#### Regional fact sheets<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the overall trend of the indicators (chapter 1), this Report proposes the reading of the evolution of well-being at the regional level through the composite indices that have been developed for the 12 domains of the Bes.

A selection of 130 indicators examined within the Report in used in the construction of the composite indices. The choice of indicators to be synthetized takes into account, on the one hand, the availability of data in time series and by regions and their timeliness, on the other hand, the need to provide a broad representation of the different aspects of each domain.

With respect to the 12 domains under analysis, in 9 cases a single composite index was computed, while for 3 domains two different indices were produced. This is the case of the "Work and Life balance" domain, for which an employment index and a quality and job satisfaction index are computed; of the "Economic well-being" domain, for which the indicators of income and inequality and those related to minimum economic conditions are aggregated separately; of the Safety domain, for which homicides are kept separate from other less serious criminal offenses (aggregated in "predatory crimes"). This is the reason why the results presented in the regional fact sheets refer to 15 dimensions.

Table 1 lists all the composite indices by domain, with the specification of the elementary indicators used and their polarity.

<sup>1</sup> Regional fact sheets are curated by Barbara Baldazzi and Lorenzo Di Biagio, with contribution from Luigi Costanzo, Lorena Di Donatantonio and Vincenzo Spinelli.



**Table 1. Composite indices and indicators used in their construction** (name of the indicator within its domain, polarity, years for which the composite index is calculated)

Indicator	Polarity	Years
HEALTH		2010-2018
ife expectancy at birth	+	
Healthy life expectancy at birth  Life expectancy without activity limitations at 65 years of age	+	
the expectancy without activity limitations at 65 years of age	т	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING		2010-2018
Participation in the school system of children aged 4-5	+	(a)
People with at least upper secondary education level (25-64 years old) People having completed tertiary education (30-34 years old)	+	
Early leavers from education and training	- T	
Participation in life-long learning	+	
(a) Indicator available from 2013. From 2010 to 2012 data have been replicated with	h the 2013 data.	
WORK AND LIFE BALANCE		
EMPLOYMENT		2010-2018
Employment rate (20-64 years old)	+	
WORK QUALITY		2010-2018
Share of employed persons with temporary jobs for at least 5 years	-	
Share of employees with below 2/3 of median hourly earnings	-	
Share of employed persons not in regular occupation	-	(a)
Share of employed persons who feel satisfied with their work	+	(b)
nvoluntary part time a) Indicator available until 2016. The 2017 and 2018 data have been replicated witl	- h the 2016 data	
<ul> <li>b) For 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012 the figure has been imputed.</li> </ul>	n me 2010 uala.	
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING		
NCOME AND INEQUALITY		2010-2017
Per capita disposable income	+	
Disposable income inequality	-	
MINIMUM LIVING CONDITIONS		2010-2018
Severe material deprivation rate	-	
Severe housing deprivation	-	
Index of economic distress	-	
Very low work intensity	-	
SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS		2010-2018
Satisfaction with family relations	+	
Satisfaction with friends relations	+	(0)
People to rely on Social participation	+	(a)
Civic and political participation	+	(b)
/oluntary activity	+	( )
Association funding	+	
Generalized trust	+	
(a) Data for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 have been interpolated.		
b) Indicator available since 2011. The 2010 data has been estimated.		
POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS		2010-2018
Trust in the parliament	+	(a)
Frust in judicial system Frust in political parties	+	(a) (a)
Trust in political parties  Trust in police and fire brigade	+	(b)
Nomen and political representation at regional level	+	(c)
Length of civil proceedings	-	(b)
Prison density	-	
(a) Indicator available since 2011. The 2010 data has been replicated with the 2011		
b) Indicator available since 2012. The 2010 and 2011 data have been replicated wi		the 2016 data !-
<ul> <li>c) Indicator available since 2012 but not in 2016. The 2010 and 2011 data have be- been estimated.</li> </ul>	en replicated with the 2012	, ine ∠016 data ha
SAFETY		
HOMICIDE		2010-2018
Homicide rate	-	2010 2010
PROPERTY CRIMES		2010-2018
Burglary rate	-	2010 2010
Pick-pocketing rate	-	

**Table 1** continued. **Composite indices and indicators used in their construction** (name of the indicator within its domain, polarity, years for which the composite index is calculated)

Indicator	Polarity	Years
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING		2010-2018
Life satisfaction	+	
LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE		2010-2018
Current expenditure of Municipalities for culture	+	(a)
Illegal building rate	-	
Spread of rural tourism facilities	+	(1-)
People that are not satisfied with the quality of landscape of the place where they live (a) Indicator available until 2017. The 2018 data has been replicated with the 2017 data.	-	(b)
(b) Indicator available for the years 2012 and 2014 to 2018. The 2010 and 2011 data have data has been estimated.	e been replicated with	n the 2012. The 2013
ENVIRONMENT		2010-2018
Water losses in urban supply system	-	(a)
Landfill of waste	-	
Quality of urban air *	-	(b)
Urban green	+	(c)
Satisfaction for the enviroment	+	
Protected natural areas	+	(d)
Electricity from renewable sources	+	(e)
Separate collection of municipal waste	+	
<ul> <li>* Maximum value between the percentage of units in municipalities with valid measureme year of exceeding the daily limit value for PM<sub>10</sub> and the percentage of units that have exit (a) Indicator available for 2012 and 2015. The 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014 data have been have been replicated with the 2015.</li> </ul>	ceeded the annual lin	nit value for NO2.
(b) Indicator available since 2013. for 2010, 2011 and 2012 data, the figure was estimated indicator on the maximum number of days the PM10 limit was exceeded among all fixed capital cities.		
(c) Indicator available from 2011 to 2017. The 2010 data has been replicated with the 201 2017.	1. The 2018 data has	been replicated with the
(d) Indicator available for the years 2012, 2013, 2016 and 2017. The 2010 and 2011 data 2014 and 2015 data have been estimated.	have been replicated	with the 2012 data. The
(e) The 2018 data has been replicated with the 2017 data.		
INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND CREATIVITY		2010-2018
R&D intensity	+	(a)
Impact of knowledge workers on employment	+	
Cultural employment (% of total employment)	+	(b)
(a) Indicator available until 2017. The 2018 data has been replicated with the 2017.		
(b) Indicator available since 2011. The 2010 data has been replicated with the 2011.		
QUALITY OF SERVICES		2010-2017
Beds in residential health care facilies	+	(a)
Children who benefited of early childhood services	+	(b)
Composite index of service accessibility	-	
Irregularities in water supply	-	
Seat-Km of public transport networks	+	
Satisfaction with means of transport	+	
(a) Indicator available from 2011 to 2016. The 2010 data has been replicated with the 201 2016.	1. The 2017 data has	s been replicated with the
(b) Indicates available well 0040, 0040. The 0047 data has been self. (1, 1, 20, 0, 2040)		

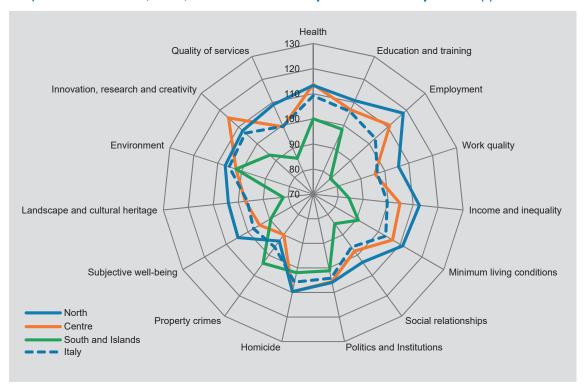
Note: Polarity is defined as the existence of a direct (+ sign) or inverse (- sign) relationship to the dimension of the reference well-being.

(b) Indicator available until 2016. 2016. The 2017 data has been replicated with the 2016.



#### **GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**

#### Composite indices for North, Centre, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



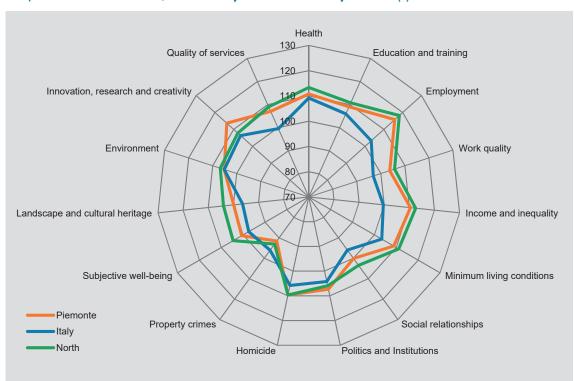
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for North, Centre, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
North	L			L								L			L
Centre	1	- !													
South and Island	L	- !		L											L
Italy	_		_						L			L			L

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **PIEMONTE**

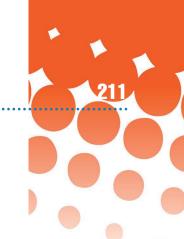
#### Composite indices for Piemonte, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Piemonte, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Piemonte				_											
North															
Italy			-	_								1			

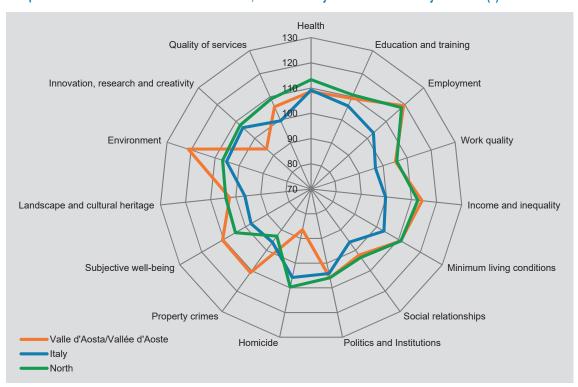
- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).





### VALLE D'AOSTA/VALLÉE D'AOSTE

#### Composite indices for Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



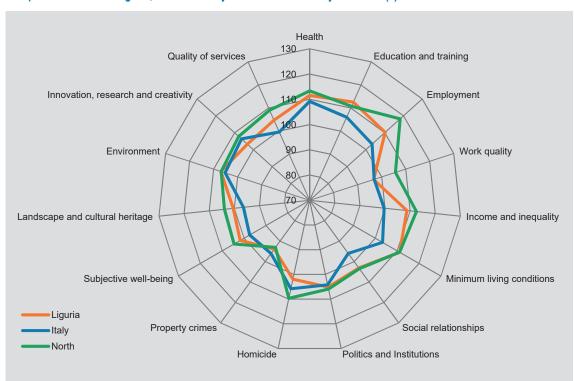
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Valle d'Aosta								-							
North			_		1								.—		
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **LIGURIA**

#### Composite indices for Liguria, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Liguria, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

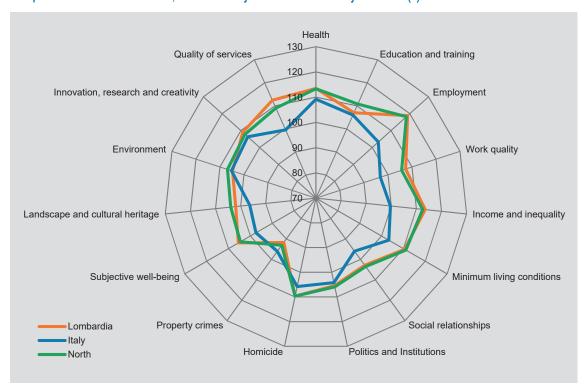
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Liguria								-							
North															
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **LOMBARDIA**

#### Composite indices for Lombardia, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



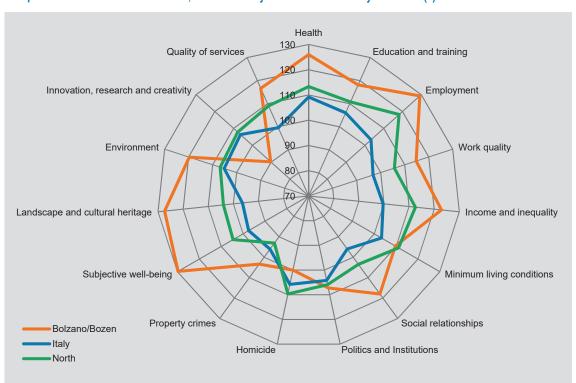
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Lombardia, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Lombardia															
North														1	
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **BOLZANO/BOZEN**

#### Composite indices for Bolzano/Bozen, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Bolzano/Bozen, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. (b)

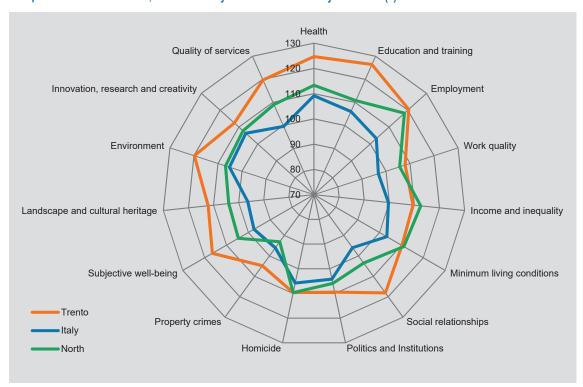
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Bolzano													1		
North															
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **TRENTO**

#### Composite indices for Trento, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



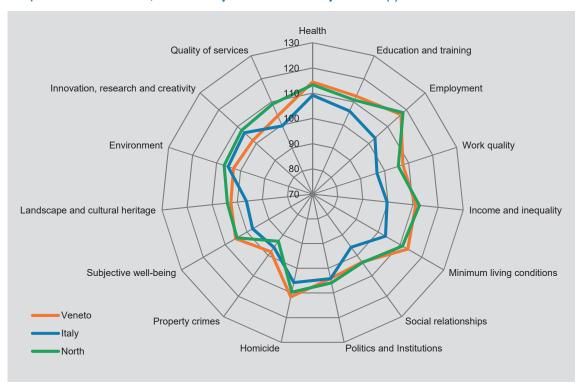
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Trento, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Trento							_						1		1
North															
Italy		-							-						

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **VENETO**

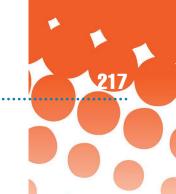
#### Composite indices for Veneto, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Veneto, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Veneto															
North															
Italy															

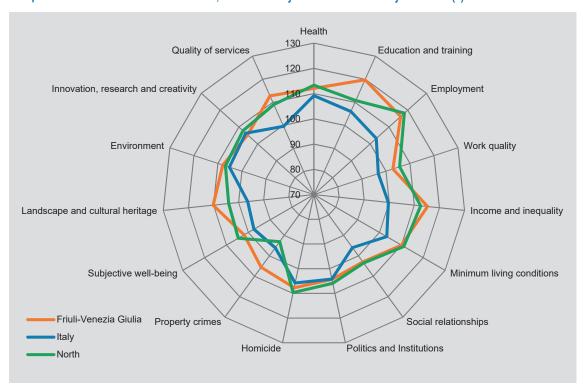
- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).





#### FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA

#### Composite indices for Friuli-Venezia Giulia, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



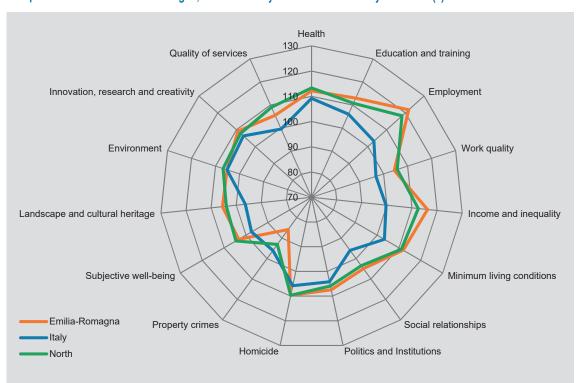
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Friuli-Venezia Giulia, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Friuli-Venezia Giulia															
North															
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **EMILIA-ROMAGNA**

#### Composite indices for Emilia-Romagna, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Emilia-Romagna, North and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

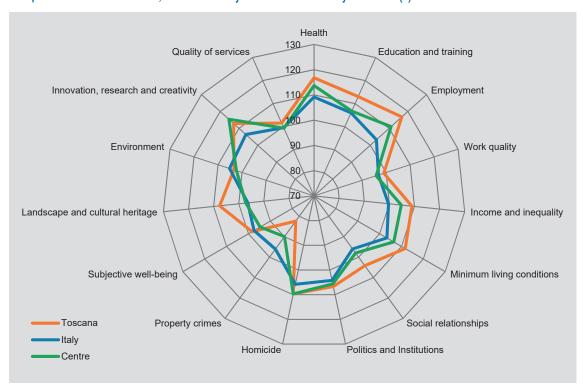
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Emilia-Romagna								1							
North															
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **TOSCANA**

#### Composite indices for Toscana, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



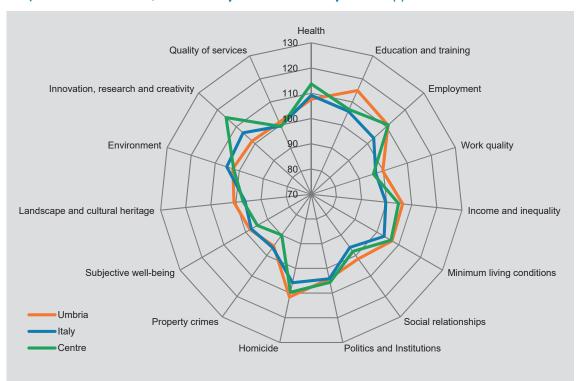
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Toscana, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Toscana								_	_						
Centre															
Italy	_		J	_					-			L			L

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **UMBRIA**

#### Composite indices for Umbria, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Umbria, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

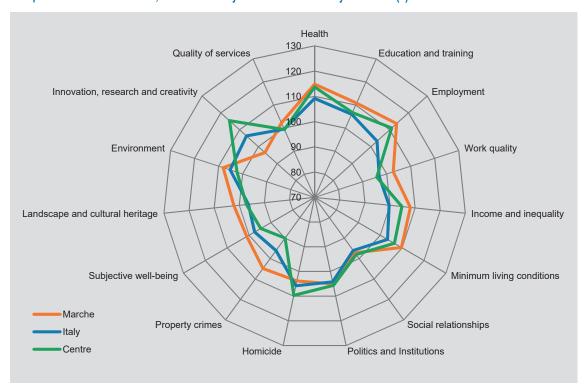
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Umbria	-			-							_				-
Centre			_									_			_
Italy	i i		-	_						•	-				

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **MARCHE**

#### Composite indices for Marche, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



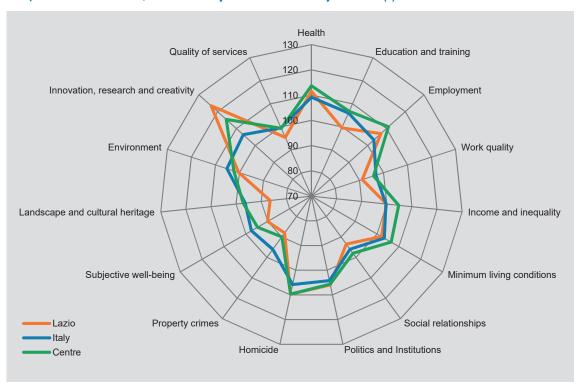
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Marche, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Marche		_						-							
Centre		_	_												_
Italy			_	_											

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **LAZIO**

#### Composite indices for Lazio, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Lazio, Centre and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

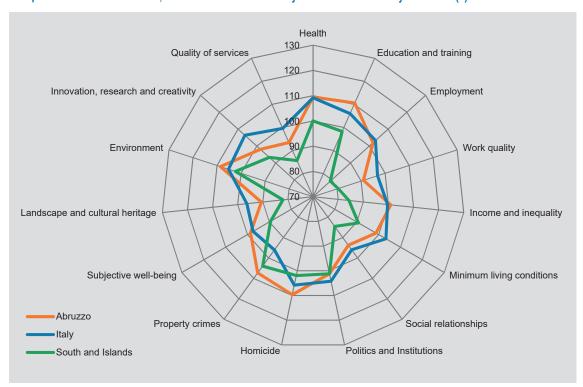
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Lazio														-	_
Centre			_	1											
Italy	_		_												

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **ABRUZZO**

#### Composite indices for Abruzzo, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



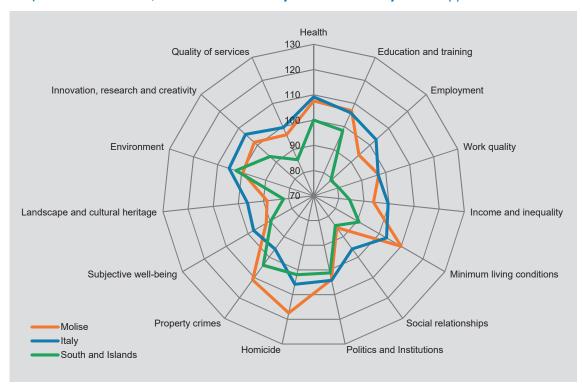
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Abruzzo, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Abruzzo			-					1							
South and Islands			_												
Italy	_		-												

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **MOLISE**

#### Composite indices for Molise, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Molise, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

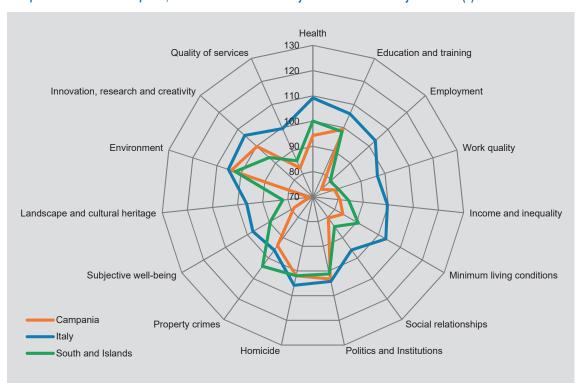
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Molise															
South and Islands															
Italy															

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

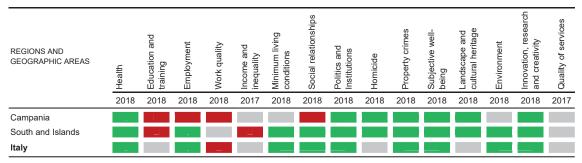


#### **CAMPANIA**

#### Composite indices for Campania, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



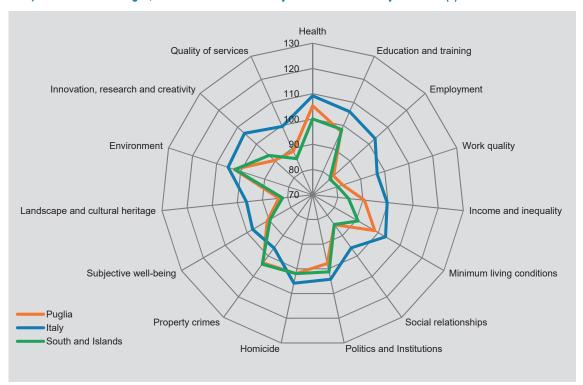
# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Campania, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)



- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **PUGLIA**

#### Composite indices for Puglia, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Puglia, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

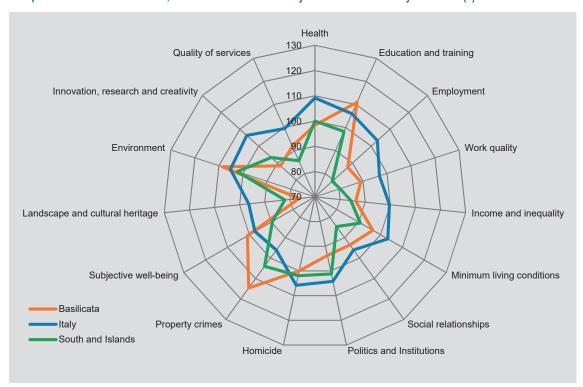
REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Puglia			-												
South and Islands		_	_												
Italy	_		-	_											

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **BASILICATA**

#### Composite indices for Basilicata, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Basilicata, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Basilicata															_
South and Islands		_	_		_										
Italy	_												- 1		

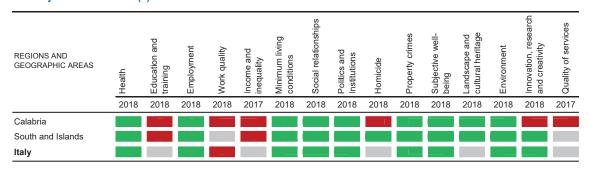
- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **CALABRIA**

#### Composite indices for Calabria, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Calabria, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

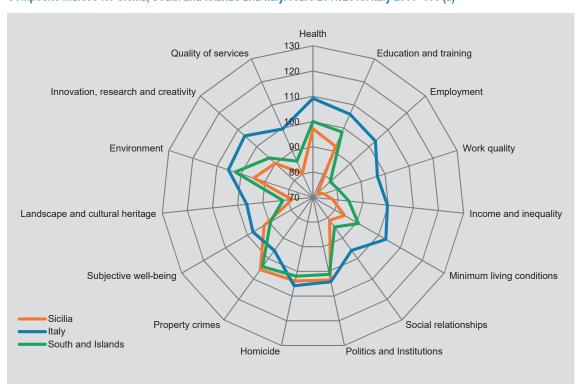


- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).



#### **SICILIA**

#### Composite indices for Sicilia, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Sicilia, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Sicilia								L	_						
South and Islands		_	-		_										
Italy	_		_	L											

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).

#### **SARDEGNA**

#### Composite indices for Sardegna, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018. Italy 2010=100 (a)



# Changes of composite indices between the latest available year and the previous year for Sardegna, South and Islands and Italy. Years 2017/2018 (b)

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Health	Education and training	Employment	Work quality	Income and inequality	Minimum living conditions	Social relationships	Politics and Institutions	Homicide	Property crimes	Subjective well- being	Landscape and cultural heritage	Environment	Innovation, research and creativity	Quality of services
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017
Sardegna	-	_	_		-	_						_	-	_	-
South and Islands		_	_												
Italy	_		_	_											

- (a) For the composite indices of Income and Inequality and Quality of Services the latest update refers to 2017.
- (b) If the difference between the two years is greater than or equal to 0.5 the change is considered positive (in green); if less than or equal to -0.5 it is considered negative (in red). In the interval (-0.5; +0.5) the value is considered stable (in grey).