Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity

**BEYOND MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS,
A QUESTION OF GENERATIVITY**



New Social and Civil Economy Notebook no. 2/2026

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OSSERVATORIO NAZIONALE SULLA NUOVA ECONOMIA SOCIALE E CIVILE

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INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE OF THE RESEARCH

The Report stems from the need to address the issue of intergenerational equity in Italy, moving beyond a purely macroeconomic or "non-compromising" vision of future resources. In a country marked by a severe demographic imbalance, the goal is to promote a generative approach based on "communitarian personalism," where equity is not a zero-sum game, but a process of flourishing opportunities for all present and future generations.

Specifically, the First Report on Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity offers an innovative analysis to overcome the purely economic view of the generation gap in Italy. Through the development of a multidimensional index, the study monitors one hundred indicators divided into four capitals: social, psychological, human, and symbolic ecosystemic. The document promotes an approach based on generativity and community-based personalism, rejecting the idea that the well-being of young people must necessarily deprive the elderly of resources. The data, drawn from the annual survey of the Italian population, coordinated by NeXt Economia for the National Festival of Civil Economy, and the analyses based on them aim to support policymakers in creating a new social pact based on the social and civil economy.

The ultimate goal is to transform equity into an active process that values the civic contribution of every age group to common development.

The Report is divided into three chapters:

1. Theoretical framework: the definition of a contributory model based on generativity and the civil economy.
2. The Equity Index (IAEISC): the construction of a set of 100 micro and meso indicators broken down into four forms of capital.
3. Geographic analysis: mapping equity at the regional and macro-regional ("Area Vasta"[1]) levels. A matrix is used to cross-reference resource allocation and distributional equality.

[2] In Italy, the term "area vasta" was introduced by the Delrio Law (No. 56/2014) to define the intermediate administrative level between municipalities and regions. They correspond to NUTS 3 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3) in the European classification

CHAPTER 1: INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY AND GENERATIVITY

The first chapter, following an examination of extant literature and significant regulatory interventions, transitions the emphasis from macroeconomic impact indicators—such as the debt-to-GDP ratio or the NEET rate—to microeconomic and mesoeconomic *outcome indicators*. These outcome indicators refer to the "enabling" factors that measure behaviors and attitudes necessary for the well-being of local communities. Intergenerational equity is redefined as an alliance based on circular subsidiarity, essential for establishing a social order founded on the coexistence of the State, the Market, and the Community, and on the balance of the principles of liberty, equity, and fraternity.

The Report highlights how the current political debate tends to sterilely counterpose young people (under 35) and older people (over 65 or over 55), often perceiving them as a mere "cost" to the welfare system. On the contrary, the proposed approach suggests that investing in the generative development of younger generations and the generative aging of older people can eliminate gaps in life satisfaction and meaning, with clear benefits for all stakeholders. Generativity is therefore essential to integrating the protection of the future into a process of building equity today.

CHAPTER 2: THE INDEX OF SOCIAL AND CIVIL INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The main analytical contribution is the construction of the *Indice Aggiustato di Equità Intergenerazionale Sociale e Civile - IAEISC* (Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity).

Unlike cohort analyses, the study compares three contemporary age groups (under 35, 35-54, and over 55), as they share the same socioeconomic context. Specifically, the starting point for the research is the gaps in enabling factors for generativity and, more generally, for the civil economy, between the extreme and most vulnerable groups—under 35 and over 55—and the middle group (35-54) of current generations, which constitutes the main source of intergenerational inequity. This is due to its impact on current equity, which in turn affects the ability to build a sustainable and generative future.

The index is made up of 100 indicators grouped into four capitals:

- Enacted Social Capital, defined as a factor of external resilience made up of relationships and actions, is divided into 11 sub-dimensions: participation, social commitment, environmental commitment, relational intelligence, trust, family dynamism, propensity for cooperation, impact orientation, use of time, sense of community, and sense of responsibility. This capital helps us understand our ability to answer questions like: "If you look at your week, how much time do you dedicate to activities that build a sense of community (volunteering, political or sports participation) compared to time spent alone in front of a screen?"; "In your purchasing decisions, how much importance do you place on environmental and social impact compared to price? Do you feel like you are making a meaningful contribution to reducing inequalities?"
- Generative Psychological Capital, defined as a factor of internal resilience made up of emotions, virtues, thought, and activation, is divided into five sub-dimensions: functional emotions, dysfunctional emotions, virtues, contemplative-active intelligence, and activation. This capital helps us understand whether, in the face of major global changes (such as AI or climate change), dysfunctional emotions like anger and fear prevail, or the ability to transform thought into "activation" through virtues like courage and perseverance. It also serves to measure the level of thought: "To what extent does your contemplative-active intelligence allow you to be honest and consistent with your moral values even when external circumstances are challenging, making informed choices and evaluating the impact of your actions?"
- Economic Citizenship Capital, defined as a factor of internal resilience made up of knowledge, awareness, and resources, is divided into four sub-dimensions: financial inclusion and economic risks; knowledge of the new economy; awareness of the new economy; and training/ professional dynamism. This is not just traditional economic citizenship capital; it is intended to be a measure of the knowledge needed to be a key player in the new economy, without being excluded from traditional channels. This capital seeks to answer, for example, the following question: "Beyond knowing how to manage a bank account, how well do you feel you understand the concepts of the 'new economy' (such as ESG criteria, social finance, or energy efficiency)?"

- Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital, defined as a perceived (self-legitimized) factor of prestige/reputation, in terms of the territorial value regarding its ability to "generate" favorable conditions of multidimensional well-being (perceived level of well-being). It is also defined in terms of personal value regarding the level of common human development (perception of one's own health, economic conditions, educational adequacy, and participation). These elements aim to answer the following questions: to what extent is my territory perceived as a positive symbol (i.e., is it recognized as positive and worthy, primarily by me)? To what extent do I feel like a positive symbol (do I recognize myself as positive and worthy, also in relation to the context in which I find myself)?

National evidence shows a score of 89.07/100. Econometric results (based on the macro-regional statistical units) confirm that medium-high levels of equity lead to greater life satisfaction and a meaning in life. Conversely, GDP appears to have a decreasing marginality effect: beyond a certain threshold of wealth production, intergenerational equity does not automatically improve, suggesting that economic resources alone are not sufficient to ensure well-being without equity in other intangible assets (a trend that closely resembles the Easterlin paradox between income and happiness).

CHAPTER 3: THE GEOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL AND CIVIL INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The final chapter analyzes the territorial distribution of social and civil intergenerational equity, both from a regional and a macro-regional perspective.

Specifically, we proceed with the construction of quartiles that allow us to group the Regions (and Macro-regions) into four different classes, both with regard to the four Capital Indices (Practical Social, Practical Psychological, Human, Symbolic Ecosystem) and with regard to the average territorial gap of the elementary indicators that comprise them compared to the national average. The different possible combinations of these classes give rise to 16 clusters that help describe regional and macro-regional dynamics in terms of equity and capital levels. When these two elements are considered together, the dual nature of equity becomes apparent. Equity is not only a factor of levels between generations, but also of levels between territories. It is important to note the distinction between equity between classes, where territorial levels are low, and inequality between classes in territories where levels are high.

1. The equity matrices provide a framework in which the regions (and the Macro-regions) can be classified according to four macro-categories:
2. those that are "positively balanced", that is, with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity;
3. those that are "negatively balanced", that is, with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity;
    a. those that are in conditions of "disequilibrium" according to two different orders:
    b. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective.

From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity point of view (but high endowment).

From the point of view of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity (IAEISC), the composite indicator summarizing the overall analysis, it can be seen that:

A. The most equitable regions are: Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Piedmont and Emilia-Romagna.
B. The most equitable Macro-regions are: Valle d'Aosta, the Autonomous Province of Trento, the Metropolitan City of Turin, the Umbria Widespread Macro-region and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano.

The geography of the Macro-regions allows us to highlight two additional elements, compared to the regional one.

First, the greater territorial granularity (53 statistical units compared to 20 regions) allows us to detect a geography that is not always crystallized between North (positive) and South (negative), offering further food for thought for policymakers.

Second, the ratio between Metropolitan Macro-regions (AVM) and Diffuse/Autonomous Macro-regions (AVD/A) in the different macro-quadrants of the matrix (high equity and endowment; low equity and endowment; high equity and low endowment; high endowment and low equity) helps us understand the link between administrative typology and inequality. Regardless of indicator analyses, this ratio is equal to 45% (24 AVM and 29 AVD/A). Therefore, if the "Wide Territorial Area typology"

had no effect on the levels of intergenerational equity in the different forms of capital, we should also observe a very similar percentage in the ratios determined by the classification of Macro-regions based on gap quartiles and the pure equity index, that is, on their distribution within the equity matrices. Furthermore, there should be a non-significant difference between the average IAEISC (for the different capitals and overall) between AVM and AVD/A. However, the results indicate significant deviations from the anticipated 45% figures for Enacted Social Capital, Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital, and the overall assessment. Independent-sample t-tests demonstrate that the AVD/A Group has a significantly higher mean compared to the AVM Group. In other words, metropolitan areas appear to be more critical in terms of social and civil intergenerational equity, although this is not the case for Economic Citizenship Capital and Generative Psychological Capital.

The most evident trends, regardless of the type of capital investigated and the comparison between regions or wide territorial areas, can be traced back to three elements:

1. The Southern Paradox: Southern Italy, in several areas (Basilicata, Molise, Sardinia, Calabria), exhibits good internal homogeneity across age groups, but this occurs within a context where indicators of enacted social capital are, on average, lower than the national average. This is therefore a "bottom-up" equilibrium, where equity (or rather, the absence of inequality between different ages) does not coincide with true equity in terms of opportunities.
2. Identity and cohesion: the Special Statute territories (Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige), along with Umbria, Piedmont, and Emilia-Romagna, represent examples of strong cohesion based on the recognition of a shared identity.
3. The role of the "adjusted" index: without adjustment, equity between age groups risks remaining a formal figure, unable to translate into analyses that contribute to concrete development for the region.

POLICY PERSPECTIVES

In light of the findings in this initial report, it is possible to propose a series of policy perspectives grounded in a "us" rationality approach. All social and

economic actors must contribute to the development of a fair and sustainable system of intergenerational inclusion.

For this reason, the proposals are aimed at three different stakeholders: citizens (and the educational community); organizations (and representative associations); and administrations (local, regional, and national).

CITIZENS' POLICY AND THE ROLE OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY

Implementing self-development, training, and civic participation programs aimed at developing "multiple intelligences" and training generative capacity, as well as bridging gaps in knowledge and skills related to the new economy and financial inclusion, are the key drivers for building spaces for adopting behaviors intentionally geared toward intergenerational equity and, at the same time, directly reducing the gap between current generations.

One possible proposal is for each citizen to initiate a program of "Generative Training for the Social and Civil Economy." For example, a first activity could be to train daily, before making any economic, social, cultural, or other choice or action, to pause and ask: does this choice/action increase or reduce my level of generativity? In which of its components? What impact does it have on the multidimensional well-being of those around me and those indirectly involved? Does it contribute to intergenerational equity today and tomorrow? Then act accordingly. A second activity could be to make a weekly list of five generative and intergenerational equity choices/actions/attitudes, checking at the end of the week how many points have been achieved and how often. A third action could be to share the results of the first two activities with other family members or friends/neighbors, in a spirit of positive cross-fertilization and support in understanding how to improve their effectiveness, as well as co-planning between different generations. A fourth action could be to plan at least one generative action/choice together with relatives or friends each month. Finally, a fifth action could be to research good practices of generativity and intergenerational equity implemented by social and economic actors and share them on social media . Indeed, it is the generative actors' job to highlight and spread good news.

A second area of focus involves participating in specific skills development

programs to foster the growth of enabling factors across the four pillars of intergenerational, social, and civic equity.

In this regard, it is essential that another entity, the education system—intended as an educational community—from elementary school to university, focuses its attention on these issues, seeking to integrate its educational offerings with vertical curricula and/or to complement existing ones. Summer camps, as well as themed activities in primary and secondary schools, can be viable solutions, involving experts who work concretely on the topics of the 100 indicators. Post-graduate programs, courses (including advanced training), conferences, and schools represent opportunities to leverage knowledge within the university environment. The education system is equipped with a variety of well-known tools, many of which have undergone extensive evolution and application, particularly in the context of sustainable development. It is also crucial to implement these measures to address issues of intergenerational equity.

POLICY FOR ORGANIZATIONS

Responsible businesses, third sector organizations, and, more generally, all organizations that aspire to be social and civil economy organizations should begin developing internal training and awareness programs, as has already been done regarding gender equity. These programs could be aimed at adopting evaluation tools that measure not only economic impact, but the ability to generate, nurture, and train the four forms of intergenerational social and civil equity capital.

Good practices could include the development of mandatory intergenerational mentoring and the co-design of services between employees under 35 and over 55. The aim of this would be to foster generative professional growth for the former and the beginning of active aging for the latter. Shared spaces and structured opportunities for exchange can facilitate integration into the workforce between different age groups. Support for this initiative could include a system of tax relief for companies that adopt such procedures, as is already the case, for example, with regard to digitalization—but not exclusively.

Always in this direction, the adoption of a VIG (*Valutazione di Impatto Generazionale*, Generational Impact Assessment) or Youth Check model mechanism for the construction of organizational strategies, which looks

at both the intergenerational impact within the organization itself and the external impact, can facilitate the construction of Policy documents that integrate those on *Diversity and Inclusion*.

Employers' associations and intermediate bodies involved in relations with these organizations should try to build paths and services to accompany this new challenge, to facilitate and homogenize the processes, especially at a territorial level.

Furthermore, trade associations themselves could play an important advocacy role with institutions, encouraging them to develop a regulatory framework that facilitates the transition to intergenerational equity organizations. In this regard, a significant contribution could also be made, within the Sustainability Reporting process envisaged by the CSRD and updated with the Omnibus Packages, by including a dedicated ESRS standard.

POLICY FOR ADMINISTRATIONS

Administrations, regardless of their level of expertise, should try to intervene along three lines:

4. Tax lever oriented towards intergenerational social and civil equity;
5. Physical and digital spaces for thinking and being a community.
6. The systematic adoption of VIG and indicators of intergenerational social and civil equity.

Regarding the first point, it is necessary to define the activation of a fiscal lever for intergenerational equity, through the development of reward mechanisms for economic entities that demonstrate their investment in intergenerational equity, for example with the tools proposed in the previous paragraphs, but also to encourage virtuous behaviors that demonstrate an already high level of capital necessary for equity (such as responsible consumption, sustainable production, volunteering, donations, financial proximity, the development of self-entrepreneurship, lifelong learning, including in old age, etc.).

When it comes to engineering and creating spaces (both physical and digital) for intergenerational dialogue and co-planning to reimagine communities, several elements need to be considered. Indeed, this process begins with the redevelopment of public assets, which represent the primary resource of existing but disused or non-functional properties for community building

and intergenerational encounters (libraries, including living libraries, parks, theaters, urban gardens, etc.). Investment in intangible spaces for social, political, and civic participation is also important, imagining places of synthesis and expression, learning and exploration, collaboration and cooperation to design policies for the common good, especially at the local level, giving decision-making weight to younger generations in more or less formalized public assemblies (expanding and enhancing experiences such as the Youth, Teen, and Children's Councils). This initiative is not merely about reinvigorating voting rights among 16-year-olds; it is about ensuring that electoral participation is the culmination of a process of consideration and reflection, conducted within spaces of dialogue. The strength of a voice depends on the capacity for advocacy that precedes it. It is crucial to acknowledge the value of intergenerational interaction, where mutual needs are met, including the desire to experience one's own generative dimension in both developmental and maintenance phases. This is especially evident in the relationship between the under-35s and the over-55s. Consider the experiences of time banks or those of co-housing and intergenerational learning (such as nurseries in retirement homes with shared activities and spaces).

Finally, the systematic adoption of VIG tools at all stages of political and regulatory programming (including co-programming) and the indicators used here, alongside more traditional macroeconomic indicators, to monitor the actual impact of policies in terms of improving social and civil intergenerational equity.

Furthermore, at a national level, it would be important to activate a process that leads to the development, in collaboration with UNI and the experts in the field of social and civil intergenerational equity, of a reference practice to be used alongside, for example, UNI/Pdr 125:2022.

Also interesting is the prospect of introducing an annex to the DEF that assesses the impact of national economic policy on the macroeconomic, micro, and mesoeconomic indicators of intergenerational equity used in the report.

It is not solely about implementing redistributive/compensatory policies; it is also about designing and implementing strategic interventions capable of addressing the challenge of intergenerational equity within a process of generativity within local, organizational, and political-social communities.

These interventions should be based not on what the state should do for me, but on what we (the community) can do for the Common Good. From this perspective of "us" rationality, young people, adults, and even the elderly simultaneously hold rights, but also reciprocal duties. The challenge of intergenerational equity may be one of the best opportunities to respond to the call of the social and civil economy to build a new social order based on the coexistence of the principles of liberty, equity, and fraternity and the three entities of State, Market, and Community.

CHAPTER 1 - INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY AND GENERATIVITY

1.1 Why a Different Perspective on the Issue of Intergenerational Equity?

The issue of intergenerational equity, especially in a country like Italy—which suffers from a significant demographic imbalance—must play a central role in social, economic, and political policymaking.

In particular, Italy's demographic and social evolution is shaped by several interconnected challenges: the aging population, the abandonment of inland areas, the contraction of educational and employment prospects, and the brain drain. These factors are reinforcing one another and undermine the stability of the education and production systems, hindering generational renewal and the country's ability to remain globally competitive in addressing the dual digital and ecological transitions. The spread of artificial intelligence systems will inevitably impact these dynamics. The direction of this impact remains uncertain.

In such a context, it no longer seems sufficient to address the issue of intergenerational equity by reducing it solely to the dimension of sustainability, focusing on assessing whether the actions of the current generation are compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The issue risks being reduced to a simple comparison of living conditions (especially economic and income-related ones) between different segments of the population, where the only relevant factor is the distribution of resources and economic and financial capital.

However, thanks also to the impetus of the sustainable development movement, significant changes are beginning to emerge at the regulatory level, including in Italy.

As reported in a recent study by ASVIS[2] (Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development), Law No. 167 was adopted in November 2025. It introduces an obligation for the Government to evaluate new legislation in terms of their social and environmental impact on current and future generations, emphasizing a new principle according to which "the laws of the Republic

[2] Giovannini E., Milano R. (edited by) (2026), "The generational impact assessment of laws: A paradigm shift for public policies", Future Paper n. 1/2026, Italian Alliance for Development Sustainable ETS / Future Ecosystem, Rome

promote intergenerational equity also in the interest of future generations."

This goes beyond a merely passive approach focused on "not compromising" the future, but a generative approach that moves in the direction of making choices aimed at enabling opportunities for integral human development to flourish freely for everyone.

From this generative perspective, we also adress the adversarial dynamic typically associated with the issue of intergenerational equity. We contrast the quality of life of young people under 35 with that of those over 65 (or 55, if we also take into account employment aspects)[3], overlooking the fact that both these age groups, for different reasons, find themselves in a position of potential marginalization/need[4] (and exclusion) with respect to the core of a country's activity.

In particular, both age groups represent, according to the short-sighted vision of an economy based on productivity and not on generativity, costs that must be borne, as they exert strong pressure on various items of the budget allocated to welfare state systems.

Therefore, addressing intergenerational equity proactively cannot be reduced to the simple idea of "not causing significant harm". Rather, it must become an opportunity to significantly contribute to ensuring that equity begins to be built today to ensure tomorrow's sustainability. This dynamic, that of equity and sustainability, is effectively illustrated in the BES – Equitable and Sustainable Well-Being project that ISTAT has been promoting since 2013. This project clearly demonstrates that there can be no well-being without the coexistence of these two elements, which are capable of uniting in an inclusive process the individuals (and territories) affected by the most disparate fragilities of today and tomorrow.

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[3]For further insight, please refer to the comprehensive analytical research on the Index of Intergenerational Justice, developed by the Centre on Economics, Finance and Regulation (BAFFI) as part of Age-It – Ageing well in an ageing society (PE0000015). This research is funded by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) with Next Generation EU funds. For further information on the topic, refer to the Reports on the Generational Gap by the RiES ETS Foundation, available on the Foundation's website at https://www.fondazioneries.it/ricerche/ricerche-realizzate and on the Youth Policy Observatory website at https://www.osservatoriopolitichegiovanili.it . These references are limited in scope, focusing exclusively on macro, contextual, and territorial indicators at the national level. They do not delve into the issues and indicators related to the multidimensionality of micro-capital (social, psychological, human, symbolic, and ecosystemic capital). This multidimensionality forms the basis of the approach proposed in this Report. In summary, the analyses conducted here do not replace or duplicate the main works currently available on the topic, but rather complement them in a spirit of complementarity.

[4]In this regard, the principle of age-specific sufficiency is relevant, according to which, as stated in the November 2025 Executive Summary of the IIJ - Index of Intergenerational Justice, "justice between age groups does not consist in equal treatment for all, but in ensuring that each generation has the resources, opportunities and recognition necessary to live with dignity at its own stage of life [...] Equity therefore implies the ability to meet age-appropriate needs and to prevent deprivations in the early stages of life, which can leave lasting scars."

The topic of intergenerational equity should be understood within this broader framework of multidimensional well-being. In other words, intergenerational equity is meaningful only insofar as it contributes to improving conditions of equitable and sustainable well-being, the well-being of communities and territories, avoiding zero-sum dynamics, where gains for one group are assumed to come at the expense of others.

Another key aspect concerns the choice of indicators.

Most attention is typically devoted to macroeconomic indicators with reference to one dimension, namely the economic one. An example is the Debt-to-GDP ratio, which measures the extent to which current well-being is financed through taxes borne by future citizens. A further approach to measuring intergenerational equity, again from an economic standpoint, is to use the Generational Accounting system developed by Auerbach et al. (1991)[5], which calculates the net fiscal burden (taxes paid minus benefits received) for different age cohorts over the life cycle. The issue of the sustainability of pension systems is also analyzed within this framework by assessing the extent to which current pensions can be financed without imposing unsustainable burden on future workers.

When focusing solely on the environmental dimension, instead of the economic one, the main indicator is the Ecological Footprint, which measures whether today's consumption of natural resources exceeds the Earth's capacity to regenerate.

Additional indicators address the social dimension, such as the Social Mobility Index, which assesses the extent to which an individual's success depends on parental income (low mobility indicates that inequalities are becoming entrenched across generations) or the ratio between education expenditure and expenditure on the elderly (a strong imbalance in favor of spending on the elderly—healthcare and pensions, —to the detriment of young people-school and research, is often seen as a sign of inequality).

As now widely recognized in the literature, just as well-being is a question of balance between different dimensions, intergenerational equity also must also be approached from multiple perspectives, with a multidimensional maturity approach.

In this direction, an initial multidimensional indicator, which takes into

[5]Auerbach, A. J., Gokhale, J., & Kotlikoff, L. J. (1991). Generational accounts: A meaningful alternative to deficit accounting. Tax policy and the economy, 5, 55-110.

account economic and social environmental aspects (education), is UNESCO's Inclusive Wealth Index (IWI)[6], which combines produced capital (e.g., machinery), economic citizenship capital (education), and natural capital (ecosystems). A decline in IWI per capita indicates an unsustainable and inequitable trajectory. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the 2024 special edition is particularly relevant from the generativity perspective adopted in this report, because it explores how social and emotional capital (and related learning systems) represent an integral part of the economic citizenship capital component of inclusive wealth, including estimates of their contribution to overall inclusive wealth[7].

The main research on intergenerational equity[8] in Italy that adopts a multidimensional approach, like the initiatives and measures illustrated so far, tends to focus primarily on macroeconomic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, the percentage of NEETs, the number of businesses under 35, the risk of poverty, contractual stability, wages, housing adequacy, healthcare, social transfers other than pensions, environmental quality, personal safety, mental well-being, electoral turnout, age representation in parliament, the quality of relationships, educational attainment, political and cultural participation, environmental quality, and saving capacity and behavior.

However, these and many others are crucial indicators in the construction of the Intergenerational Justice Index[9] and the Generational Gap Index[10]. They provide a quantitative measure of the phenomenon, offering insights into its severity and implications.

In particular, the Intergenerational Justice Index (IGI) was created to measure the ability of European countries to provide fair conditions and opportunities to different age groups (people aged 25-34compared with those aged 55-64 in relation to employment, and people over-64 for other aspects of

[5]Auerbach, A. J., Gokhale, J., & Kotlikoff, L. J. (1991). Generational accounts: A meaningful alternative to deficit accounting. Tax policy and the economy, 5, 55-110.

[7] For further information, please consult the full version of the Report at the following link: https://d1c337161ud3pr.cloudfront.net/files%2F58d378f8-de31-4522-bb12-fe289b13006e_SECA%20(Single%20page).pdf

[8] The Index of Intergenerational Justice and the Generational Divide Index (already mentioned in previous notes).

[9] Galasso, V., Galeotti, A., Bellia, A., Biale, E., Burelli, C., Pala, D., Ruiz-Tagle Coloma, C., Santi Amantini, L., and Zuccarelli, G., "An Index of Intergenerational Justice: Main Concepts and Preliminary Evidence from the Age-It Research Program", forthcoming, The Journals of Gerontology, Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences.

[10] ETS Foundation for Economic and Social Research (2023), The Generation Gap. Public Policies Put to the Test by the VIG. VI Report 2023. LUISS University Press, Rome.

participation and relationships). The Index is intended to serve not only as a tool for analysis but also as a planning tool, adopting the principle that intergenerational justice does not depend on treating all age groups identically, but on ensuring that each age group has the resources necessary for their respective stages of life. The selected indicators are grouped into four dimensions of social justice: economic equity; access to essential public services; relational equality; and political equality[11]. In particular, these last two help bridge to not only macroeconomic but also microeconomic measures (always with a multidimensional perspective), including indicators such as mental well-being, quality of relationships, political voice, perceived influence, affiliation with a political party, and interest in politics. The IGI composite indicator shows that the overall picture is balanced, often reflecting a compensatory effect between the strengths and weaknesses of different age groups across the various dimensions. In Italy, older people appear to be stronger in the economic and political dimensions (compared to younger people) but face greater challenges in accessing services and in relational life.

As stated on the Youth Policies Observatory website[12], the "generational divide" refers to the delay accumulated by younger generations, compared with previous ones, in achieving economic independence. The Generational Divide Index (GDI) is a composite indicator designed to identify the obstacles that hinder younger generations from achieving economic and social maturity. In particular, the indicator was developed in 2015 from an initiative of the ClubdiLatina in partnership with the Foundation for Economic and Social Research ETS, formerly the Bruno Visentini Foundation, and in 2017. The Generational Divide Index is structured around four domains[13] (work, education, well-being and inclusion) and 14 impact areas[14]. The trend recorded between 2006, used as the base year, and 2022 shows a sharp increase in the divide up to 2014 (+45%, from 100 to 145), followed by a broadly steady decline, reaching 133 in 2022. The only exceptions were two peaks: 140 in 2018 and 144 in 2020. The evolution just described highlights how the issue of the

[11]The data used to calculate the IGI come from EU-SILC, the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, and the European Social Survey (ESS).

[12] https://www.osservatoriopolitichegiovanili.it/l-indice-di-divario-generazionale

[13] In accordance with the four impact areas delineated by the COVIGE guidelines, the Committee for the Evaluation of the Generational Impact of Public Policies (see below) has been established.

[14] The areas of impact are as follows: The labor market, pensions, credit and savings, income, wealth, and family welfare, economic citizenship capital and innovation, housing, health, environment, public debt, democratic participation, gender equality, legality, and poverty..

generational gap and, consequently, intergenerational equity is significantly affected by exogenous shocks (the financial crisis and the pandemic crisis), which have impacted young and old differently, suggesting that the core issue lies in the multidimensional internal and external resilience (microeconomic and mesoeconomic), of those most exposed to such shocks.

Also in light of these elements, from a perspective of analyzing intergenerational equity anchored in generativity and, therefore, in a contributory approach model guided by positive-sum thinking ("intergenerational justice is not a zero-sum game"), it is important to add a further element[15]: *outcome* indicators, i.e., those micro- and meso-level indicators that make it possible to identify the drivers of change necessary to generate a positive impact in terms of increasing intergenerational equity as measured by macro-level indicators.

In other words, it is also important to have a set of micro indicators make it possible to measure the spread of those behaviors, attitudes, and phenomena necessary to increase the well-being of all segments of the population. Indeed, if significant inequalities are found among these "enabling" indicators of well-being, they are likely to be reflected in the macroeconomic indicators mentioned above, generating negative effects on the overall levels of multidimensional well-being in a given region.

It is precisely on this second set of indicators that the Report intends to contribute, in the belief that the generative approach to intergenerational equity allows for bottom-up intervention in the development of a framework linking enabling conditions to their consequences that can effectively help guide policy design and planning capable of capturing the various steps of the Generational Impact Assessment (GIA), operationally translating them into tangible and intangible infrastructure interventions.

1.2 Towards an Inclusive Approach to Intergenerational Equity: The Role of Generative Development *and* Ageing

Intergenerational equity is not a zero-sum game. It is not a zero-sum game between the dimensions that measure it (if I increase the economic dimension, then I have to take resources away from the relational dimension). Nor can it be a zero-sum game between the two population groups that, for different reasons, are more vulnerable: Those under 35 and those over

[15] Giovannini E., Milano R. (ed.) (2026), p. 51. Full quote can be found in note 1.

55, those undergoing a phase of full integral human development and those who, by contrast, are entering a phase in which they must preserve their capabilities (not only physical, but also cognitive, relational, and emotional)[16].

In this regard, the conflictual approach that occurs in political debate precisely between the two aforementioned categories is not very productive. A more civil and inclusive approach would be to describe and address intergenerational equity as a process of justice that accompanies both those under 35 and those over 55 at different stages of their lives, exploring the extent to which public policies (and private ones, including those in the social sector) support and impact this process.

In other words, partly driven by a sense of responsibility (or guilt), the issue of intergenerational equity has become a question of how to ensure that today's generations (which currently also include those under 35) do not compromise resources-natural and economic, above all,- for future generations (which do not yet exist). The analyses and data, however, have focused, as seen in the previous paragraph, on comparing two generations, or rather two age groups, that are simultaneously present today.

Significantly, in this regard, the main strategic guidance documents on the topic focus precisely on this dynamic of greater (if not exclusive) attention to young people, more or less explicitly.

In 2021, for example, the European Commission announced its intention to include a Youth Test (or Youth Check) within the "Better Regulation" process, to ensure that all European Union regulatory proposals also consider the impact of their effects on younger generations.

In 2022, the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), through a Recommendation to its Member States, promoted the Youth Policy Toolkit, a tool to facilitate the development of policies and programmes capable of responding to and protecting the needs of young generations.

In 2024, at the conclusion of the Summit of the Future, the United Nations adopted three documents on multilateralism, digitalization, and future generations. In particular, the third document, the Declaration on Future Generations, lists a series of guiding principles recognizing that "the decisions, actions, and inactions of present generations

[16] Each of these two bands can be further divided into two other classes: 18-24 and 25-34 for those under 35 and 55-64 and over 65 for those over 55.

have an intergenerational multiplier effect," it is ensured "that present generations [including young people under 35] act responsibly to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations."

In September 2025, the EESC (European Economic and Social Committee) approved its opinion "Assessing the impact of public policies in the medium and long term through intergenerational budgeting." This opinion emphasizes the need to consider the intergenerational dimension in Member States' budgets, focusing in particular on the economic assessment of the impact on young people and systematically using the aforementioned Youth Check tool. The aforementioned document also explicitly refers not only to "generational" measures, but also to "potentially generational" measures[17].

In Italy, the Decree of 3 June 2021 established the Committee for the Evaluation of the Generational Impact of Public Policies[18] (COVIGE), dedicated, as stated in the Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Generational Impact of Public Policies, "to the systematic analysis and verification of the impact of policies, programmes and projects aimed, directly or indirectly, at young people", belonging to the age group between 14 and 35.

Article 4 of the aforementioned Law no. 167/2025 contains the first regulatory provisions on Generational Impact Assessment. The first paragraph states that "The laws of the Republic promote intergenerational equity, also in the interest of future generations," while the second paragraph specifies that "The Generational Impact Assessment (GIA) is an information tool consisting of the preventive analysis of government legislation, excluding decree laws, in relation to the environmental or social effects induced by the measures, affecting young people and future generations, with particular attention to intergenerational equity." To ensure this, Article 5 provides for the establishment of a National Observatory for the Generational Impact of Laws.

What seems missing from these documents is the idea of an intergenerational alliance based not on the redistribution of resources (a zero-sum game),

[17] As stated in the COVIGE Guidelines (p. 8), measures with generational impacts are defined as "all interventions aimed exclusively at a specific target of young people in the 14-35 age group (for example, grants for youth entrepreneurship)" and measures with potentially generational impacts are "interventions not directly dedicated to young people (for example, subsidies for the self-employed), which could however have generational impacts, provided that, among all potential beneficiaries, young people are allocated, as a percentage, a higher number of resources than the workforce belonging to the 15-34 age group."

[18] The COVIGE Guidelines are available at the following link: https://www.politichegiovanili.gov.it/media/idvcoo3w/linee-guida-covige.pdf .

but on investment in capital, especially intangible assets, that requires the engagement and activation of the very people who would actively benefit from such interventions.

This different perspective, the one advocated in this report, concerns the possibility of overcoming, precisely through the logic of positive thinking, inclusion, and generativity, not only this contradiction—derived precisely from the greater emphasis placed on young people over older people when discussing intergenerational equity—but also the delegation of responsibility for change to the public sector alone, ignoring the fact that the real impact of public policies also depends on personal attitudes and daily behaviors. In other words, it depends on our ability to be aware of the impact of the choices we make every day, regardless of our age, how we relate to others, our emotions and reactions, and our capacity for critical thinking. Intergenerational equity, in this sense, is not just a series of more or less favorable conditions in which we find ourselves living, but also a series of predispositions that must be cultivated and trained to fully grasp the aforementioned conditions.

In this regard, intergenerational equity represents one of the key areas for implementing circular subsidiarity, according to which the governance model for complex (and otherwise) phenomena must be collaborative, equalizing the relationships between the state, the market, and the community, overcoming the dichotomy between the two. Circular subsidiarity promotes shared responsibility for the common good (intergenerational equity is a common good), where public entities, businesses, third sector organizations (formal and informal), and citizens collaborate as equal partners, overcoming the hierarchical logic and that of simple delegation (the gap between state and individual, individual and business, state and business, etc.).

To accommodate this alternative approach, it is essential to define the model of a just society we are striving to achieve. This model does not align with the principles of individualism (where private freedom is always guaranteed, regardless of the general interest), collectivism (where private freedom is always subordinated to the general interest), or liberalism (where private freedom is always guaranteed, provided it does not conflict with the general interest). The model of social justice appropriate for a generative and inclusive approach to intergenerational equity is that of communitarian personalism, according to which private freedom is intentionally oriented towards the general interest. This communitarian personalism embraces the rationality of "we," according to which each person is called to play their

part (to be generative, to develop multiple intelligences, to be aware of the impact of their choices) within a larger action, which has positive (or negative) consequences, no longer just for me, but for us.

From the perspective of communitarian personalism and generativity, intergenerational equity and generational justice can be understood precisely as a new social pact, in which protecting the future depends on building an equitable present that sees the generative role of all. Both of these aspects do not limit the autonomy of the present generations (under-35s, 35-55s, and over-55s) but rather represent the fulfillment of their freedom.

Intergenerational social and civil equity is the equity of the "we," of the community, and therefore of communitarian personalism.

However, for this approach to be viable, it is necessary to monitor the enabling factors mentioned in the previous paragraph, which represent the foundation to innovation in the civil economy.

In particular, the civil economics literature on the enabling factors of both happiness (the subjective dimension of well-being), both in its hedonic version – life satisfaction – and its eudaimonic version – meaning in life – as well as the multidimensional well-being of territories appears to be robust and unanimous in indicating a series of levers that, regardless of age, contribute to quality of life, and that, indeed, help reduce the intergenerational disparities.

In particular, in intergenerational inequality, as stated in the latest Well-Living Report[19], generativity fully contributes to closing the gap between the under-35s and the over-65s in life satisfaction: Generative over-65s are just as satisfied as generative under-35s. This data demonstrates the importance of investing in generative active aging policies that consider all five determinants of generativity (impact orientation, relational dynamism, social commitment, environmental commitment, propensity for creative and cooperative entrepreneurship).

Still referring to life satisfaction, the other lever that intervenes positively, albeit partially, is that of contemplative-active social intelligence which allows the over-65s to bridge the satisfaction gap with other age groups that are less intelligent from a social contemplative point of view.

Regarding levels of meaning in life, communitarian personalism helps bridge the gap between under-35s and those aged 35-64. Generativity helps

[19] NeXt Economia Study and Evaluation Center (edited by Becchetti, L., Bova, DM, Raffaele, L., & Semplici, L.). (2025). Report on Well-Living and the Generativity of Territories (Large Areas) 2025. Rome: Ecra.

eliminate the statistically significant difference between those aged 35-64 and those over-65. Emotional, social, contemplative, and existential intelligence contribute partially: "Intelligent" over-65s outnumber "unintelligent" under-35s and "unintelligent" 35-64s for emotional intelligence; "intelligent" over-65s outnumber "unintelligent" 35-64s for the other two intelligences.

It is precisely this evidence that forms the starting point of the research presented here, which is the subject of the following chapters: The gaps in the enabling factors of generativity and, more generally, of the civil economy, between the extreme and most vulnerable groups – under 35 and over 55 – and the central group (35-54) of the current generations, constitute the main element of intergenerational inequity, as they undermine the equity of the present, compromising the ability to intentionally build a sustainable and generative future.

In other words, an inclusive approach to intergenerational equity requires investing in and cultivating generative development in those under 35 and in fostering generative aging among those over 55.

CHAPTER 2 - THE INDEX OF SOCIAL AND CIVIL INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

2.1 The Choice of Age Classes

The first step of the analysis of intergenerational equity concerns the selection of age groups to be placed in a comparison dynamic.

Specifically, the report adopts a comparative approach across age groups, rather than an analysis by generational cohort. This choice avoids the need to reconstruct transfers across the entire lifespan, which are based on assumptions that increase the uncertainty of the results, while also allowing for a better understanding of the conditions that shape current perceptions of equity. Indeed, age groups, unlike cohorts, share the same socioeconomic context, and therefore their differences reflect the current state of intergenerational equity.

As discussed in the previous chapter, the literature identifies three distinct classes: Young people, adults, and the elderly. The ranges examined indicate a threshold of 35 years for the former and 55 (or 65) years for the latter. The distinction lies in the consideration of indicators related to work-related aspects.

In our case, given the generativity perspective and the considerations already developed, it seems appropriate to consider the 35 and 55 age limits, maintaining the parsimonious approach of the three age groups. The comparisons between the indicators examined and the related composites presented in section 2.3 confirm the validity of this choice.

2.2 Initial Considerations on the Differences in Sense of Community, Meaning in Life, Vision of the Good and the Common Good, and Positive Thinking Among Under-35s, 35-54s, and Over-55s.

The first considerations regarding inequalities between age groups on the enabling factors of the social and civil economy can be drawn from the analysis of variables related to:

1. The type of primary reference community when answering the question "It is important for me to feel part of a community (work/professional, political, social, neighborhood/city, etc.)".

2. The main reason the respondent thought of when answering the question "What matters most to you and gives your life meaning or sense of purpose?" (health conditions, environmental and/or social commitment, work and/or economic conditions, friendships and/or family relationships, use of free time).
3. The propensity for positive thinking (no zero-sum thinking) measured as the simple average of the pre-coded (polarized) responses (a higher score corresponds to a higher level of positive thinking) to the following questions:
    a. "In Italy, there are different ethnic groups. If one ethnic group becomes richer, it generally happens at the expense of others."
    b. "In international trade, if one country earns more, then it generally happens that the other country earns less."
    c. "In Italy, there are different income brackets. If one group becomes richer, it usually happens at the expense of other groups."
4. Propensity for a contributory approach measured on a scale of 1 to 5 (completely disagree–completely agree) in response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I often wonder how I can contribute to creating value for my community.'"
5. The instinctive vision of "good" (as consumption, as relationships or as social issues), resulting from the answer to the question "When you hear the word "good" what among the options listed below do you instinctively think of?".
6. The vision of the "common good" (rules, kindness, profit, sustainability, inclusion), resulting from the answer to the question "In which of the following situations do you most feel that your personal well-being increases because something works well not only for you, but also for others?":
    a. When people respect shared rules (e.g. shifts, public spaces).
    b. When I see spontaneous and voluntary gestures of help or kindness.
    c. When I get a benefit or gain without causing harm to anyone.

d. When I participate in community activities (civic initiatives, neighborhood parties, etc.).

e. When the environment around me is cleaner and more sustainable (recycling, cleaning of common areas, etc.).

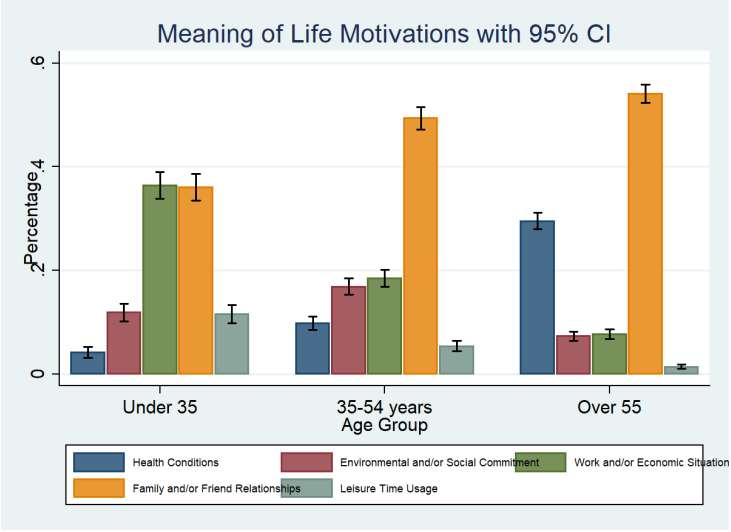
f. When I know that the most vulnerable people receive more attention or support.

Figures 2.2.1-2.2.5 and Table 2.2.1 visually and numerically display the results of the analysis.

Regarding differences in motivations for life's meaning (Chart 2.2.1), family and/or friendship ties emerge as the most significant across all age groups, especially among those over 65 and declining among those under 35, for whom work-related and/or economic motivations are equally important. By contrast, this factor shows an opposite pattern across age groups compared to both the aforementioned motivation and the motivation related to health and is consistent with the use of free time. In other words, for younger people, material factors and work-life balance play a greater role in shaping meaning in life, whereas for older age groups, health and relationships are more important. A separate discussion must be made for the motivation regarding environmental and/or social commitment, for which the trend is "bell-shaped": Highest in the adult age group (35-54), followed by the under-35s and over-55s.

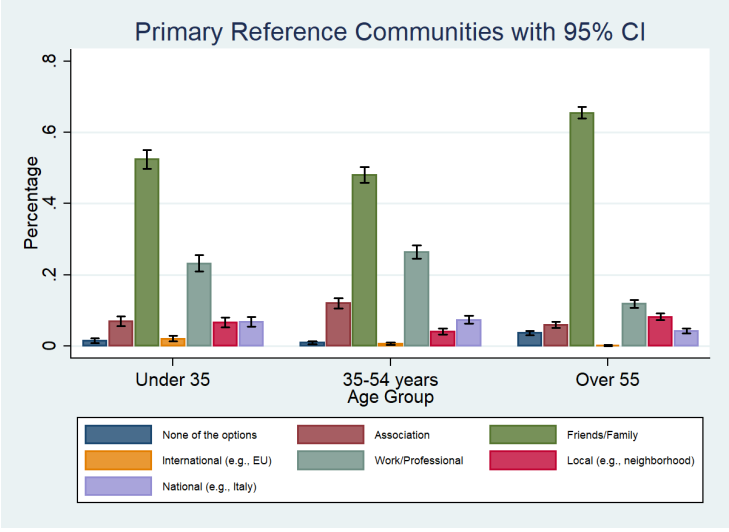
The primary reference community (Chart 2.2.2), again for all three age groups and consistent with the motivation for life's meaning, appears to be family and/or friends, which exceeds 65% for those over 55 and stands at around 50% for those under 35 and 35-54 (52% and 48%, respectively). This is followed by the work and/or professional community, with higher percentages in the middle age group and lower percentages in the third age group. Younger people, compared to other age groups, have a higher propensity towards the international community, while for those over 55, the local community is more relevant. The participation in association is highest among those aged 35-54, followed by those under 35.

Chart 2.2.1 – Reasons for the Sense of Purpose by Age Group



Source: Authors' elaboration

Chart 2.2.2 – Type of main reference community by age group

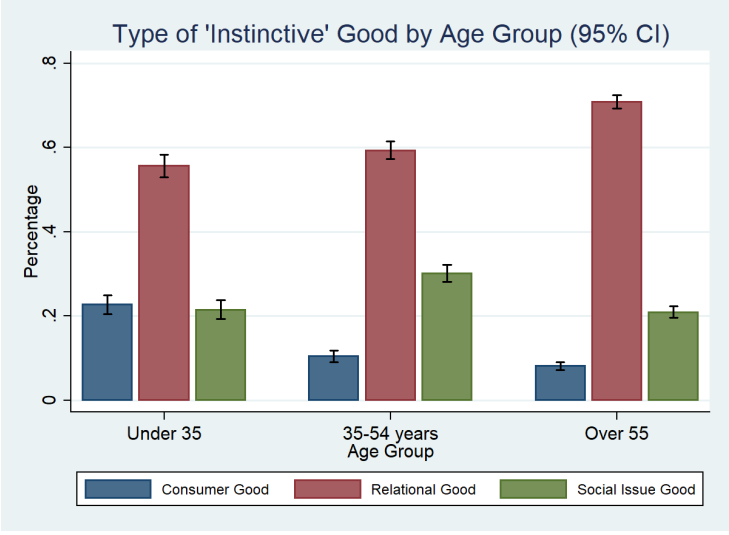


Source: Authors' elaboration

The coherence between motivation for life's meaning and the type of primary community of reference is evident and robust across all three age groups: Relational dynamics are central to all age groups, but more relevant for those over 55, who express a greater need for community networks; work dynamics are central to the under 55 age groups, especially among younger people; and generative dynamics (commitment and associative communities) are greater in the intermediate age group. This last consideration is a first element confirming the need to address the enabling factors of generativity and multiple intelligences for intergenerational equity, which means not only responding to needs, but actively contributing to the construction of the collective present, which is the best guarantee of the collective future.

Further confirmation of this trend comes from the analysis of data on "instinctive conception of good" (Chart 2.2.3), where, when comparing age groups, it emerges that those under 35 are more inclined to adopt a consumption-oriented view of "good", while those over 55 are more inclined to a relational-oriented view. Once again, it is those aged 35-54 who most strongly support a type of good tied to a dimension that transcends the personal and narrow sphere, embracing a broader social dimension.

Chart 2.2.3 – Type of instinctive conception of "good" by age group

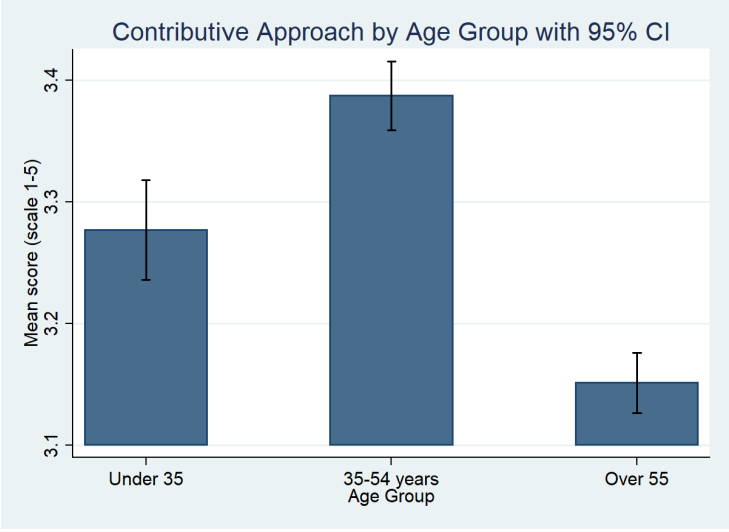


Source: Authors' elaboration

In this sense, the results on the contributory approach (Figure 2.2.4) are consistent, showing a higher level among 35–54-year-olds (3.38) and a significantly lower among young people (3.27) and over 55s (3.15).

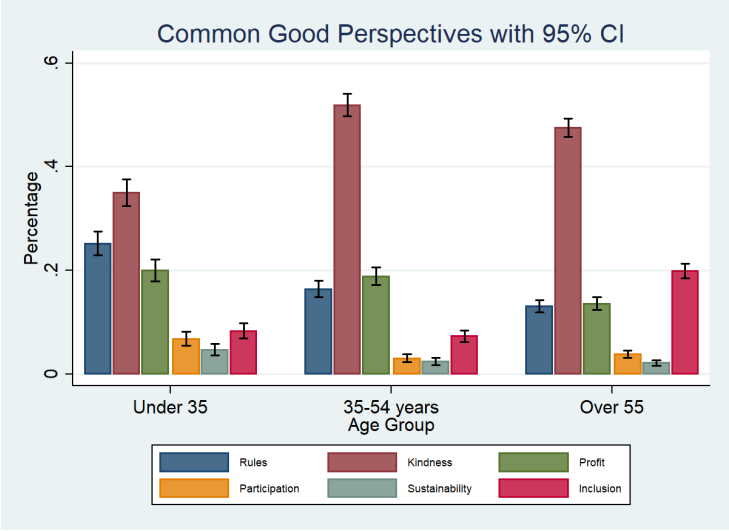
The Common Good perspective (Chart 2.2.5) is identified as the situation among those proposed in which one believes one's personal well-being increases because something works well not only for oneself but also for others. This perspective is the one that is most widely shared, regardless of age group, albeit with statistically significant differences (highest among 35–54-year-olds and lowest among those under 35). Kindness and generosity (seeing spontaneous and voluntary gestures of help or kindness) are the most popular among young people, decreasing with age, while inclusion (knowing that the most vulnerable receive more attention or support) moves in the opposite direction (highest among those over 55 and lowest in the other two age groups). Participation in community activities and environmental sustainability have lower percentages across all age groups, but are highest among young people.

Chart 2.2.4 – Contributory approach by age group



Source: Authors' elaboration

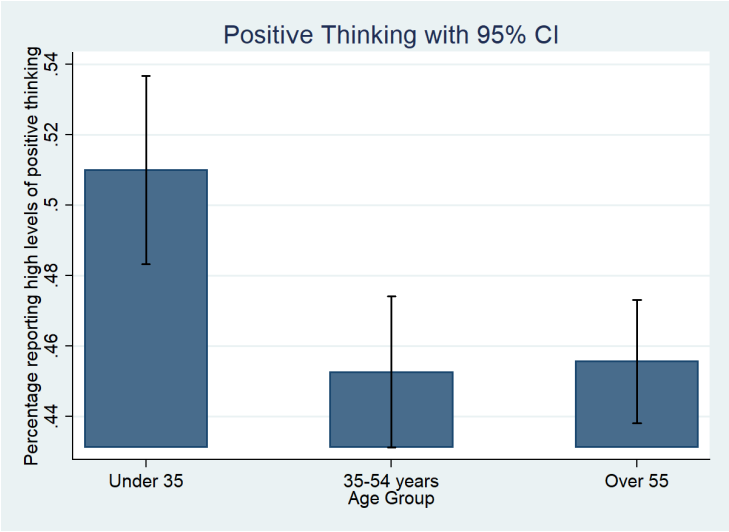
Chart 2.2.5 – Common Good Prospects by Age Group



Source: Authors' elaboration

The overall picture that emerges from these findings on the different perspectives on the common good paints a picture of those under 35 having legitimate hopes of improving their situation, being more sensitive and aware of environmental and social issues, yet suffering from a perceived, in their view, lack of respect for rules which they see as detrimental, viewing them as a necessary element, almost as necessary as spontaneous acts of generosity and kindness, to achieve the common good. For those over 65, on the other hand, these latter elements, along with inclusion, are the two most widely shared perspectives. Among the intermediate age group, there is a very broad consensus (almost 52%) that the key to increasing one's well-being, within the framework of the common good, lies in spontaneous and voluntary acts of help or kindness. This dynamic, regardless of preference ranking, confirms the trend already observed in other variables, according to which both those under 35 and those over 55, compared to the intermediate age group, appear to be more constrained by their conditions of vulnerability rather than on the possibility of effecting change.

Chart 2.2.6 – Positive thinking by age group



Source: Authors' elaboration

Regarding the propensity for high (above average) positive thinking, it is found that those under 35 have higher levels than other age groups (Chart 2.2.6). This means that adults and older people, compared to younger people, have a greater distrust of cooperation, a higher level of prejudice, and a more cynical view of growth. They demonstrate a mentality more inclined toward a zero-sum logic, according to which one's gain corresponds to another's loss, likely also due to a decline in hope stemming from multiple instances of disillusionment. This evidence should be cause for concern, as it represents a situation in which the potential for cooperation, and therefore the potential for generative choices, dissipates over time. This is a condition we simply cannot afford to sustain, given the current situation of multiple conflicts on a global scale and the growing polarization of positions—due to processes of communication simplification and fast-paced and superficial extractive speed communication dynamics, which only fuel local conflict levels, both real and digital.

Table 2.2.1 – Descriptive statistics by age group on the motivations for the meaning in life, on the prevalent type of community, on instinctive good, on the type of common good and on positive thinking

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]		Min	Max
Meaning of life: Health conditions						
Under 35	.0415122	.005433	.0308619	.0521626	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0984959	.0065654	.0856256	.1113662	0	1
Over 55	.2954399	.0081772	.27941	.3114699	0	1
Meaning of life: Environmental and/or social commitment						
Under 35	.1186064	.0088063	.1013431	.1358696	0	1
35-54 year olds	.1688501	.0082539	.1526698	.1850303	0	1
Over 55	.0728966	.0046594	.0637627	.0820305	0	1
Meaning of life: Economic working conditions						
Under 35	.3639733	.0131047	.3382838	.3896628	0	1
35-54 year olds	.1848617	.0085527	.1680955	.2016279	0	1
Over 55	.0767502	.004771	.0673974	.0861029	0	1
Meaning of life: Friendships/family ties						
Under 35	.3602669	.0130758	.3346341	.3858996	0	1
35-54 year olds	.493935	.0110155	.472341	.515529	0	1
Over 55	.5411047	.0089312	.5235967	.5586127	0	1
Meaning of life: Use of free time						
Under 35	.1156412	.0087101	.0985665	.132716	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0538574	.0049736	.0441075	.0636072	0	1
Over 55	.0138086	.0020915	.0097085	.0179087	0	1
Sense of community: none of the above						
Under 35	.0155671	.0033717	.0089574	.0221768	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0101892	.0022127	.0058517	.0145268	0	1
Over 55	.0372511	.0033942	.0305974	.0439049	0	1
Sense of community: Associational participation						
Under 35	.0696812	.0069347	.0560869	.0832756	0	1
35-54 year olds	.1208151	.0071807	.1067386	.1348917	0	1
Over 55	.0603725	.0042688	.0520042	.0687408	0	1
Sense of community: Friendly/family ties						
Under 35	.5248332	.0136016	.4981697	.5514967	0	1
35-54 year olds	.4808345	.0110082	.4592548	.5024143	0	1
Over 55	.655106	.0085194	.6384052	.6718068	0	1
Sense of community: International						
Under 35	.0214974	.0039503	.0137535	.0292413	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0077632	.0019337	.0039725	.011554	0	1
Over 55	.0022479	.0008488	.000584	.0039119	0	1
Sense of community: Work-related community						
Under 35	.232765	.0115101	.2102015	.2553285	0	1
35-54 year olds	.2649199	.0097228	.2458601	.2839798	0	1
Over 55	.1191394	.0058062	.1077573	.1305214	0	1

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]		Min	Max
Sense of community: local						
Under 35	.0667161	.0067964	.053393	.0800392	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0412421	.0043812	.0326536	.0498307	0	1
Over 55	.0828516	.0049406	.0731664	.0925369	0	1
Sense of community: National						
Under 35	.06894	.0069005	.0554128	.0824672	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0742358	.0057759	.0629131	.0855586	0	1
Over 55	.0430315	.0036371	.0359016	.0501613	0	1
Instinctive good: Consumer good						
Under 35	.227576	.0114195	.2051901	.2499619	0	1
35-54 year olds	.1048035	.0067486	.091574	.118033	0	1
Over 55	.0818882	.0049144	.0722544	.091522	0	1
Instinctive Good: Social Issues						
Under 35	.2157153	.011203	.1937539	.2376768	0	1
35-54 year olds	.3017952	.0101138	.2819689	.3216216	0	1
Over 55	.2100193	.0073004	.195708	.2243305	0	1
Instinctive good: Relational						
Under 35	.5567087	.0135305	.5301845	.5832329	0	1
35-54 year olds	.5934013	.0108224	.5721858	.6146167	0	1
Over 55	.7080925	.0081485	.6921187	.7240662	0	1
Common good: Respect for the rules						
Under 35	.2520385	.0118257	.2288562	.2752209	0	1
35-54 year olds	.1639981	.0081581	.1480055	.1799906	0	1
Over 55	.1310212	.0060476	.1191658	.1428765	0	1
Common good: Generosity and kindness						
Under 35	.3498888	.0129901	.3244239	.3753537	0	1
35-54 year olds	.5191655	.0110082	.4975857	.5407452	0	1
Over 55	.4749518	.0089502	.4574064	.4924972	0	1
Common good: Positive-sum gain						
Under 35	.2001483	.0108977	.1787852	.2215114	0	1
35-54 year olds	.1887433	.0086215	.1718424	.2056442	0	1
Over 55	.1358382	.0061407	.1238003	.147876	0	1
Common good: Participation						
Under 35	.0681987	.006866	.054739	.0816583	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0305677	.0037928	.0231326	.0380028	0	1
Over 55	.0382145	.0034361	.0314787	.0449504	0	1
Common good: Environmental sustainability						
Under 35	.0467013	.0057469	.0354354	.0579671	0	1
35-54 year olds	.0242601	.0033898	.0176149	.0309053	0	1
Over 55	.0215157	.0026006	.0164178	.0266137	0	1
Common good: Inclusion						
Under 35	.0830245	.0075151	.0682923	.0977566	0	1

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]		Min	Max
35-54 year olds	.0732654	.0057411	.062011	.0845198	0	1
Over 55	.1984586	.0071484	.1844454	.2124718	0	1
High level of positive thinking						
Under35	.5100074	.0136156	.4833163	.5366985	0	1
35-54enni	.4526929	.0109669	.4311942	.4741916	0	1
Over55	.455684	.0089262	.4381857	.4731823	0	1
Contributive approach						
Under35	3.277242	.0208736	3.236323	3.318161	1	5
35-54enni	3.387191	.014503	3.35876	3.415621	1	5
Over 55	3.151574	.0125814	3.12691	3.176237	1	5

Source: Authors' elaboration

2.2.1 The Level of Practical Awareness on the Issue of Intergenerational Equity

The survey also made it possible to measure the self-perceived contribution to intergenerational equity using two indicators derived from the following questions[20]:

1. In your daily choices, to what extent do you consider the impact on future generations? – Indicator of intergenerational impact orientation.
2. To what extent do you believe you contribute, through your behavior or work, to the transmission of knowledge, skills, or values useful to future generations? Indicator of personal contribution to intergenerational equity.

Table 2.2.1.1 – Indicators of practical awareness of intergenerational equity

Indicator	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Indicator of personal contribution to intergenerational equity	6524	2.974249	.564643	1	5
Intergenerational impact orientation indicator	6524	3.316677	.7496481	1	5

Source: Authors' elaboration

On average (Table 2.2.1.1), respondents reported a level of personal contribution to intergenerational equity equal to 2.97 and a level of orientation towards intergenerational impact in making their daily decisions equal to 3.32.

[20] The response options are distributed on a scale from 1 to 5 (not at all, a little, quite a bit, a lot, completely).

These values differ across the three age groups examined (Table 2.2.1.2). Specifically, results show that individuals over 55 are significantly less likely to contribute to intergenerational equity—through behavior, work, and the transmission of knowledge, skills, or values—than both younger respondents and adults in the second age group. Furthermore, individuals aged 35-54 are the most likely to report, again to a statistically significant extent, the perception that their behavior contributes to intergenerational equity. The findings described above are significant for two reasons: First, they tell us that the generative potential of older people is not adequately valued, and this may be due to infrastructures that fail to support intergenerational exchange; second, adults appear to feel a strong sense of responsibility-likely directed primarily towards individuals under 35-to play a fundamental role in the issue of equity.

This is further confirmed by examining the intergenerational impact orientation indicator by age group: There are no statistically significant differences between the over-55s and the under-35s, while there are differences between these age groups and those aged 35-54, highlighting that a sense of responsibility for intergenerational equity is more widespread in the middle age group. This suggests that this group perceives itself as less disadvantaged, also confirming a model proposed here of intergenerational equity to be defined less by the gap between the under-35s and the over-55s, and more by their relationship with the 35-54 age group.

Table 2.2.1.2 – Practical sensitivity indicators by age group

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Indicator of personal contribution to intergenerational equity				
Under 35	3.008895	.0171347	2.975306	3.042485
35-54 year olds	3.085395	.0109705	3.06389	3.106901
Over 55	2.885678	.0100715	2.865934	2.905421
Intergenerational impact orientation indicator				
Under 35	3.2298	.020019	3.190556	3.269044
35-54 year olds	3.517225	.0164196	3.485037	3.549412
Over 55	3.22158	.0131297	3.195842	3.247318

Source: Authors' elaboration

Finally, to further support these considerations, it is important to highlight that only 35% of the sample reported a higher (or much higher) occupational status than their parents[21]. This percentage is significantly lower among those under 35 (28%) and those over 55 (31%), compared to those aged 35-54 (45%). For completeness, under-35s report the highest percentage of lower (much lower) occupational status than their parents, with over 41% (approximately 19% for both those aged 35-54 and those over 55), while the greatest stability compared to the past is found among those over 55 (50%, vs. 31% for those under 35 and 36% for those aged 35-54). Taken together, these findings suggest a story of intergenerational social mobility according to which:

1. the social mobility is largely stalled;
2. A mobility trap is affecting the under 35s (less positive mobility, more negative mobility);
3. 35–54-year-olds are the generation that has experienced upward mobility;
4. The over-55s are the generation that has experienced the greatest stability (continuity).

2.3 The 4 Capitals of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity and its 100 Indicators

As discussed in Chapter 1, the aim of the report is to offer an analytical framework on intergenerational equity based not only on macroeconomic indicators, but also on micro- and mesoeconomic indicators. Specifically, the aim is to focus less on the final impact of inequality, and more on the enabling factors that, from the perspective of generativity, determine it. This is complemented by situating the concept of equity within the paradigm of the social and civil economy framework, that is, an economy based on the principles of reciprocity, trust, inclusion, circular subsidiarity, and cooperation. An economy based on contribution, rather than extraction. Specifically, the social and civil economy model is based on:

- The central role of the individual in economic processes-across private, professional, and civic dimensions—expressed through participatory and democratic processes within private, public, and social organizations, contributing to the well-being of local communities.

[21] The survey question is structured as follows: "Comparing your job with that of your parents when you were a child, your status level is: Much higher/Higher/About the same/Lower/Much lower.

- The virtue ethics, according to which the market functions effectively (generates well-being and inclusion) only if economic actors act responsibly and virtuously, not only out of self-interest[22].
- The integration of multiple forms of intelligence (relational, emotional, contemplative-active individual and social) and an impact-oriented approach.
- The collaborative logic frames economic actors as multi-stakeholder entities engaged with employees, customers, suppliers, and the local community, and are oriented toward creating shared value.
- A vision of a just society in which personal freedom (including economic initiative) is intentionally oriented toward the general interest, the common good. This vision is called, as already seen, community personalism.
- The central role of the Community as the third pillar of the social order in addition to the State and the Market.
- The desire to promote processes of inclusive and sustainable development, aimed at increasing the well-being for all. In this sense, we speak of a generative and participatory economy, with operational tools to implement the paradigm shift.
- The "100% inclusion" approach: Understand, acknowledge, connect, and innovate.

The data discussed in the previous paragraph indicate that the most contributory age group and, therefore, roughly speaking, the most aligned with the dynamics of the social and civil economy just mentioned, is that of 35-54 year-olds. Younger people are in a constrained aspiration phase, driven by uncertainty, while those over 55 are experiencing a state of fragility linked to the emergence of primarily relational and healthcare needs.

But what are the elements, factors, or rather, forms of capital to invest in to reduce the gap and thus build a pathway toward social and civil intergenerational equity?

[22] Plutarch emphasizes the pivotal role of action in determining quality of life, emphasizing the significance of participation and generativity. He also underscores the interconnection between the quality of affective life, encompassing emotional intelligence, relational intelligence, and the spectrum of emotions, and the quality of action. The quality of thinking, in turn, is crucial for action, as it determines the quality of contemplative-active intelligence and virtue, both individual and social. This underscores the notion that right actions are predicated on ethically oriented thinking and the determination to pursue what is believed to be right.

Drawing on the literature presented in Chapter 1, the empirical evidence, and the defining features of the social and civil economy, four forms of capital are identified, which should be understood as foundational (material and immaterial) pillars for building thriving and inclusive communities. Four forms of capital, understood as latent resource endowments capable of generating sustained well-being outcomes and the ability to respond to external shocks. Four forms that must be developed and strengthened across all age groups, thereby enabling intergenerational equity in the traditional macroeconomic sense:

1. Applied Social Capital, understood as an external resilience factor grounded in relationships and actions, is broken down into 11 sub-dimensions: Participation, social commitment, environmental commitment, relational intelligence, trust, family engagement, propensity for cooperation, impact orientation, time use, sense of community, and sense of responsibility. This capital helps us understand our ability to answer questions like: "If you look at your week, how much time do you dedicate to activities that build a sense of community (volunteering, political or sports participation) compared to time spent alone in front of a screen?"; "In your purchasing decisions, how much do environmental and social impact matter relative to price? Do you perceive yourself as actively contributing to reducing inequalities?"

2. Generative Psychological Capital, understood as a factor of internal resilience composed of emotions, virtues, thought, and action, is divided into five sub-dimensions: Functional emotions, dysfunctional emotions, virtues, contemplative-active forms of intelligence, and action. This capital helps us understand whether, in the face of major global changes (such as AI or climate change), dysfunctional emotions like anger and fear prevail, or the ability to transform thought into "action" through virtues like courage and perseverance. It also serves to assess cognitive orientation: "To what extent does your contemplative-active intelligence allow you to be honest and consistent with your moral values even when external circumstances are challenging, making informed choices and evaluating the impact of your actions?"

3. Economic Citizenship Capital, understood as a factor of internal resilience composed of knowledge, awareness, and resources, is broken down into four sub-dimensions: Financial inclusion and economic risks; knowledge of the new economy; awareness of the new economy;

and educational/professional dynamism. This is not just traditional economic citizenship capital; it is intended to be a measure of the knowledge required to actively participate in the emerging economy, without being excluded from traditional economic systems. This capital seeks to answer, for example, these questions: "Beyond knowing how to manage a bank account, how confident are you in your understanding of the concepts of the 'new economy' (such as ESG criteria, social finance, or energy efficiency)?"

4. Ecosystem Symbolic Capital[23], understood as a perceived (self-legitimized) factor of prestige/reputation, both of the territorial value in terms of its ability to "generate" favorable conditions of multidimensional well-being (perceived level of well-being), and of one's personal value in terms of the level of common human development (perception of one's own health, economic conditions, educational adequacy, and participation). These elements seek to answer the question: To what extent is my territory a positive symbol (i.e., is it recognized as positive, worthy, primarily by me)? To what extent do I feel like a positive symbol (do I recognize myself as positive, worthy, also in relation to the context in which I find myself)?

This last capital, less known than the first three, is pivotal to the overall economy of intergenerational equity for two reasons.

First, Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital represents that the wealth of meaning worth engaging in with a view to conservation and further development: The more one perceives oneself as having high levels of shared human development, the more one is potentially able to contribute to the well-being of one's community. Conversely, high levels of perception of shared human development create the conditions for a higher level of perceived shared human development. In essence, these two concepts are inextricably linked in a dynamic cycle that can manifest in both positive and negative forms. For this reason, the term ecosystemic is used alongside symbolic capital.

Second, the perception of well-being and one's level of shared human development are indicators that reveal how much confidence citizens have in their own and local development potential. If it is low, it directly undermines the possibility of positive change and development within the community

[23] According to Bourdieu (2012), symbolic capital is the form that different types of capital (economic, cultural, social) assume when they are perceived and recognized as legitimate. In essence, it encompasses reputation, honor, or prestige [Bourdieu, P. (2012). Symbolic capital and social classes. Polis, 26(3), 401-418].

and the individual. Consequently, lower levels among both young and old people indicate a lack of intergenerational equity, that is, a lack of potential for generative development and generative aging.

The 100 indicators for the four capitals mentioned above were then selected, using as a database the annual survey conducted for the National Festival of Civil Economy on generativity, multiple intelligences, and distinctive thematic focuses such as financial inclusion, the virtues, awareness, and use of the tools of the new social and civil economy. The 2026 survey, coordinated by NeXt Economia, was conducted, as in previous years, by a leading company specializing in data collection[24].

The quality and robustness of the construct of each capital and the relative presence of the indicators identified to measure them was verified through a reliability analysis conducted with Cronbach's Alpha, the Bartlett test of sphericity (BTS) and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO)[25].

Table 2.3.1 shows the relative dimensions and indicators for each form of capital[26].

The Methodological Note illustrates the steps for constructing the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity.

[24] For further information, see the "Database" section of the Methodological Note.

[25] For further information, see the section "The internal coherence of the constructs of social, psychological, human, and symbolic ecosystem capital" in the Methodological Note.

[26] The details of the indicators (demand and measurement methods) are reported in Table A1 of Appendix 1.

Table 2.3.1 – Capital and indicators of social and civil intergenerational equity

Capital	Dimensions (Indicators)	Number
ENACTED SOCIAL CAPITAL (external resilience: Relationships and actions)	**PARTICIPATION** (in intermediate bodies, informal communities, cultural, sporting, social, political, electoral) **SOCIAL COMMITMENT** (being a donor; being a volunteer; having a high propensity to welcome) **ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT** (high frequency of separate waste collection; high frequency of reduction of energy consumption) **RELATIONAL INTELLIGENCE** (listening ability; gift-giving ability; empathy; gratitude ability; reciprocity ability; recognition ability) **TRUST** (trust in the local community; generalized trust) **FAMILY DYNAMISM** (at least one child; high perceived relational stability; **INTENDENCE TO COOPERATE** (high cooperative approach) **IMPACT ORIENTATION** (High frequency of purchasing ESG products; High frequency of making economic choices oriented towards social impact; High frequency of making economic choices oriented towards environmental impact) **TIME USE** (hours per day of free time spent in front of a screen; hours per day of free time spent alone) **SENSE OF COMMUNITY** (need to feel part of a community, emotional connection, need fulfillment, belonging, influence) **SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY** (responsibility in reducing climate change; responsibility in reducing inequalities)	35
GENERATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL **CAPITAL** (internal resilience: Emotions, virtues, thinking and activation)	**FUNCTIONAL EMOTIONS** (attitude to good mood; attitude to enthusiasm, attitude to positive vision, resilience) **DYSFUNCTIONAL EMOTIONS** (average fear compared to five megatrends[27]; average anger compared to five megatrends; average sadness compared to five megatrends; perception of megatrends as a threat; environmental concern; social concern) **VIRTUES**[28] (attitude of courage; attitude of honesty; attitude of perseverance; attitude of fairness; attitude of loyalty and duty; attitude of mercy; attitude of self-control; attitude of prudence; attitude of moral deliberation; attitude of building moral identity; attitude of coherence; attitude of moral integration) **CONTEMPLATE-ACTIVE INTELLIGENCE** (individual; social) **ACTIVATION** (high level of creativity; high level of leadership)	26

Capital	Dimensions (Indicators)	Number
Economic Citizenship Capital (internal resilience: Knowledge, awareness and resources)	**FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ECONOMIC RISKS** (financial literacy – knowledge of inflation, interest, and returns; choice of a sustainable intermediary; possession of a bank account – or payment account; use of internet banking; use of digital payment instruments; access to lines of credit or loans; possession of savings; not having used financial products due to excessive costs, lack of trust, difficulty understanding and/or finding documentation; difficulty reaching a branch/post office/ATM; ability to map monthly expenses; difficulty paying bills/debts; ability to cover expenses in the event of loss of income; absence of gambling practices) **KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEW ECONOMY** (knowledge of ESG criteria; knowledge of social finance tools; knowledge of ISO certifications; knowledge of non-financial reporting tools; knowledge of shared administration tools; knowledge of energy saving networks and tools; frequency of seeking information on sustainability) **AWARENESS OF THE NEW ECONOMY** (perceived urgency of changing production models; perceived urgency of changing consumption models) **EDUCATIONAL/PROFESSIONAL DYNAMISM** (percentage of students/workers)	27
Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital	**PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY WELL-BEING** (perception of environmental quality; perception of business biodiversity; perception of economic citizenship capital and employment; perception of community, culture, and sport; perception of economic, financial, and proximity; perception of connection network quality; perception of safety; perception of demographics and health) **PERCEPTION OF ONE'S OWN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT** (perception of one's economic status; perception of one's level of skills and education; perception of one's health conditions; perception of one's level of participation)	12
	TOTAL	**100**

Source: Authors' elaboration

[27] Major issues include: Technological change, artificial intelligence, and hyperconnectivity; international security (conflicts and wars) and today's geopolitical context; climate change and environmental degradation; growing inequalities (economic, labor market, social, access to services, etc.); and the crisis of participation.

[28] The virtues highlighted are: The qualities of courage, temperance, justice, and practical wisdom (or phronesis) are integral to success in this field.

2.4 The Main National Evidence

This section reports the national results of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity, the 4 Capitals, and the 100 indicators.

In particular, paragraph 2.4.1 analyses the dynamics of the indicators and capitals and returns the relative scores at the national level, arriving at the overall Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity.

In paragraph 2.4.3, some econometric analyses are conducted to confirm what emerged at the descriptive and inferential statistical level.

In 2.4.4 we proceed to investigate the level of relationship between the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity and happiness in the territories of the 53 Large Areas.

Finally, in 2.4.5 we proceed to investigate the relationship between the perceived public contribution to intergenerational equity and the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity.

2.4.1 The Dynamics in the 100 Indicators and in the 4 Capitals: The Indicator of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity

Table A3 in Appendix 1 provides an overall picture at the national level for each of the 100 indicators examined, highlighting (TRUE/FALSE) whether there is a statistically significant difference between the under-35s and the 35-54s and between the over-55s and the 35-54s, and, if so, the gap between the two groups (a greater gap corresponds to a worse situation for the under-35s and the over-55s). The same table also reports the distribution of the indicators across the four forms of capital examined and the average value of the indicators at the national level (already normalized to a 0-1 scale to make the different levels immediately comparable).

The summary of the most relevant results is reported in the following table (Table 2.4.1.1).

Table 2.4.1.1 – National summary results in the 100 indicators

	Average gap between under-35s and 35-54 year olds (against under-35s)	Average gap between 55 and 35-54 year olds (against 55)	Indicators showing a significant statistical difference between under-35s and 35-54 year-olds	Indicators showing a significant statistical difference between 55 and 35-54 year olds
Practical Social Capital	0.116014	0.153134	82.86%	88.57%
Practical Psychological Capital	0.062378	0.110624	96.15%	80.77%
Human Capital	0.137969	0.251683	62.96%	77.78%
Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital	0.049785	0.108605	91.67%	100.00%
Total	0.095328652	0.160692408	82.00%	85.00%

Source: Authors' elaboration

In the Enacted Social Capital indicators, the average gap among under 35 is 0.11 (out of 1), while among over 55 it is 0.15. The percentage of indicators showing statistically significant differences compared to those aged 35-54 is 82.86% and 88.57%, respectively. Therefore, both in terms of size (the gap) and prevalence (percentage of indicators), those over 55 are the group with the least favorable conditions in terms of Enacted Social Capital.

Specifically, the indicators with the largest gaps among young people are having children, being in a stable relationship, political participation, being a donor, and membership in intermediary organizations. Among older people, the indicators with the largest gaps are participation in sports, social activities, cultural activities, membership in intermediary organizations, and political participation. The only Enacted Social Capital indicator for which there are no statistically significant differences between the three age groups is the frequency of recycling.

In the Generative Psychological Capital indicators, the patterns observed among under-35s and over-55s, compared to those aged 35-54, are different: For the former, the gaps are very low (0.06), but are present across almost all indicators (96.15%); for the latter, the gaps are higher (0.11), but in only 80% of the indicators. This means that inequalities are relatively more pronounced among older adults and relatively more widespread, but less significant, among the young.

The indicators with the highest gaps—albeit in different order—in both

the under-35s and over-55s are leadership, creativity, and perseverance. Furthermore, young people perceive major global transformations as more threatening and have lower levels of individual contemplative intelligence, the ability to reflect on the consequences of their choices in terms of their impact on the common good. This issue is also observed among those over-55, who also have lower levels of social contemplative intelligence, the ability to reflect on the consequences of current events on the common good. The only indicator of Generative Psychological Capital for which no statistically significant differences were found between the three age groups was resilience orientation.

The dynamics are even more heterogeneous in the indicators related to Economic Citizenship Capital. Specifically, the gap between young and old, compared to those aged 35-54, is the highest among the four forms of capital, at 0.13 and 0.25, respectively. The indicators for which this difference is recorded are, again, almost 63% and almost 78%, respectively. Therefore, while the differences are wider, a greater concentration of these differences is evident. As with Social Capital, in this case too, those over 55 are the ones with the least favorable conditions.

Among the indicators with the widest gaps, those related to financial inclusion clearly stand out. For those under 35, these are related to access to loans, savings, assessment of the sustainability of financial intermediaries, and use of internet banking. For those over 55, while access to loans and use of mobile phones and internet banking are higher, they also display lower levels of financial literacy. Older adults also suffer from lower levels of educational and professional development. In this sense, it would be important to compensate for the exit from the labor market with the opportunity to continue lifelong learning (an example of this is universities for seniors and lifelong learning programs). No statistically significant differences emerge between the three age groups in the habit of tracking financial expenses, the frequency of gambling, and the missed financial opportunities due to a lack of clarity, confidence, or high costs.

Finally, in the indicators related to Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital, the average gap for those under 35 is 0.05 (the lowest of the four capitals), while for those over 55 it is 0.11 (also the lowest). The percentage of indicators showing statistically significant differences compared to those aged 35-54 is 91.67% (11 out of 12 indicators, the only non-significant one being perception of one's own health) and 100%, respectively. Therefore, both in terms of size

(the gap) and prevalence, even if only for one indicator (% of indicators), those over 55 are the group with the least favorable conditions in the Ecosystem Symbolic Capital.

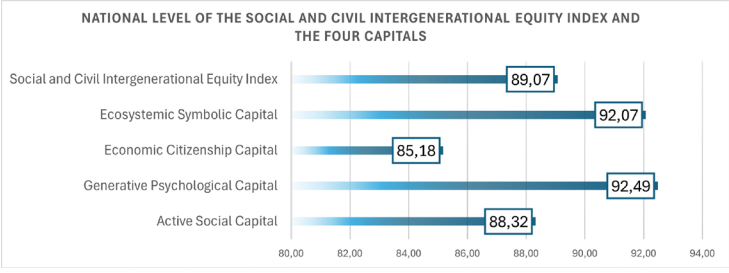
Among those under 35, the most significant gaps (the top five indicators) are related to two aspects of the perception of their shared human development conditions (economic status and participation) and three dimensions related to the perception of the well-being of their local area (security, economic citizenship capital and employment, and local economy, financial conditions, and access to services). The results are completely different among those over 55, who hold the top four positions in all four aspects of their perception of their common human development (health, economic status, education, and participation). In fifth place is the gap in the perception of the conditions of well-being related to community, culture, and sport.

Overall, the average gap for young people is 0.09 in 82% of the indicators, while for those over 55 the gap is 0.16 in 85% of the indicators analyzed.

On the basis of these results, it was then possible to proceed, as indicated in the Methodological Note, to construct intergenerational equity indicators for each of the four capitals, finally leading to the estimation of the national level of the Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index.

Chart 2.4.1.1 shows the national scores for these five indicators. Higher scores (closer to 100) correspond to better performance and, therefore, a higher level of equity.

Chart 2.4.1.1 – Indicator levels (0-100 scale)



Source: Authors' elaboration

The level of the national Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index is equal to 89.07, the result of slightly stronger performances in Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital (92.07) and Generative Psychological Capital (92.49), and lower performances in Economic Citizenship Capital (85.18) and Enacted Social Capital (88.32).

2.4.2 Econometric Results for the 4 Capitals

In parallel with the construction of indicators based on statistically significant differences, we chose to test the four-capital model and the choice of age groups for comparison by constructing capital indicators through principal component analysis in order to be able to develop further analyses (for details, see the Methodological Note).

In particular, we investigated the actual dynamics of capital with respect to age. To do so, we constructed two regression models in which the dependent variable[29] is represented, in each case, by the capital index constructed after PCA and normalized, while the main independent variable is represented, in the first model, by the completed years of age (a continuous variable), in the second model by a categorical variable linked to the three age groups (under 35, 35-54, and over 55)[30]. The models control for gender, education level (a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent has a tertiary or post-tertiary qualification), income (a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent declares having an income of less than 15,000 euros), professional status (a categorical variable that takes the value of 1 if a housewife, 2 if unemployed, 3 if employed, 4 if retired, 5 if a student), and geographical origin (region of residence)[31].

Charts 2.4.2.1a-2.4.2.4a illustrate the age-by-age patterns in the estimated levels of Enacted Social Capital, Generative Psychological Capital, Economic Citizenship Capital, and Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, respectively. Charts 2.4.2.1b-2.4.2.4b provide evidence of the levels and 95% confidence intervals of the four capitals mentioned above for the three age groups studied: Under

[29] Two other models were also tested: One with three age classes (under 35, 35-64, and over 65) and one with five age classes (under 25, 25-34, 35-54, 55-64, and over 65). The results of the study highlight two key elements: 1) As the age granularity is reduced (from completed years, to five classes, to three classes), the models' explanatory power is diminished; 2) A comparison of the two three-class models indicates that the chosen one (over 55 and not over 65) performs better with respect to the dependent variables of capital. For reasons of parsimony, we therefore chose to report only the completed years and the three-class model.

[30] The estimates are derived by calibrating the sample, as outlined in the Methodological Note.

[31] The estimates are derived by calibrating the sample, as outlined in the Methodological Note.

35, 35-54, and over 65.The main considerations that emerge from the analysis of the first 4 models and the "a" graphs are:

1. Capital growth is not linear (as indicated by the positive–negative–positive pattern of coefficients), but rather inverted U-shaped (bell-shaped). This indicates that capital accumulation is not constant over time, but undergoes a phase of growth and decline, reaching a peak with experience and then stabilizing and declining. This evidence, in relation to the issue of intergenerational equity, suggests that, to increase the latter, it is necessary to accelerate the processes of capital accumulation (or rather, formation), keeping them high for as long as possible, that is, to bring forward the attainment of high capital levels and postpone their decline. In any case, the bell-shaped figure highlights a double marginality, confirms the report's choice to compare levels in the two age groups at the margins of the distribution (under 35 and over 55) with respect to the central one for a correct, inclusive interpretation of intergenerational equity.
2. Enacted Social Capital and Economic Citizenship Capital exhibit a parabolic trend that is more sensitive to age, while Psychological Capital remains more stable over time (with a decline that occurs later in life). Finally, Symbolic Ecosystemic Capital exhibits a flatter trend, remaining relatively stable even in the later stages of life: It grows more slowly but tends to remain more stable.

The second four models and the "b" graphs substantially confirm what emerged from the first four, allowing for a direct and more evident observation of the intergenerational gap (in the OLS models, under-35s are the reference category). The main findings concern the fact that:

1. The middle age group (35-54-year-olds) is the one that holds the largest "stock" of capital to a statistically significant extent compared to both the other two classes;
2. Over-55s have (or rather, manage to maintain), compared to those under 35, a statistically significantly higher level of psychological capital.

The results obtained from these additional analyses allow us to better understand the emerging dual intergenerational inequality. The inequality affecting young people is time-related and cumulative; it is an inequality of access: They have the potential but have not yet accumulated the stock

of capital. Here, obstacles must be removed so that today's under-35s can reach at least the levels of today's 35–54-year-olds tomorrow. The inequality affecting older adults is structural/erosive; it is an inequality of exclusion: The stock of capital erodes because it is no longer replenished. In this case, infrastructure must be built so that tomorrow's over-55s can maintain the levels of today's 35–54-year-olds for as long as possible. The challenge is to make the initial part of the curve steeper and the final part flatter, extending the number of years "at the top" as much as possible, without sliding the curve itself downward, because this would mean reducing inequalities not because there is an improvement, but because all groups have lower capital endowments.

Chart 2.4.2.1a – Enacted Social Capital by year

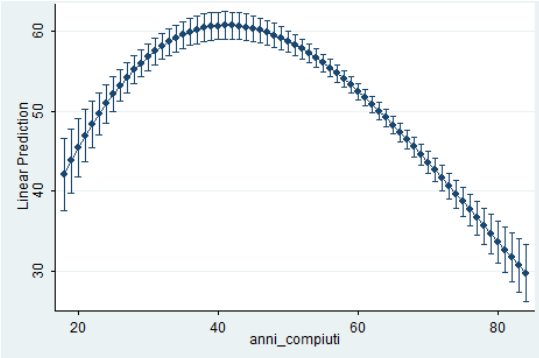
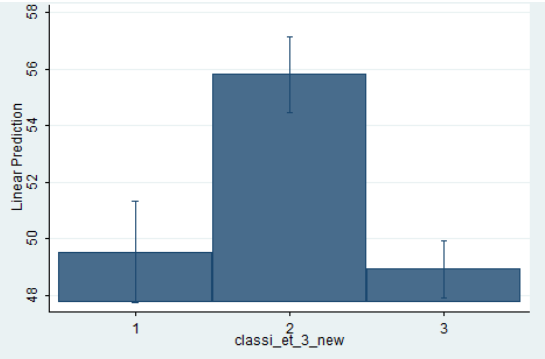


Figure 2.4.2.1b – Enacted Social Capital by age group



Source: Authors' elaboration

Chart 2.4.2.2a – Generative Psychological Capital by year

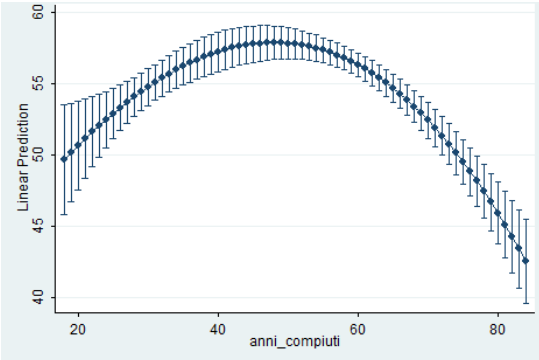
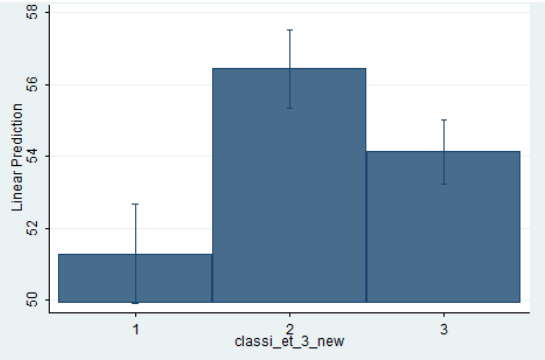


Chart 2.4.2.2b – Generative Psychological Capital by age group



Source: Authors' elaboration

Chart 2.4.2.3a – Economic Citizenship Capital by year

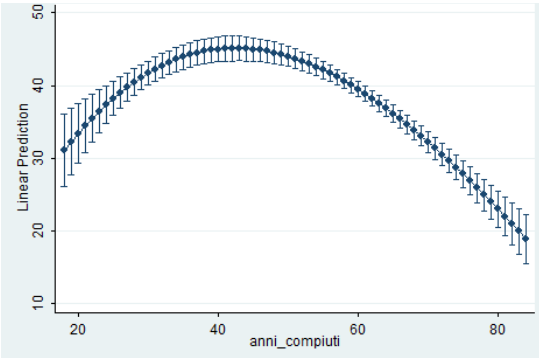
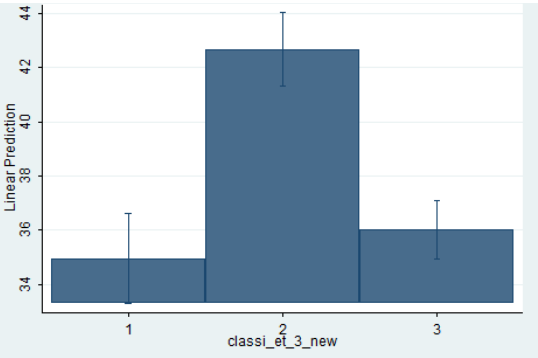


Chart 2.4.2.3b – Economic Citizenship Capital by Age Group



Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 2.4.2.4a – Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital by year

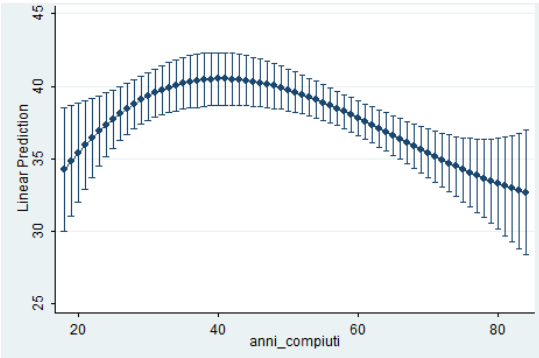
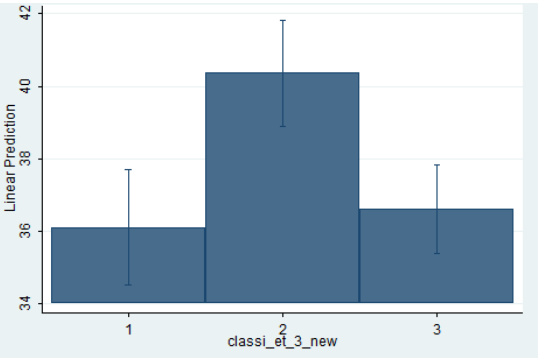


Figure 2.4.2.4b – Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital by age group



Source: Authors' elaboration

Table 2.4.2.1 – Econometric estimates (OLS) on the four Capitals of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VARIABLES	**Practical Social Capital**	**Practical Psychological Capital**	**Human Capital**	**Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital**	**Practical Social Capital**	**Practical Psychological Capital**	**Human Capital**	**Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital**
Years completed	3,694***	0.706***	2,416***	1,381**				
	(0.617)	(0.540)	(0.677)	(0.651)				
Years completed^2	-0.061***	-0.004*	-0.037***	-0.025*				
	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.013)				
Years completed^3	0.000***	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)				
35-54 year olds					6,291***	5.156***	7,727***	4,257***
					(1.154)	(0.902)	(1,070)	(1,062)
Over 55					-0.599	2,840***	1,067	0.500
					(1.152)	(0.924)	(1.138)	(1.154)
Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Level of education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Income	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professional status	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To
Geographical origin	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To
Constant	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To
Observations	5,473	6,082	6,082	6,082	5,473	6,082	6,082	6,082
R-squared	0.466	0.171	0.424	0.118	0.447	0.163	0.417	0.120

Robust standard errors in parentheses
**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

2.4.3 The Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity as an Activator of Life Satisfaction and Meaning of Life

Constructing an Equity Index that proves ineffective in determining improvements in well-being would represent a merely statistical exercise, but certainly not useful from a planning and policy-making perspective aimed at improving the macroeconomic indicators discussed in the first chapter.

Therefore, the hypothesis we wish to test is the following: Whether territories with higher levels of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity are happier territories from both a hedonic (life satisfaction[32]) and eudaimonic (meaning in life[33]) perspective.

To test the hypothesis, we proceed with three levels of analysis:

1. Comparison of Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients;
2. Check that the confidence intervals do not overlap;
3. Estimation of a multivariate OLS regression model.

Regarding the first point, the results are reported in Table 2.4.3.1, which shows that the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity is positively and significantly correlated with both the hedonic and eudaimonic dimensions of happiness. Therefore, the territories that are most effective in bridging capital gaps noted in the previous paragraph would appear to provide its citizens with the structural foundations for experiencing their lives as meaningful, and even being satisfied with it.

Table 2.4.3.1 – Spearman and Pearson correlation indices between the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity (IAEISC) and the levels of Life Satisfaction (LS) and Meaning of Life (SeL)

	IAEISC-LS	**IAEISC-SeL**
Pearson Index	0.8165***	0.7152***
Spearman Index	0.8201***	0.6980***

Source: Authors' elaboration

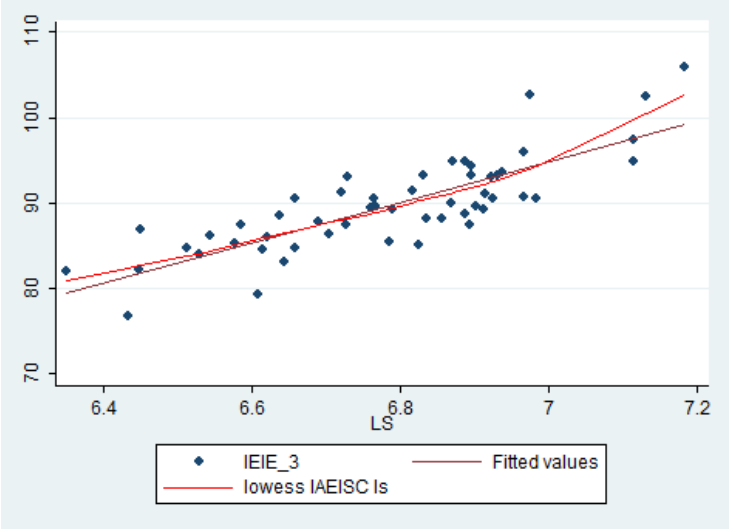
[32] Life satisfaction is measured by the following question: "How satisfied are you with your life in general at this time?" Please rate your satisfaction on a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (very satisfied)."

[33] Meaning in life is determined by the following question: "Considering your life in general, to what extent do you feel it has a clear meaning or purpose? Please rate it from 0 (no meaning) to 10 (a lot of meaning)."[31] The estimates are derived by calibrating the sample, as outlined in the Methodological Note.

Figures 2.4.3.1 and 2.4.3.2, in addition to highlighting how higher levels of equity correspond to higher levels of life satisfaction and meaning in life, also indicate how:

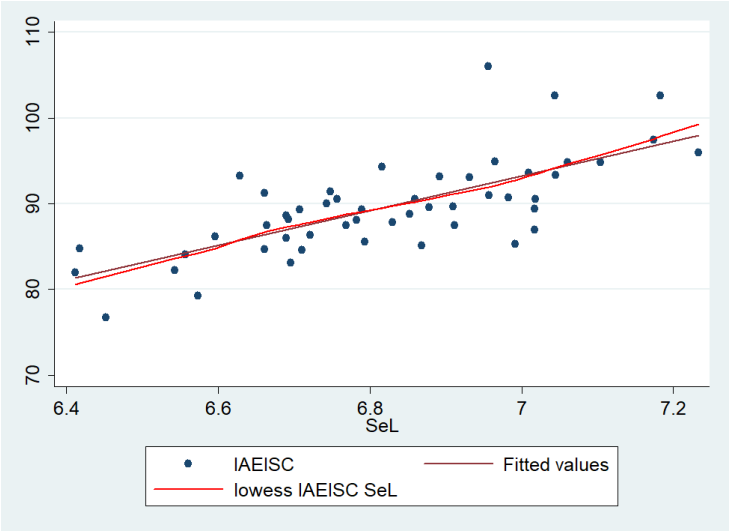
1. For medium-low levels of equity (below 90), life satisfaction, but also the meaning in life, albeit to a less evident extent, grows linearly but modestly, before accelerating beyond the 95 threshold. In other words, medium-high levels of equity allow for much higher levels of life satisfaction to be unlocked.
2. The fitted values line and the *LOWESS* curve in the central part of Figure 2.4.3.1 indicates that the link between fairness and satisfaction is extremely strong and predictable for most of the population.
3. The *LOWESS* curve is much closer to the fitted values line and this means that the relationship between equity and meaning in life is more stable and less volatile than that with life satisfaction.

Figure 2.4.3.1 - Correlation between Satisfaction with Life (LS) and the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity (IEIE_3): Sensitivity and Linearity Analysis



Source: Authors' elaboration

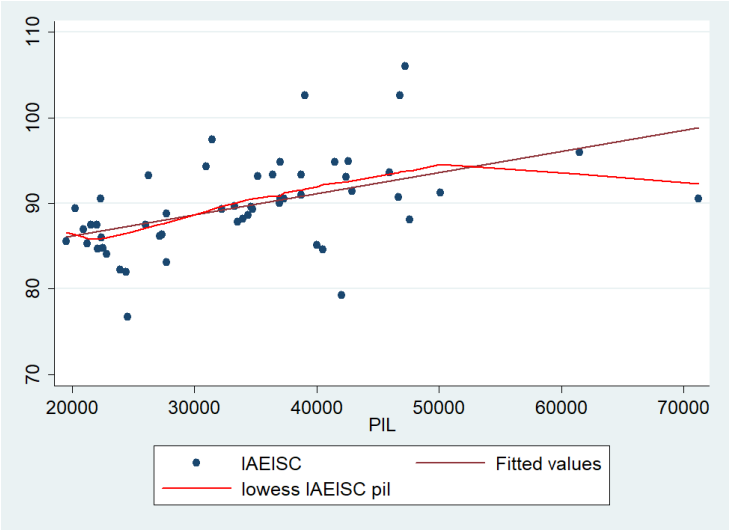
Figure 2.4.3.2 - Correlation between Meaning of Life (SeL) and the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity (IAEISC): Sensitivity and Linearity Analysis



Source: Authors' elaboration

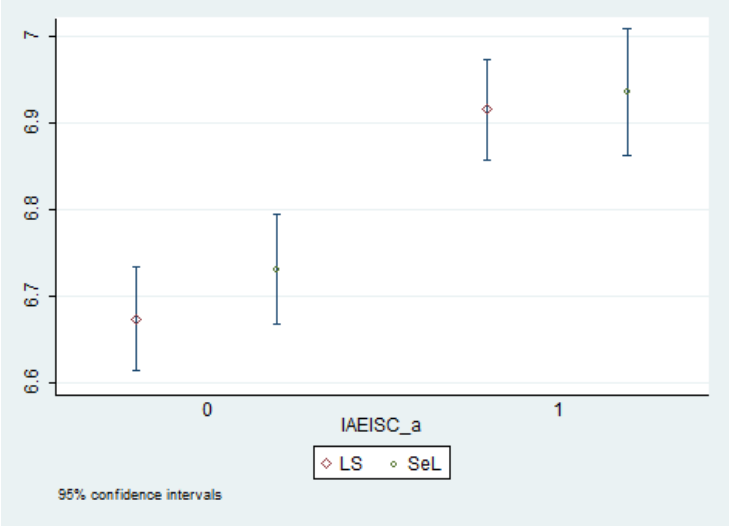
It is also worth noting that the relationship between intergenerational equity and GDP follows a pattern that closely resembles that between happiness and income in the famous Easterlin Paradox, according to which the economic variable has a decreasing marginal effect. Chart 2.4.3.3 seems to suggest a similar pattern for GDP versus intergenerational equity: Beyond a certain GDP threshold, further wealth production no longer appears to translate into improved intergenerational equity. Indeed, very affluent areas could exacerbate inequalities (for example, through the cost of living or access to housing), penalizing the most vulnerable groups such as those under 35 and over 55.

Figure 2.4.3.3 – The relationship between GDP and the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity



Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 2.4.3.4 – Comparison with 95% CI between high and low levels of equity on levels of life satisfaction and meaning in life



Source: Authors' elaboration

Examining the levels of life satisfaction and meaning in life in the comparison between the sub-sample of territories (wide territorial areas) that record an Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity above the national average and those below the national average (Figure 2.4.3.4), we note that the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. Consequently, the analysis referred to in point 2) also confirms our initial hypothesis, according to which more equitable territories are territories with higher levels of happiness: +3.6% for satisfaction and +2.9% for meaning in life.

Finally, to confirm the descriptive and inferential findings from an econometric perspective, we constructed a series of multivariate OLS regressions with life satisfaction (in the first set of models 1-3) and meaning in life (in the second set of models 4-6) as the dependent variables. The independent variables are the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity, the natural logarithm of GDP, the employment rate, the number of days on which PM10 levels exceeded legal limits, the percentage of graduates (or other tertiary qualifications), the number of crimes against people, the loneliness index, the number of ETS [Third Sector Organizations] registered in the national RUNTS registry (excluding social enterprises and cooperatives), the traffic congestion index, the structural dependency ratio, life expectancy at birth, the number of registered cooperatives, and the net entrepreneurship rate[34]. To correct for any heteroskedasticity in the residuals, the estimates were performed using robust standard errors. Table 2.4.3.2 reports the results of the six models. Figures 2.4.3.5a-2.4.3.5c and 2.4.3.6a-2.4.3.6c illustrate the Added Variable Plots, useful for visually isolating the relationship between an independent variable (IAEISC) and the dependent variable (LS or SeL), net of the influence of all other control variables.

Before proceeding to comment on the results, it is important to specify that since these are regression models based on only 53 observations (the 53 Macro-regions), it was necessary to take some methodological precautions to arrive at accurate and reliable estimates[35]. In particular, a principle of statistical parsimony was favored to preserve the degrees of freedom and ensure the robustness of the estimates. For this reason, even though models

[34] These variables are derived from the BenVivere dei Territori database, which was built for the 2026 edition of the Report. However, since the 2026 Report is still under development and will be presented during the eighth edition of the National Festival of Civil Economy, the BenVivere data collected here are used only to construct the scatterplots and calculate the correlation and regression coefficients. The data do not include explicit numerical and/or rating references for the 53 Macro-regions. For transparency, NeXt Economia reserves the right to evaluate whether to provide access to this information to anyone who requests it prior to the official presentation and release of the Report, subject to a confidentiality and non-disclosure obligation. For your reference, Table A2 in Appendix 1 contains the metadata for the indicators used.

1 and 4 are the most complete with the highest R2, once controlled for the VIF, we proceeded to construct models 2, 3, 5, and 6. Reducing the independent variables that created a minor statistical noise (higher average VIF) without, however, achieving a significant impact on our dependent variables, allowed us to increase the degrees of freedom (from 40 to 47), without significantly reducing the R2 and improving the VIF multicollinearity indicator (from 2.24 to 1.51 in models 2 and 5). In light of these considerations, the statistically preferable model for Life Satisfaction is 2 (employment) and for Life Meaning 5 (employment).

In light of these considerations, Model 2 and Model 5 are statistically preferred, as they comply with Burnham and Anderson's (2002) principle of parsimony, which is necessary to avoid frequent overfitting phenomena in small sample sizes. Furthermore, following Wooldridge's (2012) indications, reducing the number of predictors in these models allowed for the minimization of multicollinearity (Mean VIF = 1.45) and the increase in the precision of the estimates, as confirmed by the greater statistical significance and visual robustness of the Added-Variable Plots (Cook & Weisberg, 1999).

As can be observed in the graphs produced for models (2 and 4) and (3 and 5), the residuals are aligned along a straight line with a positive and constant slope, free of significant outliers that could distort the estimate. This evidence provides robust visual support for the statistical significance revealed by the t-tests (the t-values are very high and significant), confirming the linearity of the investigated relationship and the descriptive and inferential results previously emerged, both for life satisfaction and for meaning in life.

Ultimately, therefore, these results confirm the validity of our hypothesis (more equitable territories tend to exhibit higher levels of well-being), as they demonstrate that intergenerational equity is not just a theoretical concept,

[34] The principle of parsimony (Occam's Razor), the ratio between the number of variables and observations—Green's Rule of Thumb—according to which an adequate level in territorial studies is approximately 10:1 (10 observations for each independent variable), and multicollinearity. Please refer to the literature references below for more information on these elements.

Burnham, K. P., & Anderson, D. R. (2002). Model selection and multimodel inference: A practical information-theoretic approach (2nd ed.). Springer Verlag.

Cook, R. D., & Weisberg, S. (1999). Applied regression including computing and graphics. John Wiley & Sons.

Green, S. B. (1991). How many subjects does it take to do a regression analysis? Multivariate Behavioral Research, 26(3), 499–510. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327906mbr2603_7

Pedhazur, E. J. (1997). Multiple regression in behavioral research: Explanation and prediction (3rd ed.). Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

Wooldridge, J. M. (2012). Introductory econometrics: A modern approach (5th ed.). South-Western Cengage Learning.

but a concrete predictor of citizens' well-being. Finally, it is worth highlighting that the fact that the employment model performs better than the GDP model suggests that, for people's life satisfaction and meaning in life, generativity and social equity (through participation in work) matter more than mere per capita economic wealth.

Figure 2.4.3.5a – IAEISC AVPlot on LS (full model)

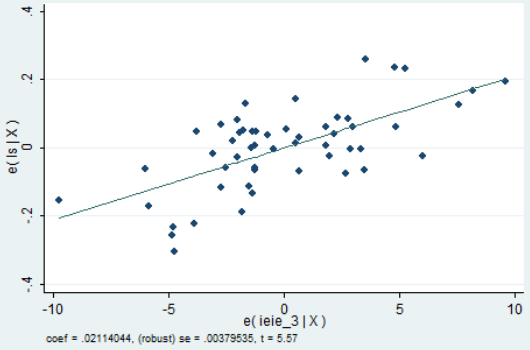


Chart 2.4.3.5b – IAEISC AVPlot on LS (employment model)

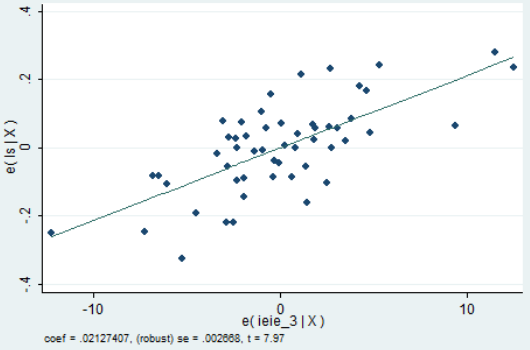


Chart 2.4.3.5c – IAEISC AVPlot on LS (GDP model)

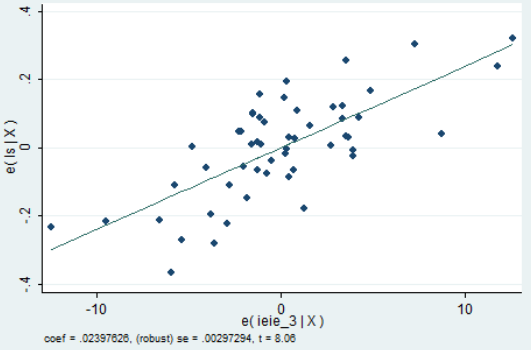


Chart 2.4.3.6a – IAEISC AVPlot on SEL (full model)

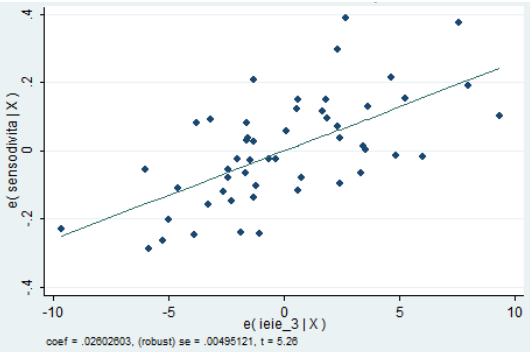


Chart 2.4.3.6b – IAEISC AVPlot on SEL (employment model)

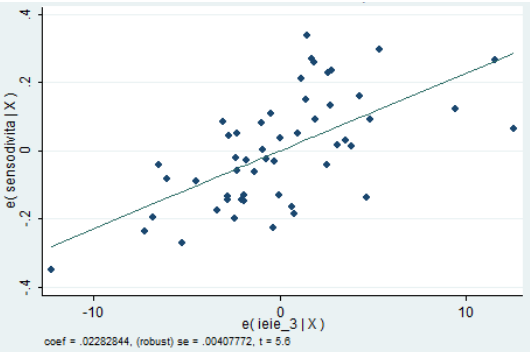
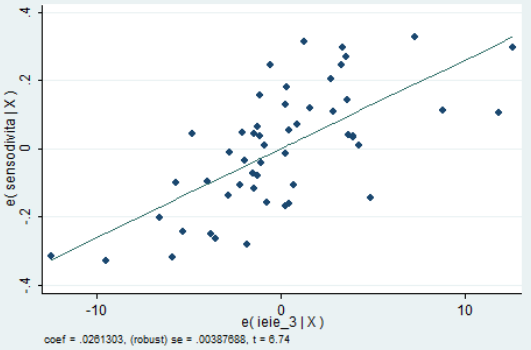


Chart 2.4.3.6c – IAEISC AVPlot on SEL (GDP model)



Source: Authors' elaboration

Table 2.4.3.2 – Econometric estimates (OLS) on Life Satisfaction and Meaning of Life to test the impact of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity

	Life Satisfaction (LS)			Sense of Life (SeL)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Complete	Employment	GDP	Complete	Employment	GDP
Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity	0.021 ***	0.021 ***	0.024 ***	0.026 ***	0.023 ***	0.026 ***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Natural logarithm of GDP	0.070		0.096	-0.028		-0.028
	(0.094)		(0.077)	(0.136)		(0.120)
Days when the PM10 level is exceeded	0.001	-0.001	-0.002	0.008 *	0.006 *	0.005
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Percentage of graduates	0.003	0.001	0.003	-0.001	-0.004	-0.001
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Number of crimes against the person	-0.005			-0.002		
	(0.003)			(0.005)		
Loneliness Index	0.006			-0.007		
	(0.007)			(0.010)		
Number of ETS	-0.000			0.005		
	(0.003)			(0.004)		
Traffic Index	-0.000			0.000		
	(0.000)			(0.000)		
Structural dependency ratio	0.006			0.002		

	Life Satisfaction (LS)			Sense of Life (SeL)		
	(0.007)			(0.008)		
Life expectancy at birth	-0.008	-0.015	-0.001	0.023	0.009	0.031
	(0.029)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.027)	(0.030)
Number of cooperatives	-0.002			0.002		
	(0.003)			(0.006)		
Net entrepreneurship rate	-3.271			-5.459		
	(3.245)			(5,519)		
Employment rate		0.006 ***			0.004 *	
		(0.002)			(0.002)	
_cons	4,361 *	5.672 ***	3,720 **	2.801	3.723 *	2.032
	(2.311)	(1.736)	(1.711)	(2.371)	(2.160)	(2.201)
N	53	53	53	53	53	53
R^2	0.759	0.746	0.704	0.610	0.578	0.554
adj. R^2	0.687	0.719	0.672	0.490	0.532	0.505
F-stat	17,093	47,573	34,075	7,275	12,317	14,223
df_m	12	5	5	12	5	5
df_r	40	47	47	40	47	47
Mean VIF	2.24	1.45	1.51	2.24	1.45	1.51

Source: Authors' elaboration

2.4.4 The Perceived Public Contribution to Intergenerational Equity and its Relationship with the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index

The survey also allowed us to measure the perceived public contribution to intergenerational equity through using an indicator derived from the following question[36]: "Do you believe that the current economic and welfare model in your area distributes costs and benefits fairly between present and future generations?", allowing us to construct an indicator of perceived public contribution to intergenerational equity.

The hypothesis we wish to test is the following: Are regions with higher levels of the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index areas where citizens perceive a higher contribution from the local economic and welfare model (a higher public contribution) to intergenerational equity?

To test the hypothesis, as in the previous paragraph, we proceed with three levels of analysis:

1. Comparison of Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients;
2. Check that the confidence intervals do not overlap;
3. Estimation of a multivariate OLS regression model[37].

Table 2.4.4.1 – Spearman and Pearson correlation indices between the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index (IAEISC) and the perceived public contribution

	IAEISC-Public contribution received
Pearson Index	0.6554***
Spearman Index	0.6408***

Source: Authors' elaboration

[36] The response options are distributed on a scale from 1 to 5 (not at all, a little, quite a bit, a lot, completely).

[37] From a methodological perspective, the precautions and choices previously outlined in this document apply.

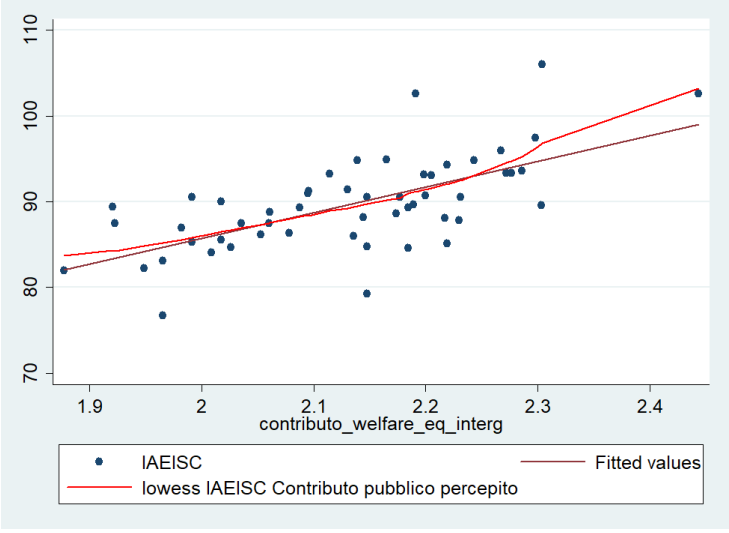
Regarding the first point, the results are reported in Table 2.4.4.1, which shows that the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index is positively and significantly correlated with the contribution provided by the territorial economic and welfare model to intergenerational equity. Therefore, the territory that best bridges the gaps in applied social and psychological, human, and symbolic-ecosystem capital would appear to be perceived as one in which socioeconomic public governance models make a greater contribution to intergenerational equity.

Figure 2.4.4.1, in addition to highlighting how higher levels of equity correspond to higher levels of perceived public contribution, also indicates how:

4. When the perceived public contribution is greater than 2.3, the slope of the LOWESS curve increases. This suggests that when the perceived contribution of the economic and welfare model is high, equity accelerates further.

5. The fitted values line and the LOWESS curve in the central part of graph 2.4.4.1 indicates that the link between equity and perceived public contribution is extremely strong and predictable for the majority of the population.

Figure 2.4.4.1 - Correlation between perceived public contribution and the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index (IAIESC): Sensitivity and Linearity Analysis



Source: Authors' elaboration

Examining the levels of perceived public contribution in the comparison between the sub-sample of territories (Macro-regions) that have an IAIESC above the national average and the one with a lower level (Figure 2.4.4.2), we note that the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. Consequently, the analysis referred to in point 2) also confirms our initial hypothesis, according to which more equitable territories are territories in which the perception of the contribution of the economic and welfare model is significantly higher: +5.6%.

Finally, the econometric estimates (Table 2.4.4.2) confirm the findings at the descriptive and inferential levels. Specifically, there is a positive and robust relationship: As intergenerational equity increases in a given territory Macro-region), perceived public contribution also increases. This suggests that more equitable territories are also those that are able to attract or better manage public resources, offering better economic models and local welfare systems.

Another key point to consider is the positive and significant impact of GDP, which demonstrates that achieving a highly perceived public contribution is still relevant to size of productive capacity (if resources are not available, it is difficult to leverage them for intergenerational equity). It is noteworthy, however, that despite this evidence, the level of social and civil intergenerational equity remains significant. This indicates that economic resources alone are insufficient; other forms of social, psychological, human, and symbolic capital must also be considered.

The coherence of the models is also evident in the role played by employment: Where people work more, the public system is perceived as having a greater impact because it has more resources available and fewer marginalization issues to resolve.

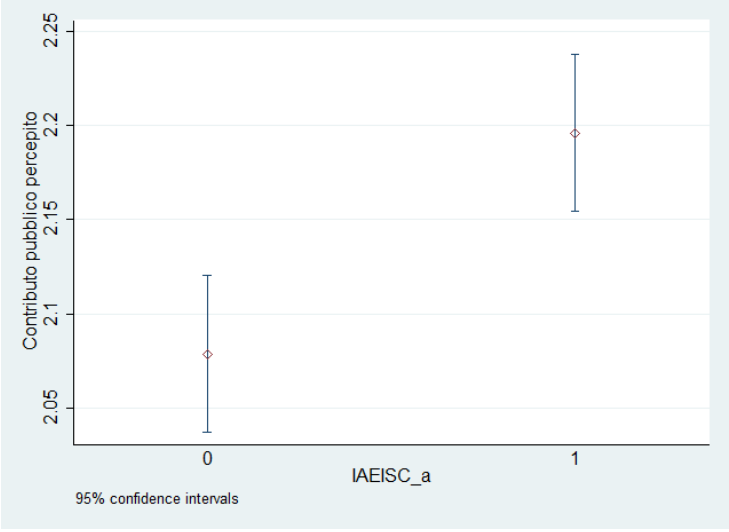
The estimates are reliable because they have a high R2 (and Adjusted R2) and a low VIF and, as seen in the previous paragraph, the preferable model from a statistical point of view is the second one.

Finally, the graphical analysis using Added-Variable Plots (Figures 2.4.4.3a – 2.4.4.3c) confirms the robustness of the estimated coefficients, showing a positive linear relationship between the IAEISC index and the dependent variable, net of the controls included in the different models. The scatter plot does not highlight any outlier observations capable of significantly distorting the slope of the regression line. Here too, Model 2 appears to be the "most robust". The slope is slightly steeper (coef = .0089), suggesting that when

controlling only for territorial wealth, the impact of intergenerational equity emerges even more strongly. Furthermore, there do not appear to be any isolated "leverage points" that distort the entire slope, and the t-values are all greater than 2, suggesting that the relationship is statistically significant.

In conclusion, regions that invest in future-oriented policies (equity) is systematically correlated with a higher perception of public contribution (economic and welfare model) for intergenerational equity.

Figure 2.4.4.2 – Comparison with 95% CI between high and low levels of equity on levels of public contribution received



Source: Authors' elaboration

Chart 2.4.4.3a – IAEISC AVPlot on Public Contribution Received (complete model)

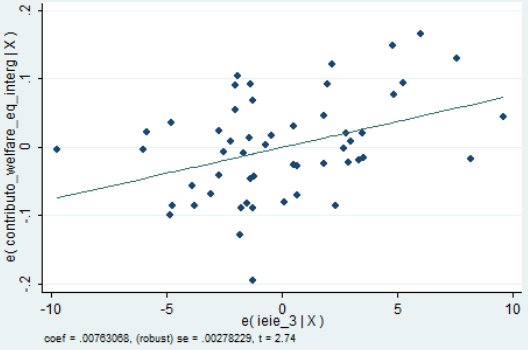


Chart 2.4.4.3b – IAEISC AVPlot on Public Contribution Received (Employment Model)

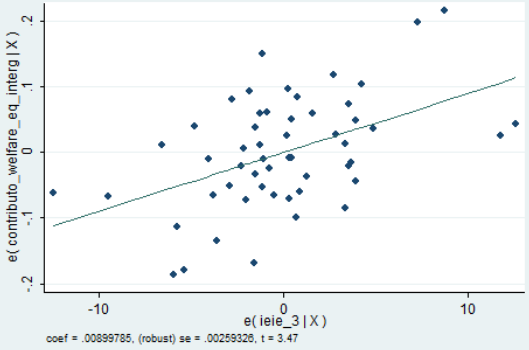
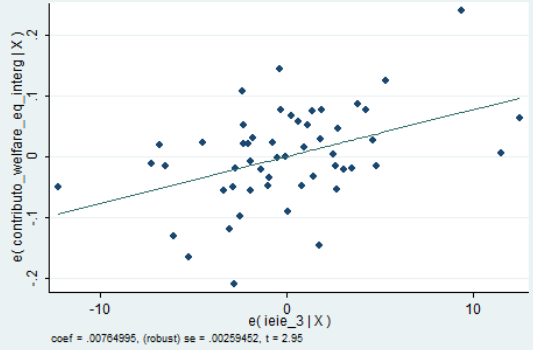


Chart 2.3.4.3c – IAEISC AVPlot on Public Contribution Received (GDP Model)



Source: Authors' elaboration

Table 2.4.4.2 - Econometric estimates (OLS) on the perceived public contribution to test the impact of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity

	Public contribution received		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Complete	Employment	GDP
Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity	0.008 ***	0.008 ***	0.009 ***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Natural logarithm of GDP	0.229 ***		0.239 ***
	(0.067)		(0.060)
Days when the PM10 level is exceeded	0.002	0.001	-0.000
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Percentage of graduates	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Number of crimes against the person	-0.002		
	(0.003)		
Loneliness Index	-0.001		
	(0.005)		
Number of ETS	0.003		
	(0.002)		
Traffic Index	0.000		
	(0.000)		
Structural dependency ratio	0.007 *		

	Public contribution received		
	(0.004)		
Life expectancy at birth	-0.023	-0.017	-0.019
	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.018)
Number of cooperatives	0.001		
	(0.002)		
Net entrepreneurship rate	-3.136		
	(2,296)		
Employment rate		0.007 ***	
		(0.001)	
_cons	0.624	2,428 *	0.528
	(1,293)	(1.322)	(1,236)
N	53	53	53
R^2	0.673	0.644	0.608
adj. R^2	0.575	0.606	0.566
F-stat	10,733	17,886	14,395
df_m	12	5	5
df_r	40	47	47
Mean VIF	2.24	1.45	1.51

Source: Authors' elaboration

CHAPTER 3 - THE GEOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL AND CIVIL INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

3.1 The Regions

3.1.1 The Regional Geography of Enacted Social Capital

The regions with the highest Enacted Social Capital Index (greater than 90 points out of 100) are Umbria (96), Valle d'Aosta, Basilicata, Trentino-Alto Adige and Molise (Table 3.1.1.1). This suggests that, within the dimension of Enacted Social Capital, 'pure' equity is not territorially determined—quite the opposite. Indeed, the lowest-ranking regions are Sicily, Lazio, Tuscany, Abruzzo and Lombardy (86).

Regarding the average gap from the national benchmark across regional values of the underlying indicators of Enacted Social Capital, the results reveal a strong territorial polarization. At the top are Valle d'Aosta (+0.21 out of 1), Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, and Abruzzo, while at the bottom of the ranking (the regions with the highest gaps) are Molise, Puglia, Calabria, Campania, and Basilicata (-0.07)—all regions in the South.

Dividing the data into quartiles allows regions to be grouped into four different classes, both in terms of the first measure (the Enacted Social Capital Index) and the average gap. The different possible combinations of these classes give rise to 16 clusters that help describe territorial dynamics in terms of equity and levels of different forms of capital (in this case, Enacted Social Capital). Considering these two elements together allows to understand the dual nature of equity, which is not only a factor of levels between generations, but also of levels between territories. It is one scenario to observe equity between classes, but where territorial levels are low; and quite another to observe inequality between classes in territories where levels are high.

The matrix for Enacted Social Capital (Table 3.1.1.2) provides a picture in which the "positively balanced" regions, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are: Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Umbria and Piedmont.

The "negatively balanced" regions, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital

endowment and intergenerational equity, are Puglia, Lazio, Sicily, Sardinia, and Veneto.

Finally, the regions that are in conditions of "disequilibrium" fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Calabria, Campania, Basilicata, Molise, and Marche.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Lombardy, Tuscany, Liguria, Abruzzo, and Emilia-Romagna.

In order to provide a more accurate (adjusted) description of the phenomenon, an Adjusted Enacted Social Capital Index was developed, which rewards territories with higher levels of this dual dimension of equity (see the Methodological Note for details).

According to this final indicator, the most equitable regions are Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Emilia-Romagna. Compared to the first Index examined, the Southern regions no longer appear among the top five regions, precisely because of their low development of enacted social capital.

Table 3.1.1.1 – Regional Enacted Social Capital: index, average gap and adjusted index

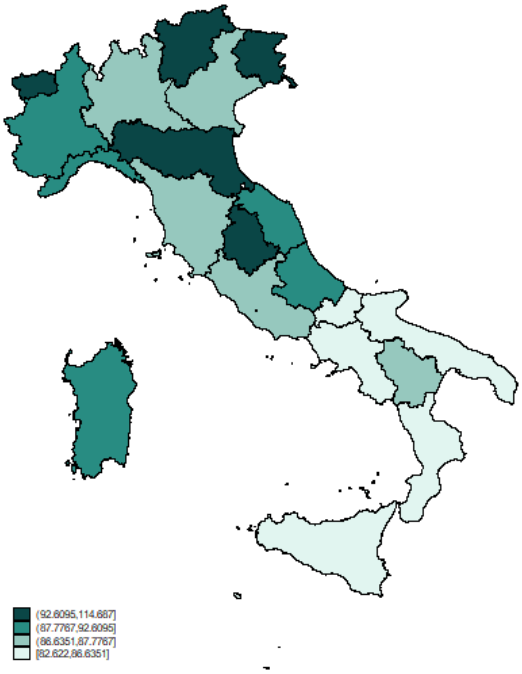
	Practical Social Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Social Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Practical Social Capital Index
Abruzzo	87,29996	0.029409	89,86733
Basilicata	93,86472	-0.07035	87,26174
Calabria	89,75418	-0.06597	83,83271
Campania	88,8335	-0.06992	82,62201
Emilia-Romagna	88,43704	0.065657	94,24356
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	88,92439	0.091074	97,02312
Lazio	87,67962	-0.00713	87,05484
Liguria	88,68028	0,019257	90,38801
Lombardy	86,50849	0,00574	87,00505
Marche	89,60878	-0,00606	89,0655
Molise	90,79396	-0,04988	86,26516
Piemonte	89,05733	0,021537	90,97537
Puglia	88,26524	-0,05043	83,81441
Sardegna	88,5647	-0,00743	87,90628
Sicilia	87,7579	-0.01755	86,21787
Tuscany	87,39269	-0.00199	87,21865
Trentino-Alto Adige	91,8593	0.152946	105,9088
Umbria	95,98387	0.027869	98,6588
Valle d'Aosta	94,0734	0.21912	114,6868
Veneto	88,13787	-0.00557	87,64707

Source: Authors' elaboration

In summary, the study on the dynamics of intergenerational equity in the dimension of Enacted Social Capital highlights a complex picture, from which it is possible to identify three significant elements:

1. The Southern Italy Paradox: Regions like Basilicata and Molise show good internal homogeneity across age groups, but this occurs in a context where indicators of enacted social capital are, on average, lower than the national average. This is therefore a "downward" equilibrium, where equity (or rather, the absence of inequality between different ages) does not coincide with true equity in terms of opportunities.
2. Identity and cohesion: autonomous regions with special statute (Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige), along with Umbria and Piedmont, represent examples of strong cohesion based on the recognition of and identification with a shared identity. These elements contribute to growing enacted social capital, almost regardless of age.
3. The role of the "adjusted" index: without adjustment, equity between age groups risks remaining a purely formal measure, unable to translate into analyses capable of supporting tangible territorial development.

Figure 3.1.1 – Regional geography of the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity – Enacted Social Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.1.2 The Regional Geography of Generative Psychological Capital

The regions with the highest Generative Psychological Capital Index are Umbria, Trentino-Alto Adige, Sardinia, Basilicata, and Valle d'Aosta (Table 3.1.2.1). The observations made in the previous section also apply here: "pure" equity, even in the case of Generative Psychological Capital, is not territorially determined-quite the opposite. Indeed, the lowest ranking regions are Veneto, Lazio, Campania, Puglia, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

Regarding the average gap from the national benchmark across regional values of the underlying indicators of Generative Psychological Capital, the results do not point to strong regional polarization. The highest-performing regions are again located in Central and Northern Italy (Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Liguria), but Basilicata, Molise, and Abruzzo also record values above the national average. Tuscany, Lazio, Veneto, and Emilia-Romagna, on the other hand, have negative gaps.

The matrix for Generative Psychological Capital (Table 3.1.2.2) reveals a pattern in which the "positively balanced" regions, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are: Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, Umbria, Abruzzo, Basilicata and Piedmont.

The "negatively balanced" regions, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Veneto, Sicily, Campania, Lazio, Puglia, and Tuscany.

Finally, the regions that are in conditions of "disequilibrium" all into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Calabria, Emilia-Romagna and Marche.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Lombardy, Molise, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Liguria.

According to the Adjusted Index of Generative Psychological Capital, the most equitable regions are Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, Umbria, Basilicata, and Sardinia. Compared to the first Index examined, the same regions remain in the ranking, although in a different order. This finding suggests, for Generative Psychological Capital, the relationship between the 'pure' level of

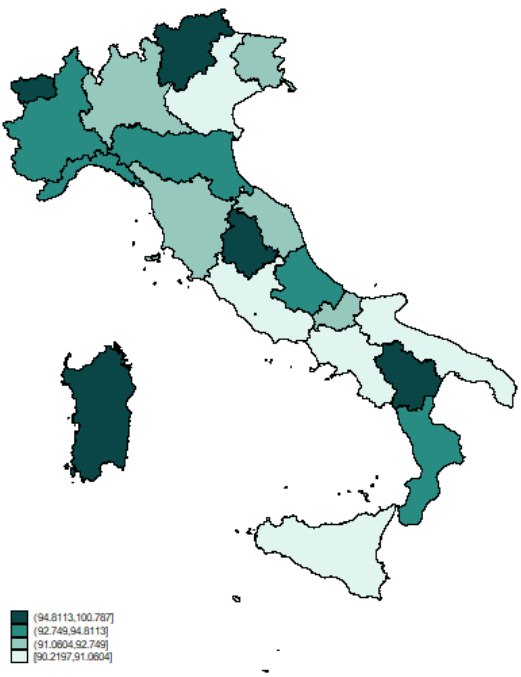
equity and regional performance relative to the national average (nearly 0.4, compared with 0.3 for Enacted Social Capital).

Table 3.1.2.1 – Regional Generative Psychological Capital: Index, average gap and adjusted index

	Practical Psychological Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Psychological Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Practical Psychological Capital
Abruzzo	94.06214	0.005985	94.62507
Basilicata	95.56383	0.007235	96,2552
Calabria	94.18028	-0.01136	93.11061
Campania	91.04757	-0.007	90.41058
Emilia-Romagna	93.84134	-0.00783	93.10649
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	90.69977	0.013492	91.92352
Lazio	91.12408	-0.00444	90.71963
Liguria	92.03303	0.008777	92.8408
Lombardy	91.80716	0.004123	92.18569
Marche	94.04673	-0.02272	91.91006
Molise	92.61807	0.000423	92.65726
Piemonte	93.50252	0.005746	94.0398
Puglia	90.97492	-0.00393	90.61696
Sardegna	95.68305	-0.00717	94.99744
Sicilia	91.35499	-0.00799	90.62485
Tuscany	91.7636	-0.00395	91.40113
Trentino-Alto Adige	96.50693	0.04435	100.787
Umbria	97.04248	0.01745	98.73587
Valle d'Aosta	94.47575	0.06595	100.7064
Veneto	91.22385	-0.01101	90.21969

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.1.2 – Regional geography of the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity – Generative Psychological Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.1.3 The Regional Geography of Economic Citizenship Capital

The regions with the highest Economic Citizenship Capital Index are Umbria, Trentino-Alto Adige, Calabria, Basilicata, and Valle d'Aosta (Table 3.1.3.1). Thus, it seems that in the Economic Citizenship Capital dimension, as in those previously discussed, "pure" equity is not territorially determined; on the contrary, it is. Indeed, Campania, Tuscany, Lombardy, Lazio, and Marche rank lowest.

Regarding the average deviation from the national benchmark across regional values of the underlying Economic Citizenship Capital indicators, the results reveal marked territorial disparities, with the correlation between 'pure' equity and the gap becoming slightly negative (-0.018). At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Piedmont, Liguria, Trentino-Alto Adige, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, while at the bottom of the ranking (the regions with the highest gaps) are Sicily, Puglia, Calabria, Molise, Campania, and Basilicata—all located in Southern Italy.

The Economic Citizenship Capital matrix (Table 3.1.3.2) reveals a pattern in which the "positively balanced" regions, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are: Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, Liguria, Piedmont and Abruzzo.

The "negatively balanced" regions, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Campania, Lazio, Marche, Puglia and Sicily

Finally, the regions that are in conditions of "disequilibrium" fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Molise, Sardinia, Basilicata, Calabria, and Umbria.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Lombardy, Tuscany, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

According to the Adjusted Economic Citizenship Capital Index, the most equal regions are Valle d'Aosta, Piedmont, Trentino-Alto Adige, Liguria, and Umbria. Compared to the first Index examined, the Southern regions no longer appear among the top five, due to their comparatively low levels of economic citizenship capital development.

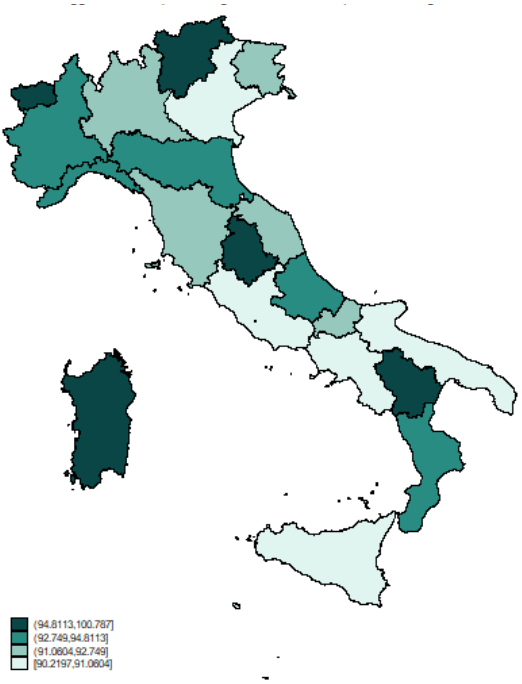
In the Economic Citizenship Capital dimension, it is worth noting that the correlation between GDP per capita and the gap between the regional and national averages is 0.72 (a very high figure), while the correlation between GDP per capita and the gap between regional and national averages is -0.12 (a negative figure). A combined reading of these elements highlights how, in all likelihood, the higher level of economic development is due to a greater endowment of economic citizenship capital, but this does not translate into inclusive development for all age groups, generating what could be defined as a form of exclusionary or selective development. In other words, greater human and economic resources do not translate into greater equity. This is clearly an issue that warrants further reflection.

Table 3.1.3.1 – Regional Economic Citizenship Capital: Index, average gap and adjusted index

	Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index	Average gap on Ecosystem Symbolic Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital
Abruzzo	93.15996	0.012108	94.28797
Basilicata	96.21941	-0.03058	93.2775
Calabria	94.56386	-0.04413	90.39123
Campania	89.37734	-0.0781	82.39697
Emilia-Romagna	94.21033	0.052608	99.16658
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	88.42566	0.035683	91.58098
Lazio	87.28003	0.006958	87.88736
Liguria	87.80242	0.0449	91.74475
Lombardy	92.8688	0.032492	95.88627
Marche	92.15893	0.050642	96.82601
Molise	89.69177	-0.04834	85.35592
Piemonte	94.64325	0.059225	100.2485
Puglia	90.06901	-0.08268	82.62181
Sardegna	95.50158	-0.01517	94.05314
Sicilia	89.17206	-0.09998	80.25708
Tuscany	92.72439	0.036525	96.11114
Trentino-Alto Adige	96.64091	0.094408	105.7646
Umbria	98.06041	0.070167	104.941
Valle d'Aosta	96.27543	0.165917	112.2491
Veneto	94.42129	0.044858	98.65687

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.1.3 – Regional geography of the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity – Economic Citizenship Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.1.4 The Regional Geography of Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital

The regions with the highest Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital Index are Umbria, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, and Sardinia (Table 3.1.4.1). The same considerations apply as for the other forms of capital: "pure" equity is not territorially determined—quite the opposite. In fact, Campania, Sicily, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, and Lazio rank among the lowest-performing regions.

Regarding the average deviation from the national benchmark across regional values of the underlying Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital indicators, the results reveal marked regional disparities: the only regions recording negative gaps are located in Southern Italy (Basilicata, Calabria, Puglia, Sicily, Molise, and Campania). At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Piedmont, and Emilia-Romagna.

The matrix for Ecosystem Symbolic Capital (Table 3.1.4.2) reveals a pattern in which the "positively balanced" regions, i.e. with high/medium-high levels

of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are: Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Piedmont, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria and Valle d'Aosta.

The "negatively balanced" regions, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Campania, Sicily, Lazio, Molise, Puglia, and Lombardy.

Finally, the regions that are in conditions of "disequilibrium" fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Calabria, Abruzzo, Basilicata, and Sardinia.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Marche, and Tuscany.

According to the Adjusted Index of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, the most equitable regions are Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Piedmont, and Emilia-Romagna. Compared to the first Index examined, Southern regions no longer appear among the top five, due to their comparatively low level of ecosystemic symbolic capital development.

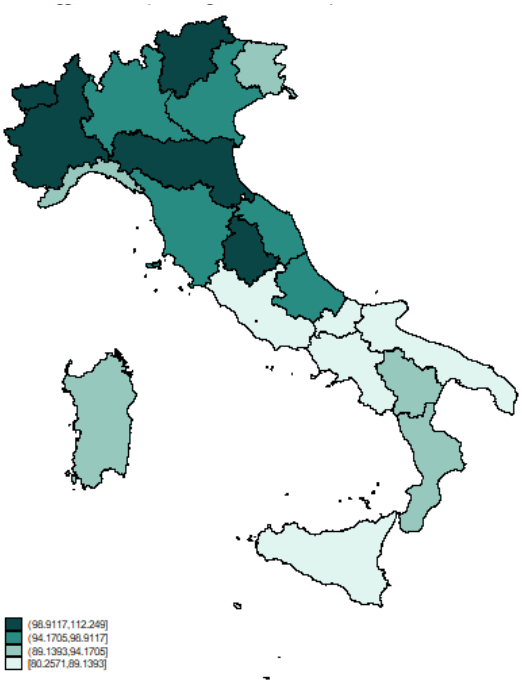
Here too, as observed in the case of Economic Citizenship Capital, the correlation between GDP per capita and the gap between the regional and national averages is 0.79 (a very high figure), while between GDP per capita and "pure" equity it is 0.19 (a lower but still positive figure). A combined reading of these elements highlights how, in all likelihood, higher levels of economic development foster a perception of collective well-being and broadly shared human development, but this does not automatically guarantee conditions of equity in these latter two dimensions.

Table 3.1.4.1 – Regional Ecosystem Symbolic Capital: Index, average gap and adjusted index

	Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index	Average gap on Ecosystem Symbolic Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital
Abruzzo	93.15996	0.012108	94.28797
Basilicata	96.21941	-0.03058	93.2775
Calabria	94.56386	-0.04413	90.39123
Campania	89.37734	-0.0781	82.39697
Emilia-Romagna	94.21033	0.052608	99.16658
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	88.42566	0.035683	91.58098
Lazio	87.28003	0.006958	87.88736
Liguria	87.80242	0.0449	91.74475
Lombardy	92.8688	0.032492	95.88627
Marche	92.15893	0.050642	96.82601
Molise	89.69177	-0.04834	85.35592
Piemonte	94.64325	0.059225	100.2485
Puglia	90.06901	-0.08268	82.62181
Sardegna	95.50158	-0.01517	94.05314
Sicilia	89.17206	-0.09998	80.25708
Tuscany	92.72439	0.036525	96.11114
Trentino-Alto Adige	96.64091	0.094408	105.7646
Umbria	98.06041	0.070167	104.941
Valle d'Aosta	96.27543	0.165917	112.2491
Veneto	94.42129	0.044858	98.65687

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.1.4 – Regional geography of the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity – Ecosystem Symbolic Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.1.5 The Regional Geography of the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index

The regions with the highest Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index are Umbria, Basilicata, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, and Calabria (Table 3.1.5.1). As this index combines the four forms of capital discussed in the previous sections, it is not surprising that even in this case, "pure" equity is not territorially determined, with high levels observable in Central, Northern, and Southern Italy alike. The lowest-performing regions are Campania, Lombardy, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sicily, and Lazio.

Regarding the average gap relative to the national average recorded at the regional level across the 100 underlying elementary indicators considered overall, a pronounced regional divide emerges between Northern/Central Italy and Southern Italy. Specifically, among the regions of Central and Northern Italy, only Marche and Lazio record negative gaps, while only Abruzzo, in the South, has a positive gap. At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, and Piedmont, while at the bottom of

the ranking (the regions with the largest gaps) are Puglia, Molise, Calabria, Basilicata, and Campania.

The matrix for the Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index (Table 3.1.5.2) reveals a pattern in which the "positively balanced" regions, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Umbria, Trentino-Alto Adige, Emilia-Romagna, Piedmont and Abruzzo.

The "negatively balanced" regions, that is, with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Campania, Lazio, Sicily, Puglia, Marche, and Veneto.

Finally, the regions that are in conditions of "disequilibrium" fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Molise, Basilicata, Calabria, and Sardinia.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Lombardy, Liguria, Tuscany and Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

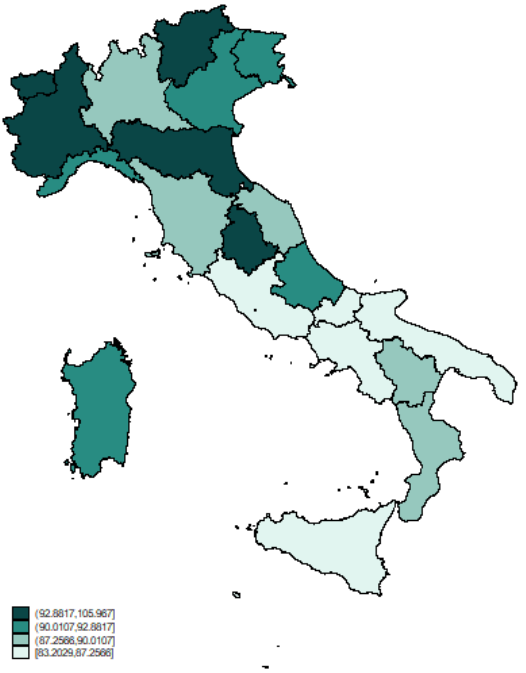
According to the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity, the most equitable regions are Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Piedmont, and Emilia-Romagna. Again, compared to the first Index examined, the Southern regions no longer appear among the top five regions, because the Equity Index is adjusted to account for deviations from the national average.

Table 3.1.5.1 – Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity: Index, average gap and adjusted index

	Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity	Average gap in indicators of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity
Abruzzo	89.97267	0.022466	91.85602
Basilicata	93.27694	-0.04988	88.74678
Calabria	91.54359	-0.04429	87.55792
Campania	88.42999	-0.05546	83.2029
Emilia-Romagna	90.21964	0.037087	93.5012
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	88.32907	0.050814	92.26215
Lazio	87.17944	-0.00429	86.95533
Liguria	88.74239	0.028918	91.56987
Lombardy	88.41562	0.01148	89.68163
Marche	89.17121	-0.00114	89.63123
Molise	90.07492	-0.04172	86.16668
Piemonte	90.89029	0.03437	94.34755
Puglia	88.51011	-0.03704	84.68001
Sardegna	91.33382	-0.00785	90.53539
Sicilia	88.18945	-0.02695	84.71081
Toscana	88.62784	0,006485	89.56053
Trentino-Alto Adige	93.19745	0.089171	100.8921
Umbria	95.37282	0.017796	97.44763
Valle d'Aosta	92.93758	0.148025	105.9673
Veneto	89.49666	0.004582	90.33974

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.1.5 – Regional geography of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity



Source: Authors' elaboration

Table 3.1.1.2 – Classification matrix of the regions based on deviations from the national average in the Enacted Social Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and he unadjusted Enacted Social Capital Equity Index (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Practical Social Capital Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap between regional values and the national benchmark	1		Puglia	Calabria Campania	Basilicata Molise
	2	Lazio Sicily	Sardinia Veneto	Marche	
	3	Lombardy Tuscany	Liguria	Piedmont	Umbria
	4	Abruzzo	Emilia-Romagna	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Trentino-Alto Adige Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.1.2.2 – Classification matrix of the Regions based on the deviation from the national average in the Generative Psychological Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Equity Index in Generative Psychological Capital (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Practical Psychological Capital Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap between regional values and the national benchmark	1	Veneto	Sicily	Calabria Emilia-Romagna Marche	
	2	Campania Lazio Puglia	Tuscany		Sardinia
	3		Lombardy Molise	Abruzzo Piedmont	Basilicata
	4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Liguria		Trentino-Alto Adige Umbria Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.1.3.2 – Classification matrix of the Regions based on the deviation from the national average in the Economic Citizenship Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Economic Citizenship Capital Equity Index (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Human Capital Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap between regional values and the national benchmark	1	Campania	Puglia	Molise	Basilicata Calabria
	2	Lazio Marche	Sicily	Sardinia	Umbria
	3	Lombardy Tuscany	Emilia-Romagna Veneto	Abruzzo	
	4		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Liguria Piedmont	Trentino-Alto Adige Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.1.3.2 – Classification matrix of the Regions based on the deviation from the national average in the Economic Citizenship Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Economic Citizenship Capital Equity Index (equity indicator).

		Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index Quartile			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap between regional values and the national benchmark	1	Campania Sicily	Molise Puglia	Calabria	
	2	Lazio	Lombardy	Abruzzo	Basilicata Sardinia
	3	Friuli-Venezia Giulia Liguria	Marche Tuscany	Veneto	
	4			Emilia-Romagna Piedmont	Trentino-Alto Adige Umbria Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.1.4.2 – Classification matrix of the Regions based on the deviation from the national average in the indicators of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Equity Index in Ecosystem Symbolic Capital (equity indicator).

		Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index Quartile			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap between regional values and the national benchmark	1	Campania Sicily	Molise Puglia	Calabria	
	2	Lazio	Lombardy	Abruzzo	Basilicata Sardinia
	3	Friuli-Venezia Giulia Liguria	Marche Tuscany	Veneto	
	4			Emilia-Romagna Piedmont	Trentino-Alto Adige Umbria Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.1.5.2 – Classification matrix of the Regions based on the deviation from the national average in the 100 indicators examined (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the Average Gap compared to the national average of the regional average value of the indicators taken into consideration	1	Campania	Puglia	Molise	Basilicata Calabria
	2	Lazio Sicily	Marche Veneto	Sardinia	
	3	Lombardy	Liguria Tuscany	Abruzzo	Umbria
	4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia		Emilia-Romagna Piedmont	Trentino-Alto Adige Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Legend of the quadrants: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

3.2 The Wide Territorial Areas

3.2.1 The Geography of the Wide Territorial Areas of Enacted Social Capital

The Wide Territorial Areas with the highest Enacted Social Capital Index are Umbria, the Autonomous Province of Trento, central Calabria, Valle d'Aosta, and the Metropolitan City of Vicenza[38] (Table 3.2.1.1). Therefore, as in the regional analysis, it seems that in the Enacted Social Capital dimension, "pure" equity is not territorially determined: At the bottom of the ranking are Metropolitan City of Palermo, the Metropolitan City of Bergamo, Southern Piedmont, the Metropolitan City of Padua, and the Metropolitan City of Treviso.

Regarding the average gap compared to the national data recorded at the wide territorial area level in the elementary indicators of Enacted Social Capital, the results point to a strong North–South territorial divide, with some exceptions. At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano, Venezia Giulia, Trento, and the Metropolitan City of Turin. Conversely, the Wide Area of Central Calabria and the Metropolitan Cities of Cosenza, Bergamo, Salerno, and Naples are at the bottom.

The exceptions in the positive gaps are the Metropolitan City of Messina and Northern Sardinia. The exceptions in the negative gaps are the Metropolitan City of Bergamo, the Metropolitan Cities of Padua, Treviso, and Venice, and Northern Piedmont.

The matrix for Enacted Social Capital (Table 3.2.1.2) reveals a pattern in which the "positively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are the Metropolitan Cities of Turin, Verona, Vicenza and Rome, together with Trento, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Southern and Northern Lombardy, Northern Sardinia, Friuli and Southern Sicily.

The "negatively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with low/medium-

[38] Please note that the subdivision of Wide Territorial Areas used is the one proposed in the seventh edition of the Report on Well-Living (mentioned above). Specifically, the classification includes 53 Wide Territorial Areas, of which 24 are metropolitan (10 more than already provided for in the Constitution), 26 are diffuse (aggregations of neighboring provinces, without crossing regional borders and respecting the boundaries of existing metropolitan areas – 4 of these coincide with the regions: Marche, Umbria, Molise, and Basilicata), and 3 are autonomous (Valle d'Aosta, Trento, Bolzano). The provincial aggregation decisions were made primarily by considering the territorial jurisdiction of the Chambers of Commerce. For further information, see Table NM1 in the Methodological Note.

low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo, Naples, Palermo, Bari, Padua and Treviso and the Diffuse Wide Territorial Areas of Southern and Northern Lazio, Southern Puglia, Southern Sardinia and Northern Tuscany.

Finally, the Wide Areas that are classified as "imbalanced", consistent with the regional-level findings, fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: The Metropolitan Cities of Salerno, Cagliari, Florence, Reggio Calabria, Caserta, Catania, Cosenza, and Venice, and the Vast Diffuse Areas of Molise, Northern Piedmont and Puglia, Basilicata, Central Calabria, Inner Campania, and Tyrrhenian Tuscany.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: the Metropolitan Cities of Milan, Brescia, Genoa, Bologna, Messina, Pescara and the Diffuse/Autonomous Wide Territorial Areas of Gran Sasso d'Italia, Southern Piedmont, Southern Tuscany, Venezia Giulia, Marche, the Ligurian Riviera and Western and Eastern Emilia-Romagna.

In order to provide a more accurate (adjusted) description of the phenomenon, an Adjusted Enacted Social Capital Index was constructed, in this case too and in line with the methodology used at national and regional level at the national and regional levels. This Index rewards the territories with higher levels of this dual dimension of equity (see the Methodological Note for details).

According to this final indicator, the most equitable Wide Territorial Areas are Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano, Trento, the Metropolitan City of Turin, and Umbria. Compared to the first Index examined, the Southern Wide Territorial Areas drop out of the top five, but those in the North, such as the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo and Treviso, continue to rank among the Wide Territorial Areas with the lowest scores, precisely because of their low development of Enacted Social Capital.

Based on these initial analytical considerations in relation to the geography of the Wide Territorial Areas, unlike the regional detail, it is possible to highlight some trends/evidence that apply to this specific case of Enacted Social Capital, but also to other capitals and, clearly, to the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity.

First, the greater territorial granularity afforded by the Wide Territorial Areas allows us to identify a geography that is not always crystallized between North (positive) and South (negative), offering further insights for policymakers.

Second, the ratio between Metropolitan Wide Territorial Areas (AVM) and Diffuse/Autonomous Wide Territorial Areas (AVD/A) in the different macro-quadrants of the matrix (high equity and endowment; low equity and endowment; high equity and low endowment; high capital endowment and low equity) helps us understand the link between administrative typology and inequality. Independent of the indicator analyses, this ratio is equal to 45% (24 AVM and 29 AVD/A). Therefore, if there were no "wide territorial area typology" effect on the levels of intergenerational equity in the different forms of capital, we should also observe a very similar percentage in the patterns emerging from the classification of wide territorial areas based on gap quartiles and the pure equity index, that is, on their distribution within the equity matrices. Furthermore, there should be a non-significant difference between the average of the Adjusted Intergenerational Equity Index (of the different capitals and overall) between AVM and AVD/A. However, this is not always the case.

In the specific case under study in this paragraph, the ratio varies from 33% of AVMs in the "positive" quadrant to 54% of AVMs in the "negative" quadrant. These findings suggest that AVDs are more capable of promoting a more equitable development of Enacted Social Capital than AVMs. This finding is confirmed by the directional hypothesis test with the null hypothesis that AVDs have similar or lower adjusted equity values than AVMs. Consistent with the research hypothesis, AVD areas show higher levels of the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity in Social Capital than AVM areas. This difference (3.44 points) is statistically significant using a one-tailed Student t-test ($t(51) = 1.87$, $p = 0.034<0.05$).

Table 3.2.1.1 – Wide Territorial Area Enacted Social Capital: Index, average gap and adjusted index

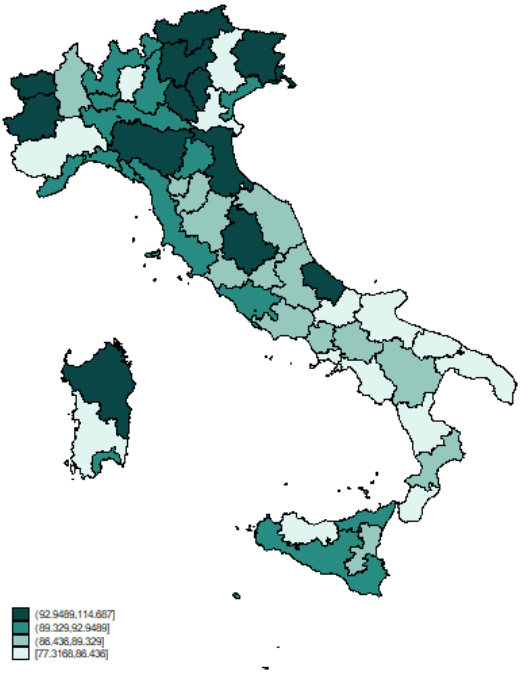
	Practical Social Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Social Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Practical Social Capital Index
Basilicata	93.86472	-0.07035	87.26174
Bolzano	89.40479	0.195286	106.8643
Central Calabria	94.4854	-0.07507	87.39198
Inland Campania	90.18351	-0.03715	86.83281
Metropolitan City of Bari	89.59244	-0.04768	85.32067
Metropolitan City of Bergamo	86.34281	-0.07723	79.67493
Metropolitan City of Bologna	89.76602	0.027711	92.25356
Metropolitan City of Brescia	88.45747	0.020043	90.23041
Metropolitan City of Cagliari	90.49132	-0.0061	89.93907
Metropolitan City of Caserta	93.31032	-0.06725	87.0356
Metropolitan City of Catania	91.24011	-0.05189	86.50579
Metropolitan City of Cosenza	92.04763	-0.07716	84.9455
Metropolitan City of Florence	90.36581	-0.01545	88.97004
Metropolitan City of Genoa	89.37795	0.023514	91.47961
Metropolitan City of Messina	88.6225	0.038431	92.02839
Metropolitan City of Milan	87.71913	0.052189	92.29707
Metropolitan City of Naples	88.10779	-0.12247	77.31685
Metropolitan City of Padua	84.70338	-0.01547	83.3929
Metropolitan City of Palermo	86.38681	-0.05046	82.02798
Metropolitan City of Pescara	89.94497	0.044683	93.96396
Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	90.60285	-0.04634	86.40431
Metropolitan City of Rome	90.49571	0.002434	90.716
Metropolitan City of Salerno	90.49663	-0.08692	82.63066
Metropolitan City of Turin	93.41307	0.105469	103.2652
Metropolitan City of Treviso	83.56426	-0.02363	81.58928

	Practical Social Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Social Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Practical Social Capital Index
Metropolitan City of Venice	92.67235	-0.03571	89.36342
Metropolitan City of Verona	92.57422	0.038654	96.15261
Metropolitan City of Vicenza	94.01437	0.008377	94.80195
Western Emilia Romagna	88.6146	0.098891	97.37782
Eastern Emilia Romagna	88.85453	0.069626	95.04109
Friuli	90.39706	0.063111	96.10215
Gran Sasso d'Italia	86.63125	0.014146	87.85671
Southern Lazio	88.35259	-0.01434	87.08587
Northern Lazio	88.16377	-0.00949	87.32722
Southern Lombardy	90.483	0.026477	92.87873
Northern Lombardy	92.33316	0.006669	92.94889
Marche	89.60878	-0.00606	89.0655
Molise	90.79396	-0.04988	86.26516
Southern Piedmont	85.97277	0.005389	86.43604
Northern Piedmont	90.90462	-0.04899	86.45133
Southern Puglia	87.44964	-0.0378	84.14404
Northern Puglia	90.93712	-0.07153	84.43226
Rivieras of Liguria	88.56438	0.014894	89.88348
Southern Sardinia	88.81204	-0.04135	85.13979
Northern Sardinia	92.35411	0.024409	94.60834
Southern Sicily	90.29104	-0.00577	89.77018
Southern Tuscany	87.27989	0.023477	89.32897
Northern Tuscany	89.24773	-0.00739	88.58806
Tyrrhenian Tuscany	90.54669	-0.00866	89.76282
Trento	94.76854	0.110426	105.2334

	Practical Social Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Social Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Practical Social Capital Index
Umbria	95.98387	0.027869	98.6588
Valle d'Aosta	94.0734	0.21912	114.6868
Venezia Giulia	86.56619	0.12074	97.01819

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.2.1 – Geography of the Wide Territorial Areas of the Adjusted Intergenerational Equity Index – Enacted Social Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.2.2 The Geography of the Wide Territorial Areas of Generative Psychological Capital

The Wide Territorial Areas with the highest Generative Psychological Capital Index are Central Calabria, Trento, Umbria, Northern Lombardy, and the Metropolitan City of Turin (Table 3.2.2.1). Here too, it seems clear that in the

Generative Psychological Capital Index, "pure" equity does not appear to be territorially driven: At the bottom of the ranking are the Metropolitan City of Padua, Southern Lazio, the Metropolitan City of Bari, the Metropolitan City of Naples, and the Metropolitan City of Bergamo.

Regarding the average gap relative to the national average recorded at the wide territorial area level in the underlying indicators of Generative Psychological Capital, the results reveal a strong territorial polarization (North-South), with some exceptions. At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano, the Metropolitan City of Brescia, the Metropolitan City of Milan, and Trento. At the bottom, however, are the Wide Territorial Areas of Southern Lombardy, the Metropolitan City of Palermo, Eastern Emilia-Romagna, the Metropolitan City of Bergamo, and the Metropolitan City of Naples.

The exceptions in the positive gaps are the Metropolitan Cities of Catania, Caserta, Salerno, Pescara, Basilicata, and Molise. The exceptions in the negative gaps are the Metropolitan Cities of Vicenza, Bologna, Venice, Treviso, Padua, and Bergamo, and the Diffuse Areas of Northern and Southern Lombardy, Northern Piedmont, and Eastern Emilia-Romagna.

The matrix for Generative Psychological Capital (Table 3.2.2.2) provides a framework in which the "positively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are the Metropolitan Cities of Turin, Caserta, Genoa, Pescara, Florence, Vicenza and Bologna and the Diffuse/Autonomous Wide Territorial Areas of Molise, Southern Piedmont, Venezia Giulia, Northern Sardinia, Basilicata, Bolzano, Trento and Umbria.

The "negatively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo, Naples, Palermo, Padua, Treviso, Venice, Messina, Reggio Calabria and Cosenza and the Diffuse/Autonomous Wide Territorial Areas of Southern Lazio, Southern Puglia, Northern Piedmont, Southern Sicily and Southern and Northern Tuscany.

Finally, the Wide Territorial Areas that are classified as "imbalanced", consistent with the regional-level findings, fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: The Metropolitan City of Cagliari and the Diffuse/Autonomous Wide Territorial Areas of Southern and Northern Lombardy, the Marche,

Northern Puglia, Northern Lazio, Gran Sasso d'Italia, Inner Campania, Eastern Emilia-Romagna, Southern Sardinia, Northern Calabria.

2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: The Metropolitan Cities of Verona, Rome, Salerno, Bari, Milan, Brescia, and Catania and the Diffuse/Autonomous Wide Territorial Areas of Western Emilia Romagna, Friuli, the Ligurian Riviera, and Tyrrhenian Tuscany.

In order to provide a more accurate (adjusted) description of the phenomenon, an Adjusted Economic Citizenship Capital was therefore developed, in this case too and in line with the methodology used at national and regional level at the national and regional levels. The Index rewards the territories with higher levels of this dual form of equity (see the Methodological Note for details).

According to this final indicator, the most equitable Wide Territorial Areas are, once again, Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano, Trento, the Metropolitan City of Turin, and Umbria. Compared to the first Index examined, the Southern Wide Territorial Areas drop out of the top five, but those in the North, such as the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo and Padua, continue to rank among the Wide Territorial Areas with the lowest scores, precisely because of their low development of Generative Psychological Capital.

Even in Generative Psychological Capital, the finer territorial granularity provided by the Wide Territorial Areas allows us to identify a geography that is not always rigidly divided between North (positive) and South (negative), offering further food for thought for policy makers, in continuity with Enacted Social Capital.

Returning to the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between AVM and AVD/A in the four quadrants of the equity matrix, in the case of Generative Psychological Capital, the ratio ranges from 43% AVM in the "positive" quadrant (in line with the static 45%) to 60% AVM in the "negative" quadrant (a figure much higher than 45%). It is also interesting to note how, of the two quadrants of imbalance, AVMs are more heavily concentrated in the one with high levels but low equity (63%). This finding does not appear to indicate a greater capacity of AVDs to generate equitable development in Generative Psychological Capital, a hypothesis confirmed by the hypothesis test conducted on the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity of Generative Psychological Capital, which shows that the difference between

the mean in the AVD/A group and the AVM group is in favor of the first group (+1.73), but that it is not significant either in the case of a two-tailed test or in the case of a one-tailed test (p-value>0.05 in both cases).

Table 3.2.2.1 – Wide Territorial Area Generative Psychological Capital: Index, average gap and adjusted index

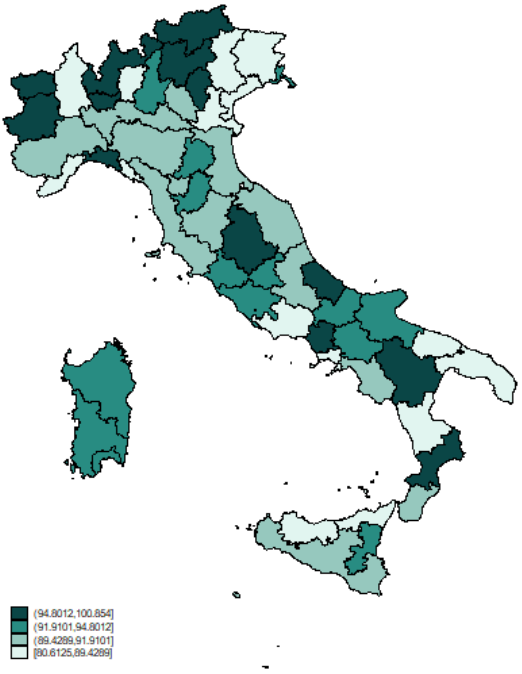
	Practical Psychological Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Psychological Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Practical Psychological Capital
Basilicata	95,56383	0.007235	96,2552
Bolzano	94,61011	0.052569	99,58369
Central Calabria	98,04993	-0.01912	96,17567
Inland Campania	92,90056	-0.00633	92,31243
Metropolitan City of Bari	87,84256	0.009869	88,7095
Metropolitan City of Bergamo	83,35719	-0.03293	80,61249
Metropolitan City of Bologna	94,57275	-0.00125	94,4549
Metropolitan City of Brescia	91,05702	0.041119	94.80122
Metropolitan City of Cagliari	94,56377	-0.00741	93,8629
Metropolitan City of Caserta	93,96813	0.011877	95,08419
Metropolitan City of Catania	91,60225	0.017496	93,20494
Metropolitan City of Cosenza	90,03317	-0.00953	89,17543
Metropolitan City of Florence	92,38019	0.002235	92,58662
Metropolitan City of Genoa	94,04277	0.011812	95,15356
Metropolitan City of Messina	90,10329	-0.00748	89,4289
Metropolitan City of Milan	91,27662	0.039992	94,92698
Metropolitan City of Naples	87,75726	-0.04551	83,76329
Metropolitan City of Padua	88,72646	-0.02374	86,61989
Metropolitan City of Palermo	89,51413	-0.02969	86,85659
Metropolitan City of Pescara	93,8507	0.021596	95,87752
Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	91,26234	-0.00577	90.73548
Metropolitan City of Rome	91,26781	0.0084	92,03446
Metropolitan City of Salerno	89,82205	0.011123	90.82115
Metropolitan City of Turin	95.85523	0.031073	98,83374
Metropolitan City of Treviso	89,52686	-0.01689	88.01454

	Practical Psychological Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Psychological Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Practical Psychological Capital
Metropolitan City of Venice	90,62613	-0.01605	89,17123
Metropolitan City of Verona	89,86991	0.002346	90.08076
Metropolitan City of Vicenza	95,13913	-0.00084	95,05899
Western Emilia Romagna	89,64497	0.009523	90,49867
Eastern Emilia Romagna	94,41886	-0.03195	91,40217
Friuli	88,9655	0.001473	89,09655
Gran Sasso d'Italia	92,66067	-0.00964	91,76756
Southern Lazio	88,0172	-0.0168	86,53817
Northern Lazio	94,09542	-0.00492	93,6329
Southern Lombardy	94,09229	-0.02497	91,74324
Northern Lombardy	96,4806	-0.00361	96,13253
Marche	94,04673	-0.02272	91,91006
Molise	92,61807	0.000423	92,65726
Southern Piedmont	91,64003	0.002723	91,88957
Northern Piedmont	90,57619	-0.01742	88,99808
Southern Puglia	89,80733	-0.00718	89,16244
Northern Puglia	93,10674	-0.00592	92,55562
Ligurian Riviera	88,82784	0.005669	89,33142
Southern Sardinia	95,26026	-0.01388	93,93761
Northern Sardinia	94.81619	-0.00023	94,79431
Southern Sicily	91,57823	-0.01215	90,46555
Southern Tuscany	90,96262	-0.00713	90,31399
Northern Tuscany	90,54641	-0.00755	89,86313
Tyrrhenian Tuscany	90.82854	-0.00343	90,51658
Trento	97,34534	0.036042	100,8539

	Practical Psychological Capital Index	Average gap on Practical Psychological Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Practical Psychological Capital
Umbria	97,04248	0.01745	98,73587
Valle d'Aosta	94,47575	0.06595	100,7064
Venezia Giulia	91,97844	0.026227	94,39076

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.2.2 – Geography of the Adjusted of Intergenerational Equity Index in Wide Territorial Areas – Generative Psychological Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.2.3 The Geography of the Wide Territorial Areas of Economic Citizenship Capital

The Wide Territorial Areas with the highest Economic Citizenship Capital Index are Central Calabria, the Metropolitan City of Turin, the Metropolitan City of Caserta, Trento, and Umbria (Table 3.2.3.1). Here too, it seems clear

that “pure” equity does not appear to be territorially driven in Economic Citizenship Capital: The Metropolitan Cities of Florence, Treviso, Padua, Bergamo, and Naples are ranked lowest.

Regarding the average gap relative to the national average recorded at the wide territorial area level for the underlying Economic Citizenship Capital indicators, the results reveal a strong territorial polarization (North-South), with some exceptions. At the top are the Metropolitan City of Turin, Valle d’Aosta, Western Emilia-Romagna, the Ligurian Riviera, and the Metropolitan City of Verona. Conversely, the areas corresponding to the Metropolitan City of Salerno, Central Calabria, Basilicata, the Metropolitan City of Caserta, and the Metropolitan City of Naples are at the bottom.

The only exceptions among positive gaps are the Metropolitan City of Pescara, Gran Sasso d’Italia and Southern Sardinia. The exceptions in the negative gaps are the Metropolitan Cities of Vicenza, Treviso, and Bergamo. This highlights a greater territorial polarization compared to the cases previously examined for Social Capital and Generative Psychological Capital.

The Economic Citizenship Capital matrix (Table 3.2.3.2) provides a picture in which the “positively balanced” Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Metropolitan City of Genoa, Metropolitan City of Turin, Trento, Valle d’Aosta, Metropolitan City of Verona, Metropolitan City of Bologna, Southern Sardinia, Metropolitan City of Brescia, Metropolitan City of Pescara, Metropolitan City of Rome, Metropolitan City of Venice, Friuli, Gran Sasso d’Italia and Northern Lombardy.

The “negatively balanced” Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Metropolitan City of Bari, Metropolitan City of Cosenza, Metropolitan City of Bergamo, Metropolitan City of Naples, Metropolitan City of Palermo, Metropolitan City of Messina, Southern Lazio, Southern Puglia, Tyrrhenian Tuscany, Metropolitan City of Treviso, Northern Lazio, Marche and Northern Tuscany.

Finally, the Wide Territorial Areas that are classified as “imbalanced”, consistent with the regional-level findings, fall into two distinct categories:

From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria, Metropolitan City of Vicenza, Southern Sicily, Umbria, Metropolitan City of Catania, Basilicata, Central Calabria,

Metropolitan City of Caserta, Molise, Inner Campania, Metropolitan City of Cagliari, Metropolitan City of Salerno, and Northern Puglia.

From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Eastern Emilia Romagna, Northern Sardinia, Metropolitan City of Padua, Northern Piedmont, Bolzano, Metropolitan City of Milan, Southern Piedmont, Ligurian Riviera, Venezia Giulia, Metropolitan City of Florence, Western Emilia Romagna, Southern Lombardy and Southern Tuscany.

In order to provide a more accurate (adjusted) description of the phenomenon, an Adjusted Economic Citizenship Capital Index was constructed, also in this case and in line with the methodology used at national and regional level. The index rewards the territories with higher levels of this dual dimension of equity (see the Methodological Note for details).

According to this final indicator, the most equitable Wide Territorial Areas are, again, the Metropolitan City of Turin, Valle d'Aosta, Trento, the Metropolitan City of Genoa, and the Metropolitan City of Verona. Compared to the first Index examined, the Southern Wide Territorial Areas drop out of the top five, but those in the North, such as the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo and Treviso, continue to rank among the Wide Territorial Areas with the lowest scores, precisely because of their low economic citizenship capital development.

Table 3.2.3.1 – Economic Citizenship Capital in Wide Territorial Areas: Index, average gap and adjusted index

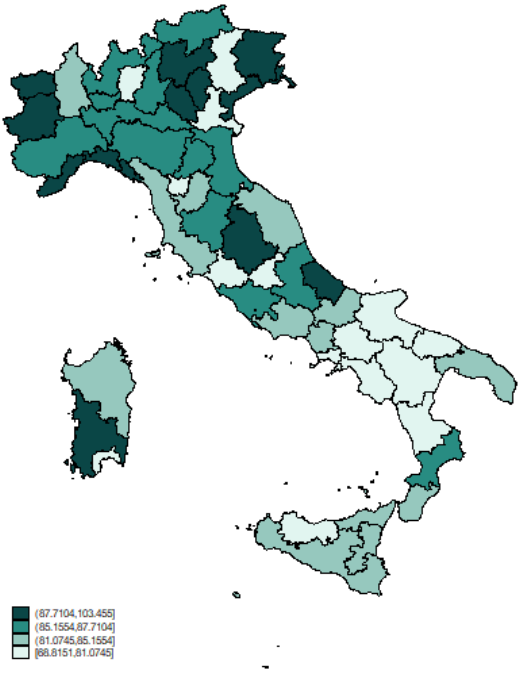
	Human Capital Index	Average gap in Human Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Human Capital Index
Basilicata	88.05141	-0.08693	80.39681
Bolzano	83.75066	0.044333	87.46361
Central Calabria	92.83788	-0.07987	85.42289
Inland Campania	84.64262	-0.04216	81.07446
Metropolitan City of Bari	83.02759	-0.02862	80.65147
Metropolitan City of Bergamo	78.53032	-0.0473	74.81613
Metropolitan City of Bologna	86.62484	0.011733	87.64123
Metropolitan City of Brescia	85.16448	0.021167	86.96712
Metropolitan City of Cagliari	84.64398	-0.04609	80.74315
Metropolitan City of Caserta	91.70994	-0.10236	82.32224
Metropolitan City of Catania	85.90227	-0.02314	83.91474
Metropolitan City of Cosenza	84.46236	-0.04244	80.87803
Metropolitan City of Florence	80.5891	0.039519	83.77386
Metropolitan City of Genoa	88.5254	0.049867	92.93986
Metropolitan City of Messina	83.3901	-0.01817	81.87487
Metropolitan City of Milan	83.86478	0.044885	87.62907
Metropolitan City of Naples	77.13031	-0.10781	68.81509
Metropolitan City of Padua	78.64296	0.015741	79.88086
Metropolitan City of Palermo	80.64928	-0.03909	77.49649
Metropolitan City of Pescara	86.55539	0.035519	89.62971
Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	87.04899	-0.02299	85.04751
Metropolitan City of Rome	85.54089	0.017226	87.01441
Metropolitan City of Salerno	84.68931	-0.0713	78.65128
Metropolitan City of Turin	91.75765	0.127485	103.4554
Metropolitan City of Treviso	79.72179	-0.01975	78.14714

	Human Capital Index	Average gap in Human Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Human Capital Index
Metropolitan City of Venice	86.04338	0.033367	88.91436
Metropolitan City of Verona	86.16706	0.05537	90.93817
Metropolitan City of Vicenza	90.19318	-0.01095	89.20574
Western Emilia Romagna	80.96867	0.079148	87.37719
Eastern Emilia Romagna	83.87908	0.01903	85.47526
Friuli	85.26296	0.02897	87.73306
Gran Sasso d'Italia	84.96138	0.032356	87.71035
Southern Lazio	83.20597	-0.02351	81.25001
Northern Lazio	80.84006	-0.01023	80.0131
Southern Lombardy	81.85041	0.053419	86.22274
Northern Lombardy	85.79046	0.01243	86.85681
Marche	82.09994	0.003015	82.34745
Molise	87.40655	-0.06877	81.39589
Southern Piedmont	83.26312	0.046122	87.1034
Northern Piedmont	82.16134	0.027159	84.39278
Southern Puglia	84.57361	-0.014	83.38958
Northern Puglia	85.3302	-0.05859	80.33112
Liguria Rivieras	83.01263	0.057685	87.80123
Southern Sardinia	88.33333	0.011367	89.33739
Northern Sardinia	83.63478	0.018181	85.15538
Southern Sicily	86.59798	-0.01906	84.94749
Southern Tuscany	82.35544	0.039244	85.58743
Northern Tuscany	82.99931	-0.02763	80.70638
Tyrrhenian Tuscany	84.09274	0.004748	84.49202
Trento	90.88015	0.050359	95.45681

	Human Capital Index	Average gap in Human Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Human Capital Index
Umbria	90.83626	-0.0182	89.1827
Valle d'Aosta	87.55174	0.126948	98.66627
Venezia Giulia	83.95772	0.054363	88.52191

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.2.3 – Geography of the of the Adjusted Intergenerational Equity Index in Wide Territorial Areas – Economic Citizenship Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

Returning to the analysis of the dynamics of the ratio between AVM and AVD/A in the four quadrants of the equity matrix, in the case of Economic Citizenship Capital, the ratio ranges from 57% AVM in the "positive" quadrant (a figure higher than the static 45%) to 53% AVM in the "negative" quadrant (a figure, again, higher than 45%). It is also interesting to note how, across the two quadrants of imbalance, the AVM are broadly in line with the static

ratio in the low-level, high-equity quadrant (46%), but, conversely, they are only 23% in the high-level, low-equity quadrant. This finding does not appear to indicate a greater capacity of AVDs to generate equitable development in Economic Citizenship Capital, a hypothesis confirmed by the hypothesis test conducted on the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity of Economic Citizenship Capital which shows that the difference between the mean in the AVD/A group and the AVM group is in favor of the first group (+1.49), but that it is not significant either in the case of a two-tailed test or in the case of a one-tailed test (p-value>0.05 in both cases).

3.2.4 The Geography of the Wide Territorial Areas of Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital

The Wide Territorial Areas with the highest Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index are Trento, the Metropolitan City of Vicenza, Umbria, Northern Lombardy, and Valle d'Aosta (Table 3.2.4.1). In this case, it seems clear that in the Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, "pure" equity appears to be somewhat less independent of territorial factors (no Southern Wide Territorial Area ranks in the top five, although they still account for 8 of the top 25 positions). However, as in the other cases examined, the Metropolitan City of Bari, the Metropolitan City of Salerno, the Metropolitan City of Messina, the Metropolitan City of Bergamo, and the Metropolitan City of Rome are in the bottom positions, i.e., areas belonging to areas located in the North, Center, and South alike.

Regarding the average gap relative to the national average recorded at the wide territorial area level for the underlying indicators of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, the results reveal a strong territorial polarization (North-South), with some exceptions. At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Trento, the Metropolitan City of Turin, Western Emilia-Romagna, and Northern Lombardy. Conversely, the lowest positions include the Wide Territorial Areas of Inner Campania, the Metropolitan City of Messina, the Metropolitan City of Salerno, the Metropolitan City of Palermo, and the Metropolitan City of Catania. Among the positive gaps, the only exception is the Metropolitan City of Pescara. Among the negative gaps, the exceptions are the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo, Milan, and Bologna.

The matrix for Ecosystem Symbolic Capital (Table 3.2.4.2) provides a picture in which the "positively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with high/ medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are

Metropolitan City of Turin, Trento, Valle d'Aosta, Metropolitan City of Verona, Southern Lombardy, Northern Lombardy, Eastern Emilia Romagna, Umbria, Metropolitan City of Florence, Metropolitan City of Venice, Marche, Northern Sardinia, Metropolitan City of Vicenza, Southern Piedmont and Metropolitan City of Pescara.

The "negatively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Southern Sicily, Southern Puglia, Molise, Metropolitan City of Catania, Metropolitan City of Messina, Metropolitan City of Salerno, Metropolitan City of Bari, Metropolitan City of Naples, Gran Sasso d'Italia, Northern Lazio, Metropolitan City of Caserta, Metropolitan City of Cosenza, Metropolitan City of Milan, Metropolitan City of Bergamo.

Finally, the Wide Territorial Areas that are classified as "imbalanced", consistent with the regional-level findings, fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria, Southern Sardinia, Inner Campania, Northern Puglia, Metropolitan City of Palermo, Basilicata, Central Calabria, Metropolitan City of Cagliari, Metropolitan City of Bologna, Metropolitan City of Brescia, Southern Lazio and Northern Tuscany.
2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity (but high capital endowment) perspective: Venezia Giulia, Southern Tuscany, Northern Piedmont, Metropolitan City of Treviso, Metropolitan City of Genoa, Ligurian Rivieras, Metropolitan City of Rome, Friuli, Metropolitan City of Padua, Western Emilia Romagna, Tyrrhenian Tuscany and Bolzano.

In order to provide a more accurate (adjusted) description of the phenomenon, an Adjusted Economic Citizenship Capital Index was constructed, also in this case and in line with the methodology used at national and regional level. This index rewards the territories that have higher levels of this dual dimension of equity (see the Methodological Note for details).

According to this final indicator, the most equitable Wide Territorial Areas are, in this case too: Valle d'Aosta, Trento, Northern Lombardy, Umbria and the Metropolitan City of Turin.

In the Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital too, the finer territorial granularity provided by the Wide Territorial Areas allows us to detect a geography that

is not always rigidly divided between North (positive) and South (negative).

Returning to the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between AVM and AVD/A in the four quadrants of the equity matrix, in the case of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, the ratio ranges from 40% AVM in the "positive" quadrant (a lower figure than the static 45%) to 64% AVM in the "negative" quadrant (a figure much higher than 45%). It is also interesting to note that between the two quadrants of imbalance, AVM are present to a lesser extent in both cases (38% in the low-level, high-equity quadrant, 33% in the other imbalance quadrant). This finding clearly suggests a greater capacity of AVD to generate equitable development in Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, a hypothesis confirmed by the statistical test conducted on the Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Equity of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital, which shows that the difference between the mean in the AVD/A group and the AVM group favors the former group (+5.44), to a statistically significant extent. Indeed, the independent samples t-test detects a two-tailed p-value of 0.02 and a one-tailed p-value of 0.01, both less than 0.05.

Table 3.2.4.1 –Ecosystem Symbolic Capital in Wide Territorial Areas: Index, average gap and adjusted index

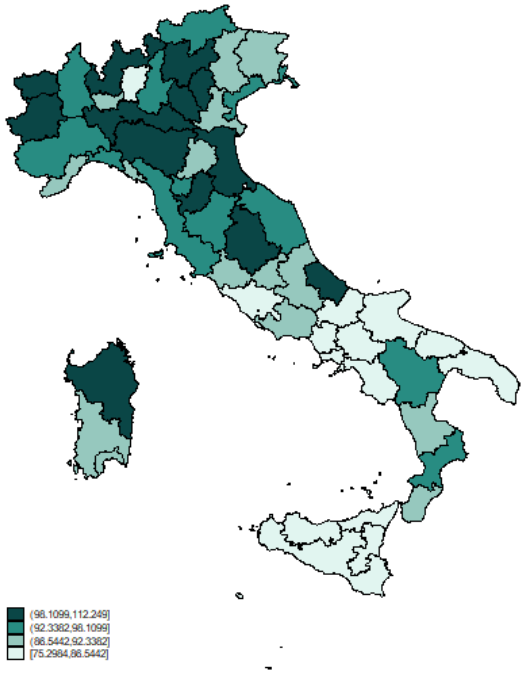
	Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index	Average gap in Ecosystem Symbolic Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital Index
Basilicata	96.21941	-0.03058	93.2775
Bolzano	85.82353	0.080158	92.703
Central Calabria	95.93075	-0.01679	94.31991
Inland Campania	92.76159	-0.08622	84.764
Metropolitan City of Bari	85.79752	-0.08338	78.64415
Metropolitan City of Bergamo	83.06024	-0.00713	82.46775
Metropolitan City of Bologna	93.516	-0.02734	90.95911
Metropolitan City of Brescia	93.88737	0.004708	94.32943
Metropolitan City of Cagliari	94.94783	-0.03953	91.19502
Metropolitan City of Caserta	90.78377	-0.0467	86.54417
Metropolitan City of Catania	87.29908	-0.13747	75.29836
Metropolitan City of Cosenza	90.29157	-0.02913	87.66182
Metropolitan City of Florence	93.66602	0.058833	99.1767
Metropolitan City of Genoa	88.79879	0.046392	92.91831
Metropolitan City of Messina	85.11289	-0.08725	77.68679
Metropolitan City of Milan	89.27984	-0.01488	87.95181
Metropolitan City of Naples	85.8534	-0.08001	78.98442
Metropolitan City of Padua	88.8851	0.032783	91.79905
Metropolitan City of Palermo	92.559	-0.10098	83.21286
Metropolitan City of Pescara	94.1406	0.04435	98.31574
Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	96.17616	-0.08532	87.97073
Metropolitan City of Rome	81.14076	0.026842	83.31871
Metropolitan City of Salerno	85.25747	-0.09204	77.41023
Metropolitan City of Turin	95.14071	0.102633	104.9053
Metropolitan City of Treviso	90.06257	0.025267	92.33815

	Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index	Average gap in Ecosystem Symbolic Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital Index
Metropolitan City of Venice	92.83936	0.047633	97.26161
Metropolitan City of Verona	95.9665	0.082975	103.9293
Metropolitan City of Vicenza	98.26384	0.03535	101.7375
Western Emilia Romagna	91.52115	0.101117	100.7755
Eastern Emilia Romagna	95.68206	0.086142	103.9243
Friuli	86.46821	0.037325	89.69564
Gran Sasso d'Italia	91.87259	-0.02012	90.02442
Southern Lazio	92.43966	-0.01235	91.29803
Northern Lazio	89.94966	0.006358	90.52159
Southern Lombardy	95.76566	0.0879	104.1835
Northern Lombardy	97.03454	0.093783	106.1348
Marche	92.15893	0.050642	96.82601
Molise	89.69177	-0.04834	85.35592
Southern Piedmont	94.02601	0.043433	98.10988
Northern Piedmont	90.86812	0.030325	93.62369
Southern Puglia	89.87164	-0.0832	82.39432
Northern Puglia	92.41268	-0.0816	84.8718
Liguria Rivieras	86.64411	0.043375	90.4023
Southern Sardinia	94.395	-0.04799	89.86482
Northern Sardinia	95.92284	0.042183	99.96919
Southern Sicily	89.94557	-0.07378	83.30908
Southern Tuscany	91.85203	0.039367	95.46794
Northern Tuscany	93.56425	-0.00319	93.26562
Tyrrhenian Tuscany	89.69233	0.050825	94.25095
Trento	99.69827	0.108775	110.5429

	Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index	Average gap in Ecosystem Symbolic Capital indicators (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Ecosystemic Symbolic Capital Index
Umbria	98.06041	0.070167	104.941
Valle d'Aosta	96.27543	0.165917	112.2491
Venezia Giulia	90.71418	0.033925	93.79166

Source: Authors' elaboration

Figure 3.2.4 – Geography of the Adjusted Intergenerational Equity Index of Wide Territorial Areas– Ecosystem Symbolic Capital



Source: Authors' elaboration

3.2.5 The Geography of the Vast Areas of the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity

The Wide Territorial Areas with the highest Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index are Trento, Umbria, Central Calabria, the Metropolitan City of Vicenza, and the Metropolitan City of Turin (Table 3.2.5.1). In this case,

it seems clear that "pure" overall equity appears to be largely independent of territorial factors. Furthermore, confirming this, the lowest-ranking areas also display strong territorial heterogeneity: Metropolitan City of Bari, Metropolitan City of Treviso, Metropolitan City of Padua, Metropolitan City of Naples, and Metropolitan City of Bergamo.

Regarding the average gap relative to the national average recorded at the wide territorial area level for the 100 underlying indicators used, the results reveal a strong territorial polarization (North-South), with some exceptions. At the top are Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano, the Metropolitan City of Turin, Trento, and Western Emilia-Romagna. At the bottom, on the other hand, are the Wide Territorial Areas of Northern Puglia, the Metropolitan City of Caserta, Central Calabria, the Metropolitan City of Salerno, and the Metropolitan City of Naples. The exceptions in the positive gaps are the Metropolitan City of Pescara, Gran Sasso d'Italia, and Northern Sardinia. The exceptions in the negative gaps are the Metropolitan Cities of Bergamo, Treviso, Venice, Padua, and Northern Piedmont.

The matrix for Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity (Table 3.2.5.2) provides a picture in which the "positively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with high/medium-high levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Metropolitan City of Turin, Trento, Valle d'Aosta, Metropolitan City of Pescara, Metropolitan City of Verona, Southern Lombardy, Eastern Emilia Romagna, Metropolitan City of Genoa, Northern Lombardy, Umbria, Northern Sardinia, Metropolitan City of Vicenza, Metropolitan City of Bologna, Marche, Metropolitan City of Brescia.

The "negatively balanced" Wide Territorial Areas, i.e. with low/medium-low levels of capital endowment and intergenerational equity, are Metropolitan City of Catania, Metropolitan City of Bergamo, Metropolitan City of Palermo, Metropolitan City of Salerno, Metropolitan City of Naples, Northern Piedmont, Northern Tuscany, Northern Lazio, Southern Puglia, Metropolitan City of Treviso, Metropolitan City of Padua, Southern Lazio, Metropolitan City of Messina and Metropolitan City of Bari.

Finally, the Wide Territorial Areas that are classified as "imbalanced", consistent with the regional-level findings, fall into two distinct categories:

1. From a low/medium-low capital endowment (but high equity) perspective: Basilicata, Central Calabria, Metropolitan City of Caserta, Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria, Metropolitan City of Cosenza, inland Campania,

northern Puglia, Molise, southern Sardinia, Metropolitan City of Venice, Metropolitan City of Cagliari, and southern Sicily.

2. From a low/medium-low intergenerational equity perspective (but high capital endowment): Metropolitan City of Florence, Tyrrhenian Tuscany, Southern Piedmont, Southern Tuscany, Gran Sasso d'Italia, Metropolitan City of Rome, Bolzano, Venezia Giulia, Metropolitan City of Milan, Western Emilia Romagna, Ligurian Riviera and Friuli.

In order to provide a more accurate (adjusted) description of the phenomenon, an Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index was constructed, also in this case and in line with the methodology used at national and regional level. This index rewards the territories that have higher levels of this dual dimension of equity (see the Methodological Note for details).

According to this final indicator, the most equitable areas are, in this case too: Valle d'Aosta, Trento, the Metropolitan City of Turin, Umbria and Bolzano.

Table 3.2.5.1 – Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity in Wide Territorial Area: Index, average gap and adjusted index

	Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity	Average gap in indicators of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity
Basilicata	93.27694	-0.04988	88.74678
Bolzano	88.1415	0.103607	95.91938
Central Calabria	95.27465	-0.05483	90.52736
Inland Campania	89.95668	-0.03638	85.9905
Metropolitan City of Bari	86.473	-0.03185	83.08331
Metropolitan City of Bergamo	82.69724	-0.04922	79.2586
Metropolitan City of Bologna	90.97466	0.009262	91.23828
Metropolitan City of Brescia	89.48735	0.023986	91.43269
Metropolitan City of Cagliari	90.91001	-0.02125	88.56957
Metropolitan City of Caserta	92.42008	-0.05369	87.42283
Metropolitan City of Catania	88.92001	-0.03636	84.08343
Metropolitan City of Cosenza	89.08747	-0.04444	85.51055
Metropolitan City of Florence	88.85605	0.012905	90.66719
Metropolitan City of Genoa	90.11153	0.030332	93.09814
Metropolitan City of Messina	86.69696	-0.00387	84.73862
Metropolitan City of Milan	87.92321	0.038998	90.56378
Metropolitan City of Naples	84.39901	-0.09341	76.71668
Metropolitan City of Padua	8496867	-0.0034	85.12301
Metropolitan City of Palermo	86.98084	-0.04805	82.21763
Metropolitan City of Pescara	90.98099	0.036166	94.30396
Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	91.11799	-0.03417	87.47135
Metropolitan City of Rome	86.85551	0.010908	88.09626
Metropolitan City of Salerno	87.46251	-0.05783	81.93356
Metropolitan City of Turin	94.00583	0.09173	102.5478
Metropolitan City of Treviso	85.4312	-0.01497	84.54582

	Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity	Average gap in indicators of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity
Metropolitan City of Venice	90.43464	-0.00195	90.99686
Metropolitan City of Verona	90.95536	0.039046	94.85028
Metropolitan City of Vicenza	94.28497	0.003999	94.92496
Western Emilia Romagna	87.44204	0.070592	93.60506
Eastern Emilia Romagna	90.38312	0.031537	93.32572
Friuli	87.71149	0.034773	90.50405
Gran Sasso d'Italia	88.86835	0.008767	89.29791
Southern Lazio	87.84167	-0.01722	86.34689
Northern Lazio	87.91488	-0.0066	87.48577
Southern Lombardy	90.12288	0.027747	93.15156
Northern Lombardy	92.61987	0.016006	94.83876
Marche	89.17121	-0.00114	89.63123
Molise	90.07492	-0.04172	86.16668
Southern Piedmont	88.44745	0.020259	90.56453
Northern Piedmont	88.41765	-0.0107	88.18731
Southern Puglia	87.85432	-0.02886	84.6655
Northern Puglia	90.309	-0.05219	85.24368
Rivieras of Liguria	86.6793	0.027467	89.34046
Southern Sardinia	91.55616	-0.02077	89.42535
Northern Sardinia	91.34379	0.018454	93.22483
Southern Sicily	89.5529	-0.01918	86.97976
Southern Tuscany	87.90086	0.021683	89.99051
Northern Tuscany	88.86769	-0.01239	87.78536
Tyrrhenian Tuscany	88.677	0.003458	89.5755
Trento	95.52399	0.07467	102.6225

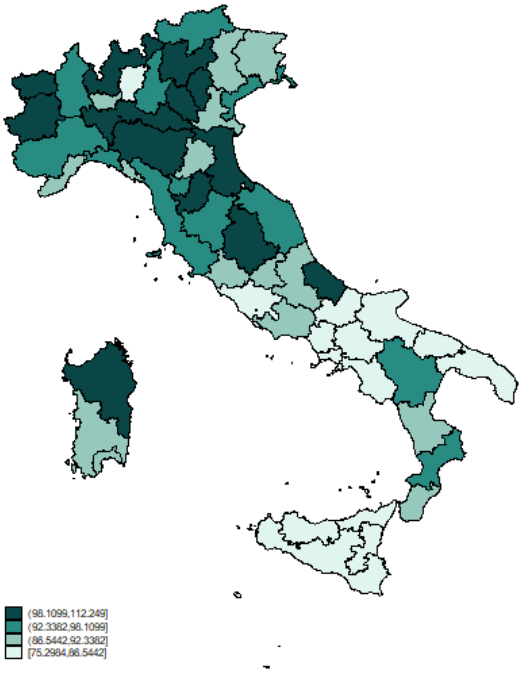
	Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity	Average gap in indicators of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity (compared to the national average)	Adjusted Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity
Umbria	95.37282	0.017796	97.44763
Valle d'Aosta	92.93758	0.148025	105.9673
Venezia Giulia	88.14853	0.067827	93.29499

Source: Authors' elaboration

An analysis of the dynamics of the ratio between AVM and AVD/A in the four quadrants of the equity matrix on the overall indicator shows how the ratio ranges from 46% AVM in the "positive" quadrant (a figure in line with the static 45%) to 64% AVM in the "negative" quadrant (a figure much higher than 45%). It is also interesting to note that across the two quadrants of imbalance, AVM are present to a lesser extent in both cases (38% in the low-level, high-equity quadrant, 25% in the other). This finding clearly suggests a greater capacity of AVD to generate equitable development.

This hypothesis is confirmed by the results of the independent-samples t-test, which shows that the AVD/A group has a significantly higher mean than the AVM group (AVD/A mean = 91.03, AVM mean = 88.06). The difference of 2.97 points is statistically significant with a two-tailed p-value of 0.048 and a one-tailed p-value of 0.024, both less than 0.05.

Figure 3.2.5 – Geography of the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index of Wide Territorial Areas



Source: Authors' elaboration

Table 3.2.1.2 – Classification matrix of Wide Territorial Areas based on the deviation from the national average in the Enacted Social Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Equity Index in Enacted Social Capital (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Practical Social Capital Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap relative to the national average of the indicators under consideration in the Wide Territorial Area	1	Metropolitan City of Bergamo Metropolitan City of Naples Metropolitan City of Palermo	Metropolitan City of Bari	Metropolitan City of Salerno Molise Northern Piedmont Northern Puglia	Basilicata Central Calabria Metropolitan City of Caserta Metropolitan City of Catania Metropolitan City of Cosenza
	2	Metropolitan City of Padua Metropolitan City of Treviso Southern Lazio Northern Lazio Southern Puglia	Southern Sardinia Northern Tuscany	Inland Campania Metropolitan City of Cagliari Metropolitan City of Florence Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria Tyrrhenian Tuscany	Metropolitan City of Venice
	3	Gran Sasso d'Italia Southern Piedmont Southern Tuscany	Metropolitan City of Brescia Metropolitan City of Genoa Marche Rivieras of Liguria	Metropolitan City of Rome Southern Lombardy Southern Sicily	Metropolitan City of Vicenza Northern Lombardy Northern Sardinia
	4	Metropolitan City of Milan Venezia Giulia	Bolzano Metropolitan City of Bologna Metropolitan City of Messina Metropolitan City of Pescara Western Emilia Romagna Eastern Emilia Romagna	Friuli	Metropolitan City of Turin Metropolitan City of Verona Trento Umbria Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.2.2.2 – Classification matrix of Wide Territorial Areas based on the deviation from the national average in the Generative Psychological Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Equity Index in Generative Psychological Capital (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Practical Psychological Capital Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap relative to the national average of the indicators under consideration in the Wide Territorial Area	1	Metropolitan City of Bergamo Metropolitan City of Naples Metropolitan City of Palermo Metropolitan City of Padua Metropolitan City of Treviso Southern Lazio	Metropolitan City of Venice Northern Piedmont	Southern Lombardy Marche	Eastern Emilia-Romagna Southern Sardinia Central Calabria
	2	Southern Puglia	Metropolitan City of Messina Southern Sicily Southern Tuscany Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria Northern Tuscany Metropolitan City of Cosenza	Northern Puglia Northern Lazio Gran Sasso d'Italia Inland Campania	Northern Lombardy Metropolitan City of Cagliari
	3	Western Emilia Romagna Friuli Rivieras of Liguria Metropolitan City of Verona	Metropolitan City of Rome Tyrrhenian Tuscany	Molise Southern Piedmont Metropolitan City of Florence	Metropolitan City of Vicenza Northern Sardinia Metropolitan City of Bologna Basilicata
	4	Metropolitan City of Salerno Metropolitan City of Bari	Metropolitan City of Milan Metropolitan City of Brescia Metropolitan City of Catania	Metropolitan City of Pescara Venezia Giulia Metropolitan City of Genoa Metropolitan City of Caserta	Bolzano Metropolitan City of Turin Trento Umbria Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant Key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.2.3.2 – Classification matrix of Wide Territorial Areas based on the deviation from the national average in the Economic Citizenship Capital indicators (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Economic Citizenship Capital Equity Index (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Human Capital Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap relative to the national average of the indicators under consideration in the Wide Territorial Area	1	Metropolitan City of Bergamo Metropolitan City of Naples Metropolitan City of Palermo	Metropolitan City of Bari Metropolitan City of Cosenza	Metropolitan City of Cagliari Metropolitan City of Salerno Northern Puglia Inland Campania	Basilicata Metropolitan City of Caserta Molise Central Calabria
	2	Metropolitan City of Treviso Marche Northern Lazio Northern Tuscany	Southern Lazio Southern Puglia Tyrrhenian Tuscany Metropolitan City of Messina	Metropolitan City of Catania	Metropolitan City of Vicenza Southern Sicily Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria Umbria
	3	Metropolitan City of Padua Northern Piedmont	Northern Sardinia Eastern Emilia Romagna	Metropolitan City of Brescia Metropolitan City of Pescara Northern Lombardy Friuli Metropolitan City of Rome Gran Sasso d'Italia Metropolitan City of Venice	Metropolitan City of Bologna Southern Sardinia
	4	Metropolitan City of Florence Southern Lombardy Western Emilia Romagna Southern Tuscany	Metropolitan City of Milan Venezia Giulia Southern Piedmont Rivieras of Liguria Bolzano	Metropolitan City of Verona	Metropolitan City of Genoa Metropolitan City of Turin Trento Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.2.4.2 – Classification matrix of Wide Territorial Areas based on the deviation from the national average in the indicators of Ecosystem Symbolic Capital (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Equity Index in Ecosystem Symbolic Capital (equity indicator).

		Ecosystem Symbolic Capital Index Quartile			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap relative to the national average of the indicators under consideration in the Wide Territorial Area	1	Metropolitan City of Naples Metropolitan City of Salerno Metropolitan City of Catania Metropolitan City of Messina Metropolitan City of Bari	Southern Sicily Southern Puglia Molise	Southern Sardinia Metropolitan City of Palermo Northern Puglia Inland Campania	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria
	2	Metropolitan City of Milan Metropolitan City of Bergamo	Gran Sasso d'Italia Northern Lazio Metropolitan City of Caserta Metropolitan City of Cosenza	Metropolitan City of Bologna Metropolitan City of Brescia Northern Tuscany Southern Lazio	Metropolitan City of Cagliari Basilicata Central Calabria
	3	Rivieras of Liguria Friuli Metropolitan City of Rome Metropolitan City of Padua Metropolitan City of Genoa	Venezia Giulia Southern Tuscany Metropolitan City of Treviso Northern Piedmont	Southern Piedmont Metropolitan City of Pescara	Metropolitan City of Vicenza Northern Sardinia
	4	Bolzano	Western Emilia Romagna Tyrrhenian Tuscany	Metropolitan City of Florence Metropolitan City of Venice Marche	Metropolitan City of Verona Umbria Southern Lombardy Northern Lombardy Eastern Emilia Romagna Metropolitan City of Turin Trento Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

Table 3.2.5.2 – Classification matrix of Wide Territorial Areas based on the deviation from the national average in the 100 indicators examined (territorial development indicator) and the (unadjusted) Index of Intergenerational Social and Civil Equity (equity indicator).

		Quartile of the Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index			
		1	2	3	4
Quartile of the average gap relative to the national average of the indicators under consideration in the Wide Territorial Area	1	Metropolitan City of Bergamo Metropolitan City of Naples Metropolitan City of Palermo Metropolitan City of Salerno	Metropolitan City of Catania	Inland Campania Metropolitan City of Cosenza Molise Northern Puglia	Basilicata Central Calabria Metropolitan City of Caserta Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria
	2	Metropolitan City of Bari Metropolitan City of Messina Metropolitan City of Padua Metropolitan City of Treviso Southern Lazio	Northern Lazio Northern Piedmont Southern Puglia Northern Tuscany	Metropolitan City of Cagliari Metropolitan City of Venice Southern Sicily	Southern Sardinia
	3	Metropolitan City of Rome	Metropolitan City of Florence Gran Sasso d'Italia Southern Piedmont Southern Tuscany Tyrrhenian Tuscany	Metropolitan City of Brescia Marche	Metropolitan City of Bologna Metropolitan City of Vicenza Northern Lombardy Northern Sardinia Umbria
	4	Western Emilia Romagna Friuli Rivieras of Liguria	Bolzano Metropolitan City of Milan Venezia Giulia	Metropolitan City of Genoa Metropolitan City of Verona Eastern Emilia Romagna Southern Lombardy	Metropolitan City of Pescara Metropolitan City of Turin Trento Valle d'Aosta

Source: Authors' elaboration

Note: Quadrant key: (1,1) – Territory with critical marginality; (1,2) – Vulnerable territory; (1,3) – Subsistence territory; (1,4) – Territory in poverty trap; (2,1) – Dual territory; (2,2) – Territory in transition; (2,3) – Territory in equilibrium; (2,4) – Territory with static stability; (3,1) – Hierarchical territory; (3,2) – Territory in consolidation; (3,3) – Cohesive territory; (3,4) – Territory with widespread well-being; (4,1) Territory with exclusionary development; (4,2) – Territory with selective excellence; (4,3) – Territory with cohesive leadership; (4,4) – Leading territory.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The Database

The analyses were conducted on the database built from the annual survey conducted for the National Festival of Civil Economy on generativity, multiple intelligences, and key thematic areas such as financial inclusion, virtues, awareness, and the instruments of the new social and civil economy.

The 2026 survey, coordinated by NeXt Economia, was conducted, like in previous years, by a leading company specializing in data collection.

Specifically, the database was constructed using the CATI method—administered by a specialized survey company—of a questionnaire that allows us to measure 146 variables, broken down as follows: 3 investigate aspects related to common good and justice; 8 time allocation; 3 contribution to intergenerational equity; 5 different forms of happiness; 2 trust; 16 financial inclusion; 15 multiple intelligences; 25 levels of adoption of the new economy; 9 participation; 8 perception of well-being; 6 emotional reactions to global risks; 6 sense of community; 12 virtues; 11 positive thinking; 3 workplace care practices; and 14 socio-demographic variables.

The sample consists of 6,524 observations and is representative of the Italian population by gender, occupation, age, and geographic area of residence (Wide Territorial Areas[39]). 51.09% are female. 51% are employed (a percentage that rises to 70% among those under 65), 25% are retired, 14% are housemakers, 3.54% are unemployed (almost 5% among those under 65 and almost 13% among those under 35), and 5.32% are students (almost 8% among those under 65 and over 25% among those under 35). Just over 20% of the population is under 35, and almost 30% is over 65. 53.10% have a secondary education, while 8.98% have a tertiary education.

For greater robustness of the results, the sample was further recalibrated as indicated below.

Specifically, we employ a raking ratio estimation (Deming 1943, Kalton 1983, Izrael et al. 2009) that adjusts the sampling weights of statistical units in the sample so that the marginal totals of the adjusted weights on the specified characteristics (gender, age, education level, income, and geographic location

[39] Reclassification of provinces (NUTS3) into Metropolitan Wide Territorial Areas and Diffuse Wide Territorial Areas. For details, see Table NM2.

– Table NM1) match the totals for the national population. The actual algorithm involves repeatedly estimating the weights for each set of variables in turn until the weights converge and stop changing. Essentially, raking forces the survey totals to match known population totals by assigning a weight to each respondent. Additionally, we use a weight truncation method implemented during the last step of the iterative raking process to ensure that: i) Limits are imposed on the low and high weight values in the final weights, and ii) the convergence criteria are met, and the sum of the weights matches the population total.

Table NM 1 – Sample recalibration

Variable	Categories	Percentage	Source
Gender	Females	51.018%	Istat, 2025
	Males	48.982%	
Age group	18-24	8.30%	Istat, 2025
	25-34	12.42%	
	35-54	31.72%	
	55-64	18.50%	
	Over 65	29.06%	
Education level	Primary school (up to middle school)	41.8%	Istat, 2024
	Secondary	37.5%	
	Tertiary and post-tertiary	16.8%	
	No formal qualification	3.9%	
Income level	Up to 15,000 euros	37.98%	Mef, 2025 (based on 2024 tax return)
	Between 15,000 and 28,000 euros	34.60%	
	Between 28,000 and 50,000 euros	20.31%	
	Over 50,000 euros	7.10%	
Region	Abruzzo	2.15%	Istat, 2025
	Basilicata	0.90%	
	Calabria	3.11%	
	Campania	9.47%	
	Emilia-Romagna	7.57%	
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	2.02%	
	Lazio	9.69%	
	Liguria	2.56%	
	Lombardy	17.02%	
	Marche	2.51%	
	Molise	0.49%	
	Piedmont	7.21%	
	Puglia	6.58%	
	Sardinia	2.65%	
	Sicily	8.12%	
	Tuscany	6.21%	
	Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol	1.84%	
	Umbria	1.44%	
	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	0.21%	
	Veneto	8.23%	

Source: Authors' elaboration

Table NM 1 – Sample recalibration

Italian province	Region	Wide Territorial Area Type	Wide Territorial Area Name
Matera	Basilicata	Diffuse	Basilicata
Potenza	Basilicata	Diffuse	Basilicata
Bolzano	Trentino-Alto Adige	Autonomous Province	Bolzano
Catanzaro	Calabria	Diffuse	Central Calabria
Crotone	Calabria	Diffuse	Central Calabria
Vibo Valentia	Calabria	Diffuse	Central Calabria
Avellino	Campania	Diffuse	Inland Campania
Benevento	Campania	Diffuse	Inland Campania
Bari	Puglia	Subway	Metropolitan City of Bari
Bergamo	Lombardy	Subway	Metropolitan City of Bergamo
Bologna	Emilia-Romagna	Subway	Metropolitan City of Bologna
Brescia	Lombardy	Subway	Metropolitan City of Brescia
Cagliari	Sardinia	Subway	Metropolitan City of Cagliari
Caserta	Campania	Subway	Metropolitan City of Caserta
Catania	Sicily	Subway	Metropolitan City of Catania
Cosenza	Calabria	Subway	Metropolitan City of Cosenza
Florence	Tuscany	Subway	Metropolitan City of Florence
Genoa	Liguria	Subway	Metropolitan City of Genoa
Messina	Sicily	Subway	Metropolitan City of Messina
Milan	Lombardy	Subway	Metropolitan City of Milan
Naples	Campania	Subway	Metropolitan City of Naples
Padua	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Padua
Rovigo	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Padua
Palermo	Sicily	Subway	Metropolitan City of Palermo
Chieti	Abruzzo	Subway	Metropolitan City of Pescara
Pescara	Abruzzo	Subway	Metropolitan City of Pescara
Reggio Calabria	Calabria	Subway	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria
Rome	Lazio	Subway	Metropolitan City of Rome
Salerno	Campania	Subway	Metropolitan City of Salerno
Turin	Piedmont	Subway	Metropolitan City of Turin
Belluno	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Treviso
Treviso	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Treviso
Venice	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Venice

Italian province	Region	Wide Territorial Area Type	Wide Territorial Area Name
Verona	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Verona
Vicenza	Veneto	Subway	Metropolitan City of Vicenza
Modena	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Western Emilia Romagna
Parma	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Western Emilia Romagna
Piacenza	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Western Emilia Romagna
Reggio Emilia	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Western Emilia Romagna
Ferrara	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Eastern Emilia Romagna
Forlì-Cesena	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Eastern Emilia Romagna
Ravenna	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Eastern Emilia Romagna
Rimini	Emilia-Romagna	Diffuse	Eastern Emilia Romagna
Pordenone	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Diffuse	Friuli
Udine	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Diffuse	Friuli
L'Aquila	Abruzzo	Diffuse	Gran Sasso d'Italia
Teramo	Abruzzo	Diffuse	Gran Sasso d'Italia
Frosinone	Lazio	Diffuse	Southern Lazio
Latina	Lazio	Diffuse	Southern Lazio
Rieti	Lazio	Diffuse	Northern Lazio
Viterbo	Lazio	Diffuse	Northern Lazio
Cremona	Lombardy	Diffuse	Southern Lombardy
Lodi	Lombardy	Diffuse	Southern Lombardy
Mantua	Lombardy	Diffuse	Southern Lombardy
Pavia	Lombardy	Diffuse	Southern Lombardy
Como	Lombardy	Diffuse	Northern Lombardy
Lecco	Lombardy	Diffuse	Northern Lombardy
Monza and Brianza	Lombardy	Diffuse	Northern Lombardy
Sondrio	Lombardy	Diffuse	Northern Lombardy
Varese	Lombardy	Diffuse	Northern Lombardy
Ancona	Marche	Diffuse	Marche
Ascoli Piceno	Marche	Diffuse	Marche
Fermo	Marche	Diffuse	Marche
Macerata	Marche	Diffuse	Marche
Pesaro and Urbino	Marche	Diffuse	Marche
Campobasso	Molise	Diffuse	Molise

Italian province	Region	Wide Territorial Area Type	Wide Territorial Area Name
Isernia	Molise	Diffuse	Molise
Alessandria	Piedmont	Diffuse	Southern Piedmont
Asti	Piedmont	Diffuse	Southern Piedmont
Cuneo	Piedmont	Diffuse	Southern Piedmont
Biella	Piedmont	Diffuse	Northern Piedmont
Novara	Piedmont	Diffuse	Northern Piedmont
Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Piedmont	Diffuse	Northern Piedmont
Vercelli	Piedmont	Diffuse	Northern Piedmont
Brindisi	Puglia	Diffuse	Southern Puglia
Lecce	Puglia	Diffuse	Southern Puglia
Taranto	Puglia	Diffuse	Southern Puglia
Barletta-Andria-Trani	Puglia	Diffuse	Northern Puglia
Foggia	Puglia	Diffuse	Northern Puglia
Imperia	Liguria	Diffuse	Rivieras of Liguria
La Spezia	Liguria	Diffuse	Rivieras of Liguria
Savona	Liguria	Diffuse	Rivieras of Liguria
Oristano	Sardinia	Diffuse	Southern Sardinia
Southern Sardinia	Sardinia	Diffuse	Southern Sardinia
Nuoro	Sardinia	Diffuse	Northern Sardinia
Sassari	Sardinia	Diffuse	Northern Sardinia
Agrigento	Sicily	Diffuse	Southern Sicily
Caltanissetta	Sicily	Diffuse	Southern Sicily
Enna	Sicily	Diffuse	Southern Sicily
Ragusa	Sicily	Diffuse	Southern Sicily
Siracusa	Sicily	Diffuse	Southern Sicily
Trapani	Sicily	Diffuse	Southern Sicily
Arezzo	Tuscany	Diffuse	Southern Tuscany
Siena	Tuscany	Diffuse	Southern Tuscany
Pistoia	Tuscany	Diffuse	Northern Tuscany
Prato	Tuscany	Diffuse	Northern Tuscany
Grosseto	Tuscany	Diffuse	Tyrrhenian Tuscany
Livorno	Tuscany	Diffuse	Tyrrhenian Tuscany
Lucca	Tuscany	Diffuse	Tyrrhenian Tuscany

Italian province	Region	Wide Territorial Area Type	Wide Territorial Area Name
Massa-Carrara	Tuscany	Diffuse	Tyrrhenian Tuscany
Pisa	Tuscany	Diffuse	Tyrrhenian Tuscany
Trento	Trentino-Alto Adige	Autonomous Province	Trento
Perugia	Umbria	Diffuse	Umbria
Terni	Umbria	Diffuse	Umbria
Aosta	Valle d'Aosta	Diffuse	Valle d'Aosta
Gorizia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Diffuse	Venezia Giulia
Trieste	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Diffuse	Venezia Giulia

Source: NeXt Economia Study and Evaluation Center (edited by Becchetti, L., Bova, DM, Raffaele, L., & Semplici, L.). (2025). Report on Well-Living and the Generativity of Territories (Wide Territorial Area) 2025. Rome: Ecra.

The Internal Coherence of the Constructs of Social, Psychological, Human and Symbolic Ecosystemic Capital

The constructs into which the 100 indicators of the social and civil intergenerational equity index were structured (social capital – external resilience: Relationships and actions -, psychological – internal resilience: Emotions and virtues -, human – internal resilience: Knowledge, awareness, and resources - and ecosystemic symbolic capital – relating to the perception of one's condition within one's living context and of the external living environment that define the level of self-legitimation with respect to one's reference ecosystems (personal and social/territorial)) were tested with Cronbach's alpha, the Bartlett test of sphericity (BTS), and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO). The results are shown in Table NM3.

	Cronbach's alpha (scale reliability coefficient)	BTS (p-value)	KMO
Social capital	0.8564	0.000	0.869
Psychological capital	0.8524	0.000	0.848
Human capital	0.8686	0.000	0.886
Ecosystemic symbolic capital	0.9265	0.000	0.926

Source: Authors' elaboration

Cronbach's Alpha is always higher than 0.85 and this indicates that in the four capital constructs the indicators related to them, within each scale, consistently reflect the same underlying latent dimension (the capital construct). Furthermore, following Giovannini et al. (2008)[40], the p-value equal to 0.000 in the BTS, always in all four capital constructs, allows us to reject the null hypothesis of absence of correlation among the indicators. Finally, Knapp & Swoyer (1967)[41] and Tabachnick & Fidell (1989)[42] suggest proceeding, for further confirmation, with the analysis of the KMO statistic, which in our case turns out to have a value equal to 0.80, well above the minimum level established in the literature and equal to 0.60 (Kaiser and Rice, 1974)[43]. These results confirm the possibility not only of proceeding with the principal components analysis to arrive at a statistically weighted composite indicator, but above all that the different forms of capital and the related indicators underlying them are statistically robust.

In conducting the principal components analysis, aimed at constructing a composite summary indicator statistically weighted according to its constituent indicators, we chose to use the criterion, widely recognized in the literature, of retaining eigenvalues greater than 1, thus selecting only components with significant explanatory power. The Varimax rotation was then applied to rotate the factor loading matrix to optimize the structure's readability, making the "weights" of each variable clearer and more distinct in their contribution to the different components. Finally, using Stata's predict score command, we proceeded to construct, for each of the four forms of capital, the composite score for each statistical unit, weighted by the common variance. Finally, to make the obtained values comparable and easily interpretable, we applied a Min-Max (0-100) normalization procedure.

The Construction of Composite Indicators

All 100 indicators examined were rescaled on a 0-1 scale to make them comparable, using a Min-Max normalization procedure.

Furthermore, once the presence of statistically significant differences in the 100

[40] Giovannini, E., Nardo, M., Saisana, M., Saltelli, A., Tarantola, A., Hoffman, A. (2008). Handbook on constructing composite indicators: methodology and user guide. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

[41] Knapp, T. R., Swoyer, V. H. (1967), Some empirical results concerning the power of Bartlett's test of the significance of a correlation matrix. American Educational Research Journal, 4, 13-17.

[42] Tabachnick, B., Fidell L. (1989), Using Multivariate Statistics, Harper & Row Publishers, New York, pp.746.

[43] Kaiser H.F., J. Rice (1974), Little jiffy, mark IV, Educational and Psychological Measurement 34,111-117.

indicators between the 3 pairs of age groups (under-35s vs 35–54-year-olds; under-35s vs over-55s; over-55s vs 35–54-year-olds) had been verified, across all geographical levels of analysis (national, regional, wide territorial area), the magnitude of the difference was then measured as the difference between the means of each age group in each indicator in which a significant deviation was recorded (the calculation took into account the directionality of the indicators, so as to obtain a difference that highlights a disadvantage affecting under 35s or over 55s).

The values thus determined were averaged across the four types of capital to which the 100 indicators relate. At the same time, the number of indicators for which the difference was significant was determined (for each comparison, for each form of capital, at each geographical level).

Based on these data, it was possible to calculate the Intergenerational Equity Index for each of the four forms of Capital, rescaled to a base of 100 (where 100 represents the best situation of maximum equity and 0 represents the highest level of intergenerational inequality), for each form of capital for both young people (under-35 vs. 35-55 year-olds) and older people (over-55 vs. 35-55 year-olds), at the national, regional, and wide territorial area levels. Specifically, the Index is given by formula 1:

$$IEC_{ijk} = \left(nti_{C_i} - ntids_{C_{ijk}} * ldds_{C_{ijk}}\right) * \frac{100}{nti_{C_i}} \qquad [1]$$

Where:

- IEC_{ij} represents the Intergenerational Equity Indicator of the i-th Capital (social, psychological, human, symbolic ecosystemic) for the j-th statistical geographic unit in the k-th comparison between age groups (u35 vs 35-54; o55 vs 35-54).
- nti_{C_i} represents the total number of indicators that make up the i-th Capital and, for the calculations carried out, the highest possible level of intergenerational equity, i.e. the value obtained when there is no indicator with statistically significant differences.
- $ntids_{C_{ij}}$ represents the total number of indicators of the i-th Capital for the j-th geographical statistical unit in the k-th comparison in which statistically significant differences are found between two age groups.
- $ldds_{C_{ij}}$ represents the average level of the differences between the means of the two age classes in the i-th Capital indicators for the j-th statistical

unit in the k-th comparison in which statistically significant differences are recorded.

The Total Intergenerational Equity Index for the j-th statistical geographical unit in the k-th comparison is calculated with the Mazziotta Pareto Index - MPI[44] (formula 2)[45], that is, as the difference between the mean of the four Intergenerational Equity Indices and the product of the Standard Deviation (DV_{jk}) and their coefficient of variation (CV_{jk}) (ratio between standard deviation and mean).

$$IET_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{4} IEC_{ijk}}{4} - DV_{jk}CV_{jk} \quad [2]$$

Finally, for each statistical geographical unit the Adjusted Index of Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity is then calculated ($IAESC_j$), obtained by applying the MPI to the two capital-specific Intergenerational Equity Indices of the comparison under 35 vs 35-54 year olds and of the comparison over 55 vs 35-54 year olds ($MPI_{IEC_{iju35}\text{-}IEC_{ijo55}}$) corrected by the product of the average gap between the value of the respective indicators in the j-th unit and the national average ($GAP_{MIC_{ij}\text{-}MIC_{iN}}$) and the MPI mentioned above ($MPI_{IEC_{iju35}\text{-}IEC_{ijo55}}$) - formula 3.

$$IAESC_j = MPI(MPI_{IEC_{iju35}-IEC_{ijo55}} + GAP_{MIC_{ij}-MIC_{iN}} * MPI_{IEC_{iju35}-IEC_{ijo55}}) \quad [3]$$

Specifically, this correction prevents cases of equity from being rewarded in areas with low capital levels (in this case, the sign of the GAP is negative, and therefore the jth area is penalized accordingly). This means that full intergenerational equity exists in those territories where, simultaneously, statistically significant differences between "vulnerable" age groups (under 35 and over 55) are limited in both number and magnitude (high level of $MPI_{IEC_{iju35}\text{-}IEC_{ijo55}}$) and where high performance levels (above the national average) are observed in the same indicators (a positive GAP, which therefore has a rewarding effect). The risk, otherwise, would be to reward equity in territories with limited capital resources, a condition in which, in any case, full human development for everyone individually and collectively cannot be achieved.

[44] Mazziotta, M., Pareto, A. (2016). This index is a general, non-compensatory composite index for measuring socio-economic phenomena. Social Indicators Research, 127(3), 983-1003.

[45] The choice of the MPI was made to penalize the average with horizontal variability and reinforces the approach according to which intergenerational equity is not a zero-sum game neither between the different forms of capital nor between the two extreme age groups (young and old).

Appendix 1 - The 100 Indicators of the Adjusted Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Index

Table A1 – Legend of variables

Variable	Legend
High frequency of purchase of ESG products	Percentage of respondents who often or always answered (on a scale of 1 to 5, never-rarely-sometimes-often-always) to the question: "Thinking about your purchasing, saving, and investment choices, how often do you purchase products and/or services produced/provided by a company that holds an ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) certification?"
Strong cooperative orientation	Percentage of respondents who responded similar to me or very similar to me (on a scale of 1 to 5, not similar to me, slightly similar to me, somewhat similar to me, similar to me, very similar to me) to the statement: "Strongly believes that people should have a cooperative approach to problem solving. In his opinion, cooperation is the key to addressing social and economic problems."
Ability to listen to others	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "People easily confide in me."
Tendency to be in a good mood	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "I am often in a good mood."
Habit of tracking monthly expenses	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Do you keep track of your monthly expenses?"
Disposition toward courage	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you? You face your fears and overcome challenges and adversities; you stand up for what is right; you don't back down in the face of pain or stress."
Disposition toward honesty	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How well does the following statement describe you? You are a person of great integrity and authenticity; you tell the truth, even when it hurts; you present yourself to others honestly; you take responsibility for your actions."
Disposition toward perseverance	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you? You keep moving forward when you have a goal in mind; you try to overcome all obstacles; you finish what you start."
High level of creativity	Percentage of respondents who responded similar to me or very similar to me (on a scale of 1 to 5, not similar to me - a little similar to me - somewhat similar to me - similar to me - very similar to me) to the statement: "It is important for you to think of new ideas and be creative. You like to do things in a personal and original way."
Level of familiarity with ESG criteria	Category variable that can take values from 1 (I don't know it) to 4 (I have used it and/or I have used and/or promoted/shared it with others) – with values 2 (I have heard about it) and 3 (I have studied/investigated how it works) –, depending on the answer given by the respondent to the following question: "Please indicate how aware you are of ESG criteria".

Variable	Legend
Absence of gambling practices	Dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 (and 0 otherwise) if the respondent answered "never" to the following question: "How many times a week do you use money for betting or gambling (e.g., sports betting, online gaming sites, etc.)?".
Number of hours of free time spent in front of a screen per day	Number of hours per day indicated by the respondent, in response to the following option "free time in front of a screen (TV, PC, smartphone, etc.)" within the question: "Thinking about your typical day over the last few months (not taking into account any periods of vacation and/or illness), please assign the corresponding average time in hours for each of the activities listed below (the total must be 24)."
Number of hours per day of free time spent alone	Number of hours per day indicated by the respondent, in response to the following option "free time alone (sports, shopping, other activities)" within the question: "Thinking about your typical day over the last few months (not taking into account any periods of vacation and/or illness), please assign the corresponding average time in hours for each of the activities listed below (the total must be 24)."
Being a donor	Percentage of respondents who did not answer 'never' to the following question: "Have you made any monetary donations to charities in the last 12 months?"
Empathy	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? When someone tells me about an important event in their life, I almost feel like I've experienced it personally."
Attitude to enthusiasm	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I am a person who is enthusiastic about what I do.'"
Trust in the local community	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the response given by the respondent to the following question: "I believe that in my community of reference, present in the area where I usually live, people are generally trustworthy and oriented towards collaboration".
Generalized social trust	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the response given by the respondent to the following question: "I think that most people are trustworthy."
At least one child	Percentage of respondents who did not answer "no" to the following question: "Do you have children?"
Level of knowledge of social finance tools	Category variable that can take values from 1 (I don't know it) to 4 (I have used it and/or I have socialized/spread it/shared it) –with values 2 (I have heard about it) and 3 (I have studied/investigated how it works) –, depending on the answer given by the respondent to the following question: "Please indicate how much you know about the following elements/themes/tools connected to integral sustainability: "Social finance (e.g. sustainability, mini, green, social bonds, social impact bonds; microfinance; mutualism; cooperative credit; etc.)"."
Frequency of searching for sustainability-related information	Percentage of respondents who answered often or always (on a scale of 1 to 5, never-rarely-sometimes-often-always) to the question:
Capacity for gratitude	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I thank others when they do something for me.'"
Difficulty reaching a branch/post office/ATM	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Have you ever avoided using financial products because of difficulty understanding and/or finding the related documentation?".

Variable	Legend
Not having used financial products due to lack of trust	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Have you ever avoided using financial products due to a lack of trust?"
Not having used financial products due to excessive costs	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Have you ever avoided using financial products because their costs were too high?"
Access to lines of credit or loans	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable that takes the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Do you have access to loans or lines of credit?"
Possession of a current account or payment account	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Do you have a bank account or a payment account?".
Using internet banking	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Do you use internet banking?"
Possession of savings	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable that takes the value 0 – no – otherwise): "Do you have savings in bank accounts or in formal financial instruments?".
Individual contemplative-active intelligence	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (never) to 5 (always) on a scale of never-rarely-sometimes-often-always depending on the answer given by the respondent to the following question: "How often, on average, during the week, do you think about the contribution you make to the common good of society and the community in which you live? (both alone and with other people)".
Contemplative-active social intelligence	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (never) to 5 (always) on a scale of never-rarely-sometimes-often-always depending on the answer given by the respondent to the following question: "How often, on average, during the week do you think, alone with others, about the contribution/ consequences that news events have on the common good?"
Level of knowledge of ISO certifications	Category variable that can take values from 1 (I don't know it) to 4 (I have used it and/or shared it) –with values 2 (I have heard about it) and 3 (I have studied/investigated how it works) –, depending on the answer given by the respondent to the following question: "Please indicate how much you know about the following elements/topics/tools connected with integral sustainability: "ISO certifications (e.g. 9001, 45001, 4001, etc.)"."
Disposition toward fairness	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you? You strongly believe in equal and fair opportunities for all; you don't let personal feelings influence your decisions about others; you treat people as you would like to be treated."
Sense of loyalty and duty	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How well does the following statement describe you? You are a collaborative and participatory member of groups and teams; you are loyal to your group; you feel a strong sense of duty toward it; you always do your part."
Strong leadership orientation	Percentage of respondents who responded similar to me or very similar to me (on a scale of 1 to 5, not similar to me - a little similar to me - somewhat similar to me - similar to me - very similar to me) to the statement: "It is important for you to promote shared leadership within the group, distributing responsibility, decisions and initiative among all members."
Financial literacy level - inflation	Percentage of respondents who correctly answered the following question: "Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account is 1% per year and inflation is 2% per year. After a year, with the money in the account, you can buy more than before/exactly the same/less than before/don't know/refuse to answer." Dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 if the answer is correct and 0 otherwise.

Variable	Legend
Financial literacy level - interest	Percentage of respondents who correctly answered the following question: "Suppose you have $100 in a savings account, with an interest rate of 2% per year. After five years, how much do you think you have in the account? More than $102/Exactly $102/Less than $102/Don't know/I refuse to answer." A dummy variable equals 1 if the answer is correct and 0 otherwise.
Financial literacy level – investment returns	Percentage of respondents who correctly answered the following question: "The following statement: 'Buying a single share of a company usually offers a more reliable return than a mutual fund' is true/false/don't know/refuse to answer." Dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 if the answer is correct and 0 otherwise.
Perception of megatrends as a threat	Percentage of respondents who say they perceive megatrends as a "threat."
Student or employment status	Percentage of respondents who declare themselves to be a student or a worker.
Membership in intermediary organizations	This dummy variable takes on the value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Are you currently a member of a formal group that requires membership (e.g., political party, trade union, consumer association, citizenship/social promotion/volunteer association, etc.)?" It takes on the value of 0 otherwise.
Cultural participation	A dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Do you participate in cultural activities such as exhibitions, museums, archaeological sites, concerts, and theater at least once a month?" It takes on the value of 0 otherwise.
Electoral participation	A dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Did you vote in the last elections (European, parliamentary, regional, and/or municipal)?" It takes on the value of 0 otherwise.
Participation in informal groups	This dummy variable takes on the value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Do you participate in activities/initiatives of informal groups that do not require any type of membership (energy community, neighborhood committee, community civic hubs, etc.)?" It takes on the value of 0 otherwise.
Political participation	This dummy variable takes on the value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Do you participate in political activity in your area (e.g., relationships with politicians or public officials, participation – including through donations – in the activities of a political party or pressure group, posting or sharing anything political online – on blogs, emails, social media)?" It takes on the value of 0 otherwise.
Social participation	This dummy variable takes on a value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Do you participate in civic and social activities in your area (public demonstrations, joining an association, signing a petition, actively participating in a campaign for something by displaying its symbol, posting or sharing something online about social issues – on blogs, by email, on social media)?" It takes on a value of 0 otherwise.
Sports participation	A dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 if the respondent answers yes to the following question: "Do you regularly practice physical activity or sport?" It takes on the value of 0 otherwise.
Average fear level across the five megatrends	Average percentage of respondents who identify fear as their primary emotion among the five megatrends (technological change; climate change; social inequality; international security; and the crisis of participation).
Perception of environmental quality	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the quality of the natural environment in the area where you live? Define it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."

Variable	Legend
Perception of the level of entrepreneurial diversity	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the presence and quality of business biodiversity (presence of different forms of entrepreneurship - cooperatives, foreign-owned businesses, traditional businesses, social enterprises, etc.) in the area where you live? Please rate it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."
Perception of economic citizenship capital and employment conditions	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the quality of economic citizenship capital (level of education, educational opportunities, level of knowledge and skills) and the employment conditions/opportunities in the area where you live? Please rate them on a scale between 1 (very poor) and 5 (excellent)."
Perception of community, culture and sport	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the level of community relations and the presence of the third sector in the area where you live, also taking into account the presence of cultural and sporting opportunities? Please rate it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."
Perception of demographic balance and health conditions	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the quality of mental and physical health in the area where you live, also taking into account demographic factors (birth rate, aging population, etc.)? Please rate it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."
Perception of the level of economy, finance and community support	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the level of economic well-being in the area where you live, also taking into account the factors of proximity to the most vulnerable and financial inclusion? Please rate it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."
Perception of the quality of connectivity infrastructure	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the quality of connectivity networks (digital, infrastructure – roads, sustainable mobility) in the area where you live? Please rate it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."
Perception of the level of safety	A categorical variable that can take on values on a scale of 1 to 5 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Currently, how do you rate the level of safety in the area where you live? Define it on a scale between 1 (very bad) and 5 (excellent)."
Positive outlook	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I expect good things to happen.'"
Moral identity formation	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you as a person? You often reflect on the progress you've made in aligning your actions with your ideals, and the person you aspire to become shapes your judgments about right and wrong, influencing your actions."
Disposition toward moral deliberation	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you? You make conscious efforts to recognize and reduce your biases before making decisions, and you tend to make decisions about right or wrong after considering all the thoughts, available information, and emotions involved, examining things from all sides."
Disposition toward moral integration	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you?" "The way you handle a situation can change depending on the circumstances, also because your decisions are a combination of understanding (analysis), emotions, and values."

Variable	Legend
Commitment to consistency	A categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you? 'You feel uncomfortable when your actions do not match your values.'"
Environmental concern	A categorical variable that can take on values from 0 to 10 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Do you think the climate situation is worrying? Assign a value from 0 (not at all worrying) to 10 (extremely worrying)."
Social concern	A categorical variable that can take on values from 0 to 10 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: " Do you think the social situation (inequality and poverty) is worrying? Assign a value from 0 (not at all worrying) to 10 (extremely worrying)."
High openness toward immigration	Percentage of respondents who answered all or many (on a scale of 1 to 5; none, a few, some, many, all) to the question: "How many people from poorer non-European countries should Italy allow access to?".
Average level of anger regarding the five megatrends	Average percentage of respondents who identify anger as their primary emotion among the five megatrends (technological change; climate change; social inequality; international security; and the crisis of participation).
Frequent recycling practices	Percentage of respondents who answered often or always (on a scale of 1 to 5, never-rarely-sometimes-often-always) to the question: "There are some things you can do to reduce your environmental impact, such as proper waste management, turning off lights when leaving a room, not turning on air conditioning/heating unless really necessary, choosing sustainable consumer products. In your daily life, how often do you take the following actions to reduce your environmental impact? "Recycling."
Disposition towards reciprocity	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'If I receive kindness or attention, I try to reciprocate as much as possible.'"
High perceived relational stability	Dummy variable that takes on the value of 1 (0 otherwise), if the respondent answered "for more than 4 years" to the following question: "How long has the relationship with your partner/spouse/cohabitant lasted?".
Resilience	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'When something goes wrong in my life, I need a long time to recover.'"
Difficulty paying bills/debts	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable that takes the value 0 – no – otherwise): "In the last 12 months, have you had difficulty paying bills or debts?"
Ability to cover expenses in the event of loss of income	Percentage of respondents who answered "more than six months" to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "If you lost your main source of income, how long could you cover your current expenses?"
Responsibility in reducing climate change	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I feel it is my responsibility to try to reduce climate change.'"
Sense of responsibility for reducing inequalities	Categorical variable that can take values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I feel it is my responsibility to try to reduce social inequalities.'"
Tendency to acknowledge others	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? 'I compliment others when they do something well.'"

Variable	Legend
Frequent reduction of personal energy consumption	Percentage of respondents who answered often or always (on a scale of 1 to 5, never-rarely-sometimes-often-always) to the question: "There are some things you can do to reduce your environmental impact, such as proper waste management, turning off lights when leaving a room, not turning on air conditioning/heating unless really necessary, choosing sustainable consumer products. In your daily life, how often do you take the following actions to reduce your environmental impact? "Reducing your energy consumption."
Frequent environmentally conscious economic choices	Percentage of respondents who often or always answered (on a scale of 1 to 5, never-rarely-sometimes-often-always) to the question: " When thinking about your purchasing, saving and investment choices, how often do you take into account their environmental impact (level of emissions, protection of biodiversity, energy saving, etc.)?"
Frequent socially conscious economic choices	Percentage of respondents who often or always answered (on a scale of 1 to 5, never-rarely-sometimes-often-always) to the question: "When thinking about your purchasing, saving, and investment choices, how often do you consider their social impact (protecting the dignity of workers, developing your community, etc.)?"
Perception of one's financial situation	A categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (very bad) to 5 (excellent) – 2 (fair), 3 (good), 4 (excellent) – depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "What is your current financial situation? Please describe it on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (excellent)."
Perception of one's education and skill level	A categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (very bad) to 5 (excellent) – 2 (fair), 3 (good), 4 (excellent) – depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "What is your education/training like currently? Please rate it on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (excellent)."
Perception of one's health condition	A categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (very bad) to 5 (excellent) – 2 (fair), 3 (good), 4 (excellent) – depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How is your general health currently? Please rate it on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (excellent)."
Need for belonging to a community	Categorical variable ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "It is important for me to feel part of a community (work/professional, political, social, neighborhood/city, etc.)."
Sense of community: emotional connection	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the response given by the respondent to the following question: "With reference to the community you have mainly thought about, indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: "I have good relationships with the other members of this community."
Sense of community: satisfaction of needs	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the response given by the respondent to the following question: "With reference to the community you have mainly thought about, indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: "This community helps me satisfy my needs"."
Sense of community: influence	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the response given by the respondent to the following question: "With reference to the community you have mainly thought about, please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: "I have a say in what happens in my community."
Sense of community: belonging	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree) depending on the response given by the respondent to the following question: "With reference to the community you have mainly thought about, indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: "I feel part of this community."
Choosing a sustainability-oriented financial intermediary	Percentage of respondents who answered yes to the following question (dummy variable taking the value 0 – no – otherwise): "When choosing a financial intermediary with whom to carry out transactions (even simply opening a current account), do you usually take its level of sustainability into consideration?"

Variable	Legend
Level of knowledge of non-financial reporting tools	This variable can range from 1 (I don't know it) to 4 (I have used it and/or shared it)—with values of 2 (I have heard about it) and 3 (I have studied it/ looked into its functioning in greater depth)—depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Please indicate how familiar you are with the following elements/topics/tools related to Integral Sustainability. Enter one answer for each row. "Non-financial reporting tools (e.g., Sustainability Report, Social Report, Impact Report, etc.)."
Level of knowledge of energy-saving networks and tools	This variable can range from 1 (I don't know it) to 4 (I have used it and/or shared it)—with values of 2 (I have heard about it) and 3 (I have studied it/ looked into its functioning in greater depth)—depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Please indicate how familiar you are with the following elements/topics/tools related to integral sustainability. Enter one answer for each row. "Energy saving networks and tools (e.g., renewable energy community)."
Level of knowledge of collaborative governance tools	This variable can range from 1 (I don't know it) to 4 (I have used it and/or shared it)—with values of 2 (I have heard about it) and 3 (I have studied it/ looked into its functioning in greater depth)—depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Please indicate how familiar you are with the following elements/topics/tools related to integral sustainability. Enter one answer for each line. "Shared Administration Tools (e.g., Community Pact and co-programming/co-design tables, etc.)."
Disposition toward forgiveness and compassion	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How well does the following statement describe you? 'You give people second chances; you are not vindictive or resentful; you accept people's flaws.'"
Disposition toward self-control	A categorical variable ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely) depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "How well does the following statement describe you? You are a very disciplined person; you manage your vices and bad habits; you keep calm under pressure; and you manage your impulses and emotions."
Disposition toward prudence	Categorical variable that can take on values from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much) depending on the answer given by the respondent to the following question: "How much does the following statement describe you? "You are cautious; you are a planner and conscientious; you are careful not to take excessive risks or do things you might regret later."
Average level of sadness regarding the five megatrends	Average percentage of respondents who consider sadness to be their primary emotion among the five megatrends (technological change; climate change; social inequality; international security; and the crisis of participation).
Perceived urgency of changing production models	A categorical variable ranging from 0 to 10 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Do you think it is urgent to change the current production model, promoting greater attention to social aspects (such as the dignity of work) and the environment in economic decisions? Assign a value from 0 (not at all) to 10 (extremely)."
Perceived urgency of changing consumption patterns	A categorical variable ranging from 0 to 10 depending on the respondent's response to the following question: "Do you think it is urgent to change the current consumption model, promoting greater attention to social aspects (such as the dignity of work) and the environment in economic decisions? Please assign a value from 0 (not at all) to 10 (extremely)."
Being a volunteer	Percentage of respondents who did not answer 'never' to the following question: "In the last 12 months, have you volunteered for a non-profit or charity?"

Source: Authors' elaboration

Table A2 – Additional indicators included in the Report (BenVivere indicators used as control variables in the regression models referred to in paragraphs 2.4.3 and 2.4.4.

Size	Indicators	Indicator Description	Source	Year	Direction
Environment	Annual average PM10 concentration	Highest annual average PM10 concentration recorded among all fixed air quality monitoring stations in provincial capital municipalities. For regional, macro-regional and national values, the number of provincial capital municipalities with values exceeding the limit set by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the protection of human health (20 μg/m^3) is indicated.	Territorial BES indicators (Istat)	2023	-
Human Capital and Employment	Graduates and other tertiary qualifications (25-39 years)	Percentage of people aged 25-39 who have achieved a tertiary level qualification (ISCED 5, 6, 7 or 8) out of all people aged 25-39.	Territorial BES indicators (Istat)	2024	+
Human Capital and Employment	Employment rate (20-64 years)	Percentage of employed people aged 20-64 out of the population aged 20-64.	Territorial BES indicators (Istat)	2024	+
Safety	Physical violence	Number of crimes related to physical violence (battery, malicious wounding, threats, kidnapping, sexual assault, sexual acts involving minors, corruption of a minor, exploitation and facilitation of prostitution, child pornography and possession of child pornography) per 10,000 inhabitants reported by law enforcement to the judicial authority	Ministry of the Interior	2024	-
Community, culture and sport	Loneliness Index	People living alone as a percentage of total households	Istat	2023	-
Community, culture and sport	TSEs (other than social enterprises and cooperatives other than social enterprises)	Number of third sector organizations (voluntary organizations, social promotion associations, philanthropic entities, mutual benefit societies, other third sector organizations) per 10,000 inhabitants	Ministry of Labor and Social Policies (RUNTS)	2026 (February)	+
Connectivity network	Traffic	Volume of vehicles circulating on motorways, junctions, and roads within and outside towns per 100 km	Istat	2023	-
Demography and Health	Structural dependency ratio	Ratio between the non-working age population (0-14 and 65 and over) and the working age population (15-64), multiplied by 100	Istat	2025	-
Demography and Health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy refers to the average number of years a newborn is expected to live.	Istat	2024	+

Size	Indicators	Indicator Description	Source	Year	Direction
Economy, finance and community support	GDP per capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, at current market prices	Eurostat	2023	+
Entrepreneurial diversity	Cooperative	Number of cooperatives registered in the official registry (which are not social enterprises) per 10,000 inhabitants	Mimit Cooperative Register	2026 (February)	+
Business biodiversity	Net business registration rate	Ratio between newly registered businesses minus closed businesses and the total number of registered businesses	Movimprese	2025	+

Source: BenVivere 2026 (forthcoming publication)

Table A2 – Additional indicators included in the Report (BenVivere indicators used as control variables in the regression models referred to in paragraphs 2.4.3 and 2.4.4.

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
High frequency of purchase of ESG products	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0337	0.1163	0.15
Strong cooperative orientation	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.1126	0.1809	0.38
Ability to listen to others	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0470	0.0869	0.66
Attitude to giving	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0335	0.0691	0.68
Tendency to be in a good mood	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0444	0.0831	0.62
Habit of tracking monthly expenses	+			x		FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.92
Disposition toward courage	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0541	0.1219	0.60
Disposition toward honesty	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0206	0.0599	0.61
Disposition toward perseverance	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.1828	0.4420	0.61

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
High level of creativity	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.1524	0.2745	0.36
Level of familiarity with ESG criteria	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1398	0.2424	0.30
Absence of gambling practices	+			x		FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.61
Number of hours of free time spent in front of a screen per day	-	x				REAL	REAL	0.0284	0.0896	0.12
Number of hours per day of free time spent alone	-	x				REAL	REAL	0.0124	0.0056	0.07
Being a donor	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.2615	0.3072	0.41
Empathy	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0476	0.0487	0.63
Attitude to enthusiasm	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0283	0.0943	0.66
Trust in the local community	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0359	0.0513	0.51

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Generalized social trust	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0262	0.0749	0.50
At least one child	+	x				REAL	FALSE	0.5968	NO	0.76
Level of knowledge of social finance tools	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1439	0.2815	0.28
Frequency of searching for sustainability-related information	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.0690	0.1849	0.20
Capacity for gratitude	+	x				FALSE	REAL	NO	0.0033	0.76
Difficulty reaching a branch/post office/ATM	+			x		FALSE	REAL	NO	0.0650	0.90
Not having used financial products due to difficulties in understanding them	+			x		FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.45

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Not having used financial products due to lack of trust	+			x		FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.39
Not having used financial products due to excessively high costs	+			x		FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.31
Access to lines of credit or loans	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.3459	0.4084	0.44
Possession of a current account or payment account	+			x		REAL	FALSE	0.0387	NO	0.85
Using internet banking	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1655	0.5036	0.59
Using mobile banking	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1175	0.5190	0.50
Possession of savings	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.2143	0.0921	0.62
Individual contemplative-active intelligence	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0908	0.1735	0.52

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Contemplative-active social intelligence	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0704	0.1440	0.54
Level of knowledge of ISO certifications	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1109	0.2834	0.34
Disposition toward fairness	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0740	0.0736	0.62
Sense of loyalty and duty	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0498	0.0811	0.61
Strong leadership orientation	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.1884	0.2292	0.39
Financial literacy level - inflation	+			x		FALSE	REAL	NO	0.2408	0.42
Financial literacy level - interest	+			x		FALSE	REAL	NO	0.2357	0.45
Financial literacy level – investment returns	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.0692	0.3176	0.44

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Perception of megatrends as a threat	-		x			REAL	FALSE	0.0959	NO	0.64
Student or employment status	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1565	0.5912	0.56
Membership in intermediary organizations	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.2209	0.3960	0.32
Cultural participation	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0797	0.4090	0.51
Electoral participation	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.1662	0.1755	0.85
Participation in informal groups	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.1288	0.2315	0.17
Political participation	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.2736	0.3920	0.38
Social participation	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.1941	0.4265	0.44
Sports participation	+	x				FALSE	REAL	NO	0.4504	0.39
Average fear level across the five megatrends	-		x			REAL	REAL	0.0155	0.0263	0.29

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Perception of environmental quality	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0361	0.0737	0.45
Perception of the level of entrepreneurial diversity	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0485	0.0829	0.33
Perception of human capital and employment conditions	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0641	0.0738	0.33
Perception of community, culture and sport	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0466	0.0939	0.37
Perception of demographic balance and health conditions	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0123	0.0620	0.30
Perception of the level of economy, finance and community support	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0520	0.0802	0.27

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Perception of the quality of connectivity infrastructure	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0419	0.0833	0.41
Perception of the level of safety	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0758	0.0886	0.25
Positive outlook	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0078	0.0954	0.64
Moral identity formation	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0665	0.0735	0.57
Disposition toward moral deliberation	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0736	0.0794	0.59
Disposition toward moral integration	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0601	0.0488	0.56
Commitment to consistency	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0713	0.0134	0.55
Environmental concern	-		x			REAL	FALSE	0.0371	NO	0.75
Social concern	-		x			REAL	FALSE	0.0160	NO	0.77
High openness toward immigration	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.1268	0.0814	0.17

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Average level of anger regarding the five megatrends	-		x			REAL	REAL	0.0015	0.0388	0.17
Frequent recycling practices	+	x				FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.92
Disposition towards reciprocity	+	x				FALSE	REAL	NO	0.0332	0.74
High perceived relational stability	+	x				REAL	FALSE	0.5846	NO	0.70
Resilience	+		x			FALSE	FALSE	NO	NO	0.63
Difficulty paying bills/debts	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.0402	0.1294	0.69
Ability to cover expenses in the event of loss of income	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1634	0.0578	0.57
Responsibility in reducing climate change	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0496	0.1283	0.58

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Sense of responsibility for reducing inequalities	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0371	0.1451	0.54
Tendency to acknowledge others	+	x				FALSE	REAL	NO	0.0604	0.74
Frequent reduction of personal energy consumption	+	x				REAL	FALSE	0.0604	NO	0.87
Frequent environmentally conscious economic choices	+	x				FALSE	REAL	NO	0.1089	0.22
Frequent socially conscious economic choices	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0136	0.1238	0.19
Perception of one's financial situation	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0953	0.1616	0.32

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Perception of one's education and skill level	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0202	0.1369	0.42
Perception of one's health condition	+				x	FALSE	REAL	NO	0.2085	0.50
Perception of one's level of participation	+				x	REAL	REAL	0.0547	0.1579	0.27
Need for belonging to a community	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0177	0.0672	0.70
Sense of community: Emotional connection	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0054	0.0495	0.72
Sense of community: Satisfaction of needs	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0337	0.0661	0.72
Sense of community: Influence	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0223	0.0521	0.66
Sense of community: Belonging	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0182	0.0518	0.71

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Choosing a sustainability-oriented financial intermediary	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1919	0.2319	0.24
Level of knowledge of non-financial reporting tools	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1275	0.2603	0.27
Level of knowledge of energy-saving networks and tools	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.0825	0.2890	0.39
Level of knowledge of collaborative governance tools	+			x		REAL	REAL	0.1688	0.3086	0.30
Disposition toward forgiveness and compassion	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0474	0.0698	0.53
Disposition toward self-control	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0589	0.0564	0.59

Indicator	Direction	Practical social capital	Practical psychological capital	Human capital	Ecosystemic symbolic capital	u35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against u35s)	o35<35-54-year-olds (statistical diff against those o55)	Delta U35-35-55-year-olds	Delta O55-35-54-year-olds	National average (normalized 0-1)
Disposition toward prudence	+		x			REAL	REAL	0.0507	0.0443	0.58
Average level of sadness regarding the five megatrends	-		x			REAL	FALSE	0.0012	NO	0.23
Perceived urgency of changing production models	+			x		FALSE	REAL	NO	0.0208	0.75
Perceived urgency of changing consumption patterns	+			x		FALSE	REAL	NO	0.0220	0.75
Being a volunteer	+	x				REAL	REAL	0.0962	0.2647	0.36

Source: Authors' elaboration

Appendix 2 - Description of the Quadrants of the Social and Civil Intergenerational Equity Matrix

Group 1: Territory with High Capital Endowment (Leader – fourth quartile of the gap)

Leading Territory (High Equity). It presents capital levels above the national average (fourth quartile). The distribution is among the most equitable (fourth quartile), indicating a territorial system capable of maintaining high standards across all age groups.

Territory with cohesive leadership (High-Medium Equity). Characterized by a high critical mass of resources (fourth quartile) with slight distributional variances (third quartile). The development model is solid and tends toward systemic cohesion.

Territory of selective excellence (Low-Medium Equity). Despite the high level of capital (fourth quartile), more pronounced disparities in capital levels become evident, which are beginning to concentrate in the 35-54 age group (second quartile).

Territory with Exclusionary Development (Low Equity). It has high levels of capital (above the national average, fourth quartile), but access is highly polarized (first quartile in equity). Territorial capital is not equally distributed, creating a gap between age groups.

Group 2: Territory with Medium-High Capital Endowment (Consolidated – third quartile of the gap)

Territory with Broad-Based Well-Being (High Equity). It has a higher-than-average capital endowment (third quartile), distributed equitably (fourth quartile). It is a stable territory, with a good balance between available resources and internal cohesion.

Cohesive Territory (High-Medium Equity). It demonstrates strong resilience in its territorial assets with a generally balanced distribution (third quartile for both capital levels and equity).

Consolidating territory (Lower-Medium Equity). It has a reasonable capital base (third quartile), but the differences between age groups are often statistically significant in magnitude (second quartile).

Hierarchical Territory (Low Equity). It has medium-high levels of capital (third quartile) which, however, are distributed particularly unequally among age groups (first quartile).

Group 3: Territory with Medium-Low Capital Endowment (In transition – second quartile of the gap)

Static stability (High Equity) region. Capital is lower than the national average (second quartile), but age inequalities are not significant (fourth quartile). Therefore, the territory does not exhibit significant internal tensions but suffers from a structural lack of resources for revitalization.

Territory in equilibrium (Medium-High Equity). It presents a negative capital gap (second quartile), but inequalities are not accentuated by high levels of inequality (third quartile).

Territory in transition (Low-Medium Equity). Characterized by limited resources (second quartile) and by inequalities between age groups that are beginning to become widespread (second quartile), making the territorial system uncertain in the medium term.

Dual Territory (Low Equity). Despite a modest capital endowment (second quartile), the distribution is highly asymmetric (first quartile), separating the territory into two distinct development trajectories.

Group 4: Territory with Low Capital Endowment (Fragile – first quartile of the gap)

Territory in a Poverty Trap (High Equity). It presents a significantly negative gap compared to the national average (first quartile), however, there is no widespread inequality among age groups. Therefore, we are faced with a generalized and essentially homogeneous state of fragility, which requires structural interventions to be transformed.

Subsistence area (Medium-High Equity). Minimal levels of capital (third quartile), with low levels of inequality between age groups (third quartile). Development assets are lacking, but still across the population. Here, the poverty-trap condition is less pronounced.

Vulnerable Territory (Lower-Medium Equity). It combines a low level of capital (first quartile) with a condition of inequality that is becoming

significant: Few development opportunities unequally distributed across age groups. These two factors expose the territory to a high risk of vulnerability in terms of development in general and inclusive development in particular.

Territory with Critical Marginalization (Low Equity). This area combines a lack of resources (capital levels significantly below the national average, first quartile) with widespread inequality between age groups (first quartile). These areas represent the highest level of fragility, where the scarcity of capital is exacerbated by a polarization that isolates the most vulnerable segments of the population (with less capital).

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