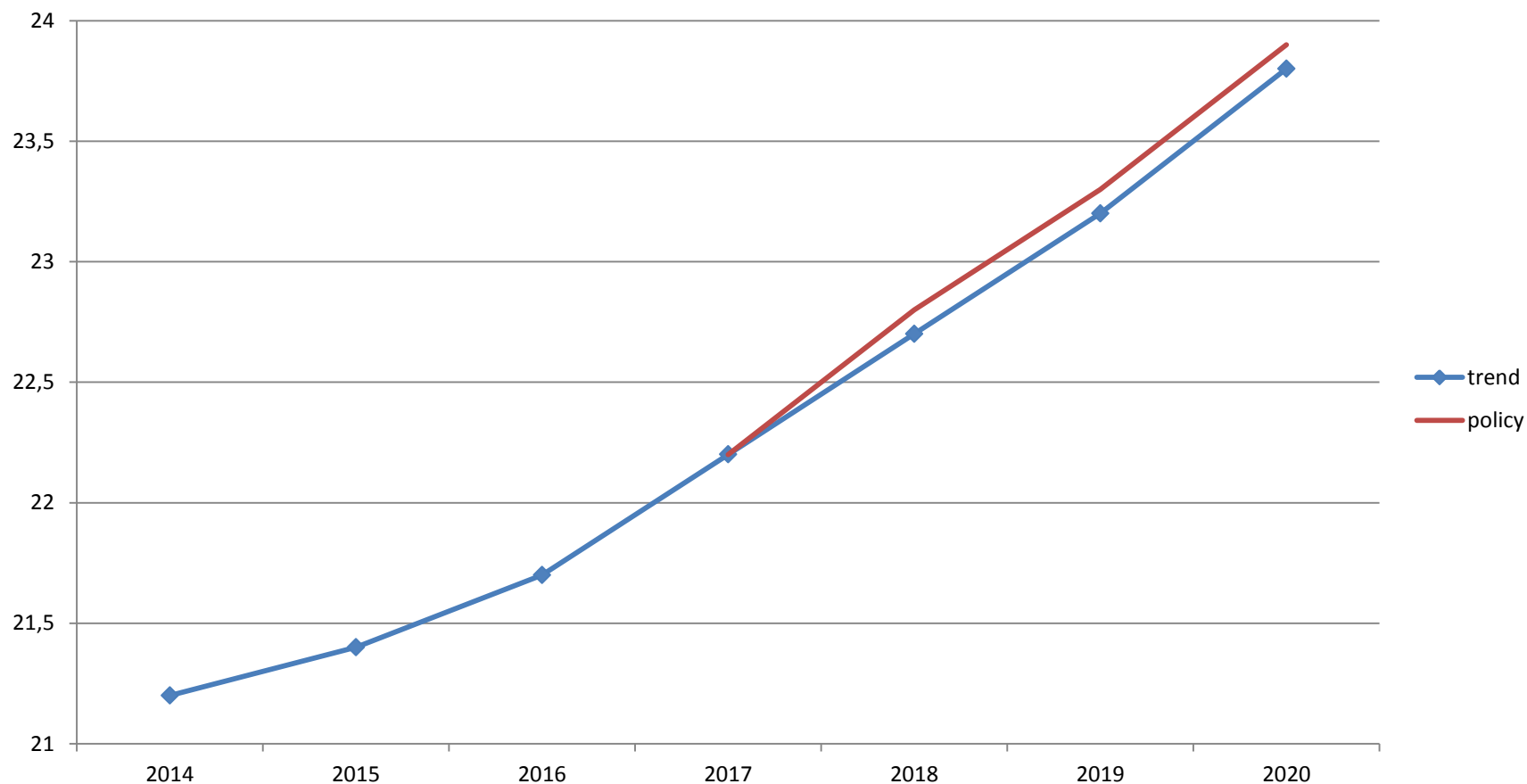
The final set of indicators

1. Mean adjusted income (per capita)
2. Income inequality (quintile ratio)
3. Incidence of absolute poverty
4. Life expectancy in good health (at birth)
5. Overweight and obesity
6. Early school leavers
7. Non-participation in employment
8. Employment rate of women aged 25-49 with/without preschool children
9. Victims of predatory crime (robberies, burglaries and mugging)
10. Mean length of civil justice trials
11. CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions
12. Illegal Building



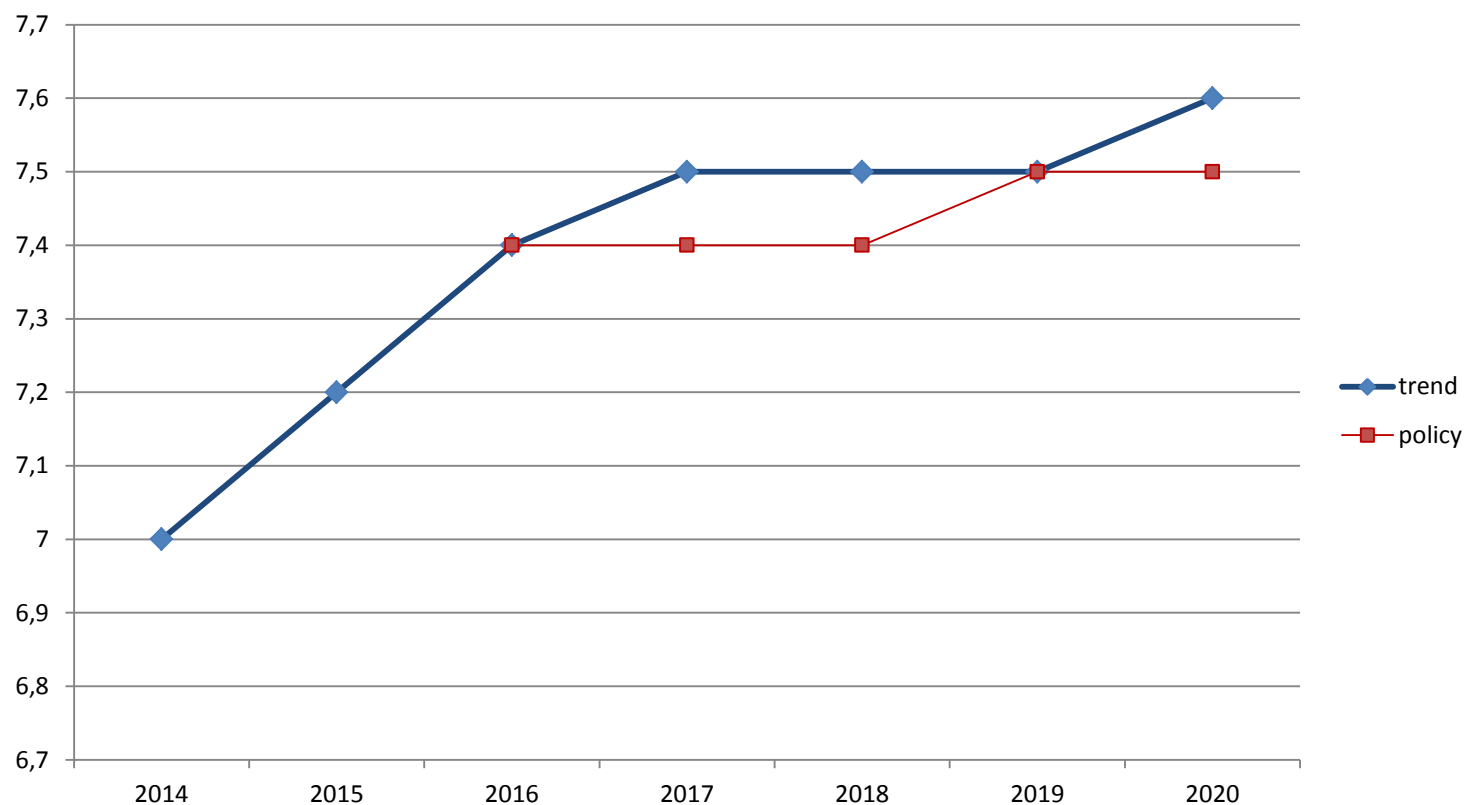
- April 2017: First exercise for Bes in DEF
- The preliminary selection included only 4 indicators:
 - Mean adjusted income (per capita)
 - Non-participation in employment (rate)
 - Income inequality index (quintile ratio)
 - CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions (tons x inhab.)

Mean adjusted income (1,000 euros per capita)



Source: Istat (2014 - 2016); MEF (2017-2020)

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



Source: Istat (2014 - 2016); MEF (2017-2020)

Next steps

- ✓ Report to the Parliament
- ✓ Fully integrate the 12 well-being indicators into the policy making process and develop evaluation models
- ✓ Increase data timeliness
- ✓ Keep the indicators up-to-date with methodological and conceptual developments
- ✓ Spread the understanding and use of well-being indicators for policy making

