

ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA PER GLI STUDI
SULLA QUALITÀ DELLA VITA

AIQUAV
CONFERENCE 2023

**QUALITY OF LIFE:
CHALLENGES AND
OPPORTUNITIES IN
THE CROSSROADS OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN**



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI BARI
ALDO MORO



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AIQUAV Conference 2023
Quality of Life: Challenges and
Opportunities in the Crossroads
of the Mediterranean



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Introduction

AIQUAV – Associazione Italiana per gli Studi sulla Qualità della Vita – is a point of reference for all those who in our country, but not only, conduct theoretical reflections and empirical research on the issue of quality of life; an increasingly crucial theme in a contemporary society strongly characterized by social imbalances, negative environmental effects, contradictions linked to economic development. On the 2023 Annual Conference, the accent will be placed on the Mediterranean, a crossroads and well-being for many populations. The conference will be held in a mixed-mode on-site/web. Both theoretical and applied contributions about well-being, opportunities but also responsibilities in the Mediterranean are solicited and welcome.

The Mediterranean has always been the theatre and crossroads of different peoples, cultures, traditions and religions. Some of the greatest civilizations of the past arose on the shores of the Mare Nostrum and have indelibly marked the course of history.

Few areas in the world match the historical density, heterogeneity and complexity of social interaction that, due to geographical proximity and mobility, have emerged in the Mediterranean world. The multiple realities that distinguish it offer a privileged point of observation for tackling the study of the problem of how communities belonging to different religions, languages, ethnic groups and traditions can interact with each other over time.

The contributions that will be collected represent an opportunity to explore some of the problems related to the interrelationship between the different peoples who inhabit the Mediterranean today, both from the point of well-being of the peoples, as well as from the demographic, statistical, socio-cultural, economic and legislative. Contributions from different disciplines were accepted and encouraged, from sociology to statistics, from law to economics, and so on.

Bari, 28/09/2023

Section II

Abstracts

Beyond the Bottle: Examining Consumers' Wine Purchasing Behavior in the Context of Information Availability and Blockchain Technology under the Project RIPARTI

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Abstract: In the ever-evolving modern world, consumers' preferences and expectations towards food providers are constantly changing and novel technologies play a crucial role for companies to meet these new. This article examines consumer wine purchasing behavior in relation to information availability and blockchain technology. The study evaluated scales with explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach alpha internal reliability coefficient, to investigate the impact of information availability on consumer behavior and their preference for blockchain wine. The findings provide insights into the role of information availability, consumer attitudes towards blockchain wine, and willingness to pay for such products. The research contributes to understanding consumer decision-making and offers implications for wine industry stakeholders to meet evolving consumer demands.

Keywords: Wine, Blockchain, QR code, Transparency, Traceability, Consumers' behavior.

The Impact of Tourism on Municipal Solid Waste Generation: The Case of Salento

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Abstract: The correlation between tourism growth and municipal solid waste (MSW) generation has been, until now, the subject of few research efforts. This is surprising since tourism contributes significantly to municipal solid waste generation, nonetheless the waste from tourism remains hidden behind residential waste flows. Even if the tourism sector is trying to avoid negative impacts from the MSW generation, municipal fees are still established without having precise information about waste producers' contributions, causing budget imbalances and crosssubsidies between residential and economic activities. This is even more true when considering the great spread of the alternative hospitality based on the non-hotel accommodations, which is characterizing not only the traditional tourist destination, but also the new ones like Salento. To estimate tourism's contribution to waste generation, socio-demographic, economic and disposal-related factors are modelled using municipal panel data from 2010 to 2022 for the entire Salento sub-region (Southern Apulia Region, Italy). Differently from previous studies, the adopted approach aims to estimate the contribution of tourism inflows to waste generation, based on the seasonality and the collected proportion of recyclable waste streams and mixed waste, investigating the potential contribution of choosing hotel and nonhotel accommodation. The empirical results of the fully modified ordinary least squares model show that tourists are responsible for the large part of solid waste generation in Salento, with differences among municipalities due to their strategies for waste prevention. In terms of practical

implications, supporting the hypothesis of a non-linear effect of tourism on the municipal solid waste generation, the findings emphasize the importance of compensating this negative externality caused by tourism through adequate economic instruments and policies.

Keywords: alternative hospitality; tourist inflows; FMOLS; negative externalities; waste prevention strategies.

Sustainability paths: a reading through the opinions of Italians

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Abstract: In recent years, the concept of sustainability has gained widespread attention as one of the most frequently discussed and compelling trends. It has provided numerous definitions and best practices to enhance its comprehension. However, an aspect that has received comparatively less attention pertains to the perceptions of both the general population and companies regarding sustainability. This research delves into this aspect by utilizing data from a survey involving a sample of about 1,000 respondents. The survey focuses on assessing the perception of sustainability concerning Italian companies. Additionally, the questionnaire includes inquiries about respondents' behaviours in relation to companies claiming to be sustainable, encompassing preferences and willingness to allocate resources. Through this analysis, distinct respondent behaviours can be delineated. Methodologically, this study employs decision trees to effectively categorize these behaviours, with each node within the tree representing a unique cluster of respondents.

Keywords: Sustainability's perception, sample survey, decision trees.

Towards the SDGs: distances and inequalities

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Abstract: In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, adopted by 193 countries and consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), articulated in 169 environmental, economic, social and institutional targets to be achieved by 2030. Halfway along this path, it is appropriate to ask how far the Italian regions have progressed with respect to the goals and targets, not only to assess their progress along a bumpy road (2008-2012 recession, pandemic crisis, war in Europe) but also to highlight the territorial imbalances that may undermine its sustainability. “Leaving no one behind” is indeed the central commitment of the Agenda 2030, as well as a transversal priority of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, which has among its stated objectives also that of tackling a historical delay in the country’s development, accompanying a new season of convergence between the South and the Centre-North. Official Statistics is called upon to identify indicators and methodologies to measure the distances to the targets, also at the territorial level, to highlight disparities, with the aim of fostering the debate on sustainable development and providing useful information to citizens and legislators. Given that only a minority of the targets of Agenda 2030 are based on quantitative benchmarks, which in any case refer to a global reality that goes beyond the specificity of individual national contexts, Istat has developed new methodologies to assess the progress towards SDGs in the Italian regions. The aim of this talk is to illustrate these methodological advances, as well as the main results regarding the analysis of distances from the best performances and their heterogeneous distribution at the regional level.

Keywords: Agenda 2030, sustainable development, SDGs, territorial inequalities.

Overtourism: when tourism becomes unsustainable

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Abstract: Tourism is increasing its weight and importance in the European economy recording the highest growth rates in recent years. Involving the movement of billions of people around the world for pleasure and recreation, it also has several negative impacts, which many destinations are experiencing, grappling with problems of antagonism towards tourists by locals. Also in Italy there are many examples of destinations that have been suffering from tourism diseconomies for some time and that are wondering how to manage tourist activities without damage the level of well-being of local populations and to ensure a satisfactory level for tourists. Overtourism is a phenomenon that cannot be measured in absolute terms, establishing quantitative thresholds and limits not to be exceeded. As the causes are numerous and complex, the phenomenon must always be related to the tourist carrying capacity of each destination. Furthermore, even the perception of the local population regarding the impacts of tourism can vary among different destinations and over time, based on multiple factors. The issue is central to all policy makers who have realised that adequate tools and medium and long-term policies need to be introduced to manage destinations and not continue to deal with further increase in tourist flows. The objective of the study is to identify the main determinants of overtourism and to develop a possible control system through dedicated and relevant indicators to diagnose, assess or predict the phenomenon of overtourism in specific contexts. The system could support policy makers in identifying specific actions to counter it. The work illustrates and examines some methodologies and sets of indicators developed at a European and international level, which are then applied to local contexts with

high tourist flows, to test their validity and better understand the determinants of the phenomenon. The application is currently referred to a specific territorial area, but could be extended to other destinations, at various territorial scales. This would make it possible to assess the different characteristics of each, to test the ability of the identified indicators to effectively explain the complex and multifaceted phenomenon of overtourism in different territorial contexts.

Keywords: Overtourism, Tourist carrying capacity, Sustainable tourism.

Proximity stores and spontaneous active inclusion strategies

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Abstract: Cities are the places where the materialization of processes that traverse society takes shape. Migration phenomena, to be pluralized to underline the deep internal differentiation that characterizes them, are increasingly becoming one of the most distinctive traits of cities. These urban areas, always hubs of heterogeneity and change, now witness the addition, at an accelerating pace, of ethnic differences alongside the numerous existing diversities. Southern cities are also involved in these processes, which for a long time were merely transit points towards destinations in Northern Italy and especially European ones. Despite complex and nonlinear trends, demographic processes and scenarios are changing. A significant number of immigrant individuals, mainly originating from the Mediterranean basin, are choosing to stay in these cities that they now consider as destinations. This choice is altering and complexifying the socio-economic dynamics of these territories. Policies aimed at strengthening processes of reception and inclusion, sometimes as part of significant social and territorial interventions to combat poverty, as well as the implementation of targeted pathways for accessing work, schools, and universities, have at least partially supported and reinforced settlement choices that were already influenced by migration chains. Alongside processes encouraged and strengthened by public policies, spontaneous dynamics have also been set in motion. These dynamics, sometimes driven by unconscious intentions, have ended up producing unexpected effects, sometimes even contradictory ones, which are shaping the transformation of the cities themselves or at least certain parts of them. Navigating within this perspective, a specific segment of this "mere aggregation effect" à la Boudon that is occurring in the city of Bari has been

chosen for investigation. The objective of the research, the results of which are presented, is to understand how, in what manner, and to what extent the opening of retail businesses by foreign individuals within the city is promoting a kind of spontaneous interaction between them and local residents, generating inclusive processes. For this purpose, a qualitative research approach was employed, using semi-structured interviews conducted with both the traders, selected through purposeful sampling, and their customers. The collected and processed data show substantial heterogeneity in the inclusive outcomes, which, however, are still contributing in part to weakening the immaterial and symbolic boundaries generated by mutual unfamiliarity and prejudices held by "both sides." This suggests that supporting proximity experiences could contribute to generating virtuous interaction processes and highlights the essential influence of administrative decisions and direct/indirect public policies. Moreover, the conducted qualitative research will serve as the basis for further quantitative exploration through the administration of a structured questionnaire.

A regional analysis of Italian well-being within the framework of social related SDGs

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Abstract: Italy is characterized by a considerable regional diversity, from a social, cultural and economic point of view. The quality of life can vary greatly between different regions of the country. Therefore, understanding the specificities of each region is crucial for implementing public policies able to promote economic and social development, ensuring a fair distribution of resources and improving the quality of life of citizens. The report of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission has raised fundamental questions about GDP as a limited measure of economic and social well-being. On the other hand, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by the United Nations aim at covering a wide range of interconnected issues that affect human well-being and the sustainability of the planet. ISTAT annually publishes the “SDGs Report” within which the 372 statistical measures connected to the 17 SDGs for each Italian regions are monitored. Prioritizing the wellbeing-related SDGs based on local specific circumstances is essential for regions to identify local-specific levels of progress, features and needs. From this perspective, this study aims to classify the Italian regions, based on their wellbeing-related SDGs progress, in order to understand the key challenges, define the gaps between regions and identify priorities for action. A three-step methodological approach based on principal component analysis (PCA), cluster analysis and ANOVA is used. Four clusters emerged from the analysis, showing that the level of wellbeing is a discriminating factor for the grouping of regions. The study findings can have practical implications, because they can support regional policymakers to adopt the measures needed to accelerate the process towards more equitable levels of wellbeing.

Keywords: well-being, SDGs, regional development, social indicators, cluster analysis.

Class and Gender: Income inequality in the Eurozone

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Abstract: In this paper we follow a Classical political economy approach, basing the identification of social classes on the functional distribution of income. We then distinguish a 'working class', which earns only labour income; a 'middle class', which earns mixed incomes from self-employment and/or both capital and labour; a 'capitalist or rentier class', which earns only capital income; and those who are 'at risk of poverty or dependent on welfare', who have no autonomous source of income other than transfers from other family members and/or the State. A gender analysis makes it necessary to go beyond household-level classifications and look at individuals. However, in most households at least some incomes are received collectively (and/or information on some incomes is only known at the household level). We therefore need to individualise collective incomes (or collectively declared incomes) on the basis of some distribution rule that is usually unobservable. To try to address this challenge, we consider four hypothetical scenarios: two extremes, a 'winner takes all' scenario, in which all pooled resources are captured by the household member with the highest income, and a 'full sharing' scenario, in which all adult household members share equally all household resources, including personal incomes, regardless of individual entitlements; and two intermediate scenarios, in which each individual retains his or her personal income and receives a share of the collective income calculated as the same share for all adult household members (in an 'equal sharing' scenario), or a share proportional to their individual income (in a 'proportional sharing' scenario). Using cross-sectional data from the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions before the COVID-related crisis (i.e. from 2008 to 2019), we consider the class

structure and associated income differences in Europe over the medium term. By calculating different indicators of inequality, such as the Gini index and generalised entropy indicators, we observe that different assumptions on sharing rules lead to different estimates of income inequality both overall and between classes and genders.

Keywords: Class, Gender, Pension, Eurozone.

Social innovation and official statistics: from the concept to the data analysis

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Abstract: The concept of social innovation is linked to a new way of producing goods and services able to enhance the quality of life by developing new processes of integration in the labour market, creating new relations, meeting new needs. Moreover, the relevance of social innovation grows in the local development models as factor of change of territorial context. The agents of this process are different: public institutions, enterprises, nonprofit institutions. Within the Research Project “The nonprofit sector as factor of local development and social innovation”, the concept of social innovation has been decomposed into its main dimensions in order to identify specific indicators able to describe the socioeconomic actor’s initiative and to explore their role in the regional development. The Paper describes the main results about the different steps of analysis, from the operational definition of the concept to the multidimensional analysis performed in order to explore the possibility of studying the social innovation by applying official statistics in territorial analysis.

Keywords: social innovation, nonprofit, community well-being, environmental sustainability, social responsibility.

Supporting local community: the engagement of nonprofit sector in southern inner areas

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Abstract: The Nonprofit Institutions (NPIs) provide social and economic support to local communities by offering services, goods and resources and fulfilling the purpose of building public benefit. Moreover, the nonprofit sector is a significant actor to cope with social and economic vulnerability, especially in fragile territories where it plays a key role in enhancing empowerment of local population and fostering communities' development. Half of Italian municipalities host the "Inner Areas" which are fragile territories, far away from main centres of supply of essential services and too often abandoned to themselves, due to their rural identity according to the European classification of degree of urbanization. The inner areas are mainly located in South of Italy, which represent the 44.8% of total: 1,718 municipalities overall (67.4%) where Region such Basilicata, Sicily, Molise and Sardinia show higher incidence (more than 70%). The paper aims to describe the spread of NPIs in Italian inner areas, within central and peripheral contexts, by highlighting their role in terms of services offered and human resources employed, in connection with the local socioeconomic development and level of vulnerability. In particular, the paper focuses on the Inner Areas of Southern Italy and aims to explore the extent to which the performance of the nonprofit sector contributes to building a process of resilience at the local level, fostering the economic development of the community and improving the quality of life of its residents. The analysis will be performed by the integration of data (Statistical Registry of Nonprofit Institutions and indicators of demographic and social vulnerability).

Keywords: Nonprofit Institutions, Inner areas, Social cohesion, Southern Italy.

An overview of sustainable tourism indicators

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Abstract: Although the principles of sustainable development are now at the centre of the global political agenda, sustainability in tourism has not yet reached scientific maturity. The definition of tourism sustainability itself is still a matter of debate because it has different declinations when thinking at the systemic level (country level), at the level of tourist destinations or at the level of single tourism activities. It is, therefore, not surprising that the battery of indicators that have been proposed to measure tourism sustainability is so far very broad and lacks a comprehensive theoretical framework. This paper aims to highlight the variety of approaches to measuring tourism sustainability by laying the foundations for a broader reflection on a systematisation of sustainable development indicators.

Keywords: Indicators, Tourism, Sustainable Tourism.

Measuring patients' quality of life through self-perception

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Abstract: The measurement of quality of life implies an extremely complex analysis of the level of individual well-being in relation to the reference context. The study aims to investigate the quality of life of a group of patients affected by Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) and to determine whether the use of certain medications administered by experimental methods leads to an improvement in quality of life. The patients who participated in the study are affected by two chronic inflammatory diseases of idiopathic origin, namely Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis rectalis (UC). They completed two ad hoc questionnaires to assess whether their quality of life had changed after switching from intravenous to subcutaneous medication and to inquire about their concerns and expectations regarding the switch. Measurements to assess quality of life and perceptions of the switch process were taken both at baseline (T0) and after six months of therapy (T6). Some statistical tests (Wilcoxon signed-rank test, Mann-Whitney U test, Shapiro Wilks test and paired samples t Student) were used to perform the statistical analyses. Cohen's d was also used to measure the effect size of the difference between patients' scores at T0 and T6, and finally, Principal Component Analysis was performed to reduce the number of items. The results showed that subcutaneous treatment generally improved patients' quality of life. Some patients were concerned about the administration of subcutaneous medication because they believed it might decrease the alertness of medical personnel, increase the difficulty of self-administration, and cause an exacerbation of their pathology. These different perceptions can probably be explained by the lower standard of living at baseline, which led to a significant increase in quality of life after 6 months, and by the different medications administered to the two groups of patients: patients treated with IFX had full confidence in subcutaneous treatment at baseline compared with treatment with VDZ. In addition, consistent with current literature, the transition to subcutaneous treatment did not result in disease exacerbation, and patients had no particular difficulty self-administering the drug.

Keywords: quality of life, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, questionnaire, statistical analysis.

A municipal-level sample survey on subjective well-being. Indications emerging from the case of Agrigento

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Abstract: The importance of the survey of subjective well-being is linked to the awareness, now widely shared, of the need to use additional and alternative measures to the purely economic ones such as, for example, income. The dimensions of well-being on which we have focused our attention are the cognitive one linked to the retrospective evaluation of one's life and the hedonic one linked to one's emotional state of the moment. We present the main results of the research on subjective well-being in Agrigento. This was a probability sample survey with face-to-face and telephone interviews using a mobile device (smartphone or tablet) or computer and via the web. The interview campaign lasted from 10 January to 6 March 2020. We conducted 4464 interviews, having contacted 971 people (507 refusals). Just focusing on the cognitive dimension of subjective well-being, we can say that on a scale of 0 to 10, the people of Agrigento have an average satisfaction score of 8.03. This is a very high score; higher not only than the national average but also than Finland, which is the country with the highest score in the world. Even with a rather high margin of error, given the small sample size, the score remains high. Nor can the figure be said to be unreliable due to a possible self-selection of the sample, which was basically very low (971 contacts in total, as mentioned). The impression of unreliability is also affected by the stereotype of a backward and sore South, but there are also mechanisms at work that produce a sort of hyperdramatic vision of the world. Psychologists call it an inclination to negativity, i.e. a propensity to note more carefully and react more readily to negative things, threats, aggressions, violations, damage, than to positive things. It is an ancestral cognitive mechanism inscribed in survival strategies and therefore it

is not a matter of opposing it because that would be vain but of not being fooled by it when evaluating. We also surveyed the opinion of our sample on this and the result confirmed the strength of this distortion: the people of Agrigento believe that their fellow citizens are 37.3% satisfied, while they are 70.5%. One might think this is a Pirandellian persistence: in Pirandello's land, being and appearance are intrinsically divergent. But here, beyond literary suggestions, what interests us is to account for this datum, to provide a plausible key to its interpretation, and, then, to better understand what exactly we are detecting with this question. Satisfaction has to do with the satisfaction of needs in an overall sense, needs related to material needs (food, housing, security) and post-material needs such as quality of life, social relations, work. The question on satisfaction invites an assessment of the balance between giving and having, between what is expected and what is obtained. The hypothesis we put forward is that the question investigates a private dimension of satisfaction, prompting the respondent to take stock of his or her life between aspirations and results, between the fulfilment of duties and the satisfaction of needs and expectations. Public dimensions such as those involved in evaluations of what has been given and what has been received by the community of reference (the city, the region, the nation, the company, etc.) are excluded from this screening. We also advance another hypothesis. We do not have data to support this, but we could assume that the overall average satisfaction rate is high because the most dissatisfied, those who would lower the average, have left, belong to the very large population who, for work reasons, but increasingly also for study reasons, have moved elsewhere and are therefore not part of the sample universe. On the other hand, those who do arrive are, for the most part, foreigners who are not included in the sampling lists and therefore their level of satisfaction is not measured. This should lead to caution in drawing direct indications from the indicator at municipal level. Account must be taken of the multiplicity of populations in a municipality and the increasingly fluid nature of a municipality's population. Therefore, in the general perspective of the construction of alternative indicators to the purely economic ones for measuring well-being, the use of life satisfaction, at the municipal level, must be done with great caution, especially if one expects that it will serve to give indications linked to the public dimensions involved in the production of citizens' well-being.

Il welfare sostenibile e la rotta del Mediterraneo: sfide e criticità

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Abstract: The increase in extreme weather phenomena, environmental pollution and climate change represents a major new challenge not only for fragile and conflict-affected states, but also for European capitalist societies facing new migration flows. In this context, migratory phenomena are a symptom of the great changes taking place and an opportunity to rethink our living systems. They also pose new challenges to European redistributive mechanisms and new social demands, desires and expectations to be met. To this end, it is necessary to understand the determinants, characteristics and scope of this phenomenon and to imagine new integration strategies. If sustainable development seems to be the only engine available to produce a new great paradigmatic transformation to cope with environmental degradation, poverty, famine, inequalities, etc., we wonder what constitutes the sustainability of welfare, which is increasingly talked about today. In order to answer these questions, the results of an extensive secondary analysis of the data on the Mediterranean migration route in the Eurostat database and in those of the main European institutions and an extensive literature survey will be presented to reconstruct the state of the art of sustainable welfare.

Capitalism and pandemic: what prospects for the Mediterranean's social order?

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Abstract: The economic, political and social effects of the pandemic on the regions of the Mediterranean area are now the focus of attention of several studies. In particular, the study “Mediterranean Economies 2021-2022” prepared by the Institute of Mediterranean Studies of the National Research Council (Cnr-Ismed) and presented in 2022, highlights the changes in global geopolitics, the growing tensions and conflicts, the intensification of competition between democracy and authoritarianism, the synergy between market and state. The Mediterranean area has been deeply affected by the crisis triggered by Covid-19, in terms of human losses and triggering an unprecedented crisis. In 2020, in most countries, GDP fell by more than 7% and, in some cases, such as Italy, the decline (almost 9%) erased the cumulative growth of the previous 20 years. This paper aims at investigating what role capitalism, in its ideal-typical logic, plays in times of pandemic crisis, with what kind of effects on the Mediterranean area. The research hypothesis consists in abandoning a one-sided idea of capitalism, which is the dominant one in the neoliberal version, to recover, instead, that of “creative destruction”, as the most constitutive logic of the phenomenon from its origins and also the most promising for scientifically explaining the relationship between capitalism and pandemics. Attempts will be made to demonstrate the scientific inconsistency of a reading that rigidly and dogmatically sets antithetical interpretations of capitalism against each other, and to construct, instead, one that combines the possibility of divergences.

Keywords: capitalism, pandemic, creative destruction, Mediterranean area.

Risultati delle tre edizioni del Premio Bezzo: la valutazione partecipata Licet - BES

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Il premio BEZZO si focalizza sulla ristorazione per rendere conto e rendersi conto dell'influenza che hanno le nostre scelte quotidiane sul benessere individuale e collettivo. Il piatto racconta le identità, i saperi, le risorse utilizzate ed i valori delle scelte fatte, permettendo così un confronto consapevole degli impatti economici, ambientali e sociali generati nel produrlo, servirlo e consumarlo. La ricerca, alla base delle tre edizioni del premio nazionale BEZZO, ha avuto l'obiettivo di dimostrare come il linguaggio comune LICET®, correlato all'indice BES e agli obiettivi SDGs, possa aiutare pubbliche amministrazioni, imprese ed istituzioni professionali-educative ad essere consapevoli degli impatti delle scelte e azioni fatte e quindi collaborare per migliorare la qualità della vita sul territorio, utilizzando le strategie integrate di sostenibilità e benessere. Avere una struttura chiara e flessibile, il linguaggio comune LICET® correlato all'indice BES e agli obiettivi SDGs, ha portato tutti i partecipanti al premio (persone – cittadini, turisti, studenti -, imprese, enti ed istituzioni) a:

- misurarsi, confrontarsi e comunicare le evidenze oggettive osservate in un progetto (capitolato di appalto della ristorazione collettiva, menu della ristorazione commerciale e PTOF degli istituti alberghieri);
- essere consapevoli degli impatti delle scelte e azioni fatte sia da parte di chi produce sia da parte di chi consuma il pasto;
- trovare una convergenza di risultati e soprattutto una coerenza tra il valore «prodotto» e «percepito»
ai fini dell'assegnazione del premio per riconoscerne il merito di impegnarsi per sé stesso e per gli altri;
- porre le basi per collaborare ed utilizzare le strategie di sostenibilità e

benessere per migliorare la qualità di vita individuale e collettiva sul territorio. La prima edizione del premio (2017-2018), è stata vinta dal Comune di Casale Monferrato, che ha dimostrato di saper maggiormente integrare i principi di sviluppo sostenibile e solidale nei capitoli di acquisto della ristorazione collettiva rispetto agli altri candidati, che hanno comunque evidenziato un grande impegno verso le diverse utenze: a) infanzia/scolastica: Comuni di Bruino, Collegno e Provincia di Treviso; b) anziani/case di riposo: Comune di Leini; c) lavoratori/aziendale: CSI Piemonte. Nella seconda edizione (2018-2019) ha vinto il ristorante “Ginger People&Food” di Agrigento, che si è distinto nel presentare il proprio menu autunnale messo a confronto con il menu di altri 9 ristoratori che hanno superato la preselezione rispetto ai circa 100 ristoratori appartenenti alla città finaliste di “Capitale Italiana Cultura 2020”. Nella terza edizione (2022-2023) ha vinto l’IPSSEOA Alfredo Beltrame di Vittorio Veneto (TV), ma si sono distinti anche I.I.S GAE AULENTI - Valdilana (BI), I.I.S. CROCETTI CERULLI - Giulianova (TE), I.I.S ALMERICO DA SCHIO - Vicenza e I.P.S.E.O.A. CARLO PORTA – Milano fornendo P.T.O.F. per i progetti formativi ricchi di contenuti, sperimentazioni ed innovazioni orientate al rispetto dei vincoli culturali, economici, ambientali e sociali. In tutte le sue edizioni, il premio BEZZO ha reso possibile l’applicazione pratica della correlazione LICET® – BES – SDGs. La valutazione strutturata e partecipata, utilizzata per l’assegnazione dei vincitori, si è dimostrata efficace ad ottenere la collaborazione tra più parti interessate che difficilmente riescono a confrontarsi tra loro, partendo da punti di vista e bisogni apparentemente distanti. È facile trovare una coerenza facendoli ragionare su un obiettivo condiviso, che nel premio BEZZO è individuare chi si occupa di ristorazione e dimostra, più degli altri, di impegnarsi con attenzione a migliorare il benessere equo e sostenibile per sé stesso ed il territorio. L’intenzione della ricerca è dotare i territori di strumenti per la concretizzazione pratica del miglioramento del benessere individuale e territoriale per questo auspichiamo che le logiche del premio BEZZO che facilitano una cultura territoriale LICET®-BES-SDGs siano sempre più diffuse.

The probability of multidimensional poverty: a new approach and an empirical application to EU-SILC data

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Abstract: The literature provides an array of methods to set relative weights in the context of multidimensional poverty or well-being measurement through the construction of a composite indicator. However, in practice equal weights are often assumed among dimensions – i.e., equally important from an ethical point of view. Moreover, quantifying how many units of, say, education an individual would give up to compensate an extra year of life is a rather complicated task. Such an evaluation would require an amount of information that might be uneasy or impossible to retrieve, and the Marginal Rate of Substitution between any two dimensions could vary from one individual to another based on the actual levels of the achievements. This has relevant implications as assuming one specific vector of weights may heavily affect interpersonal comparisons and social outcomes, leading to ambiguous results. This paper proposes a novel method based on the Stochastic Multicriteria Acceptability Analysis (SMAA), which allows to remain agnostic about the relative importance given to different poverty dimensions by using a large set of feasible weights to summarize the information about the poor while calculating the individual probability of being poor in a multidimensional perspective. The distribution of individual probabilities can then be combined with Generalized Lorenz dominance techniques to derive unanimous consent for a wide class of social welfare functions with a minimum load of value judgments. The innovations proposed here allow to move from a dual definition of poverty, where poor and non-poor individuals are classified in a mutually exclusive context, to a

continuous measure of deprivation capturing both the extensive and intensive margin of multidimensional poverty. The empirical application of the method consists of measuring multidimensional poverty in ten selected countries using four waves of EU-SILC data (2008–2014).

Keywords: multidimensional poverty; dominance, Europe; EU-SILC.

Blockchain: between opportunities and challenges

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Abstract: Blockchain technology represents a revolutionary force in the digital landscape. It embodies a paradigm of social inclusiveness that aims to mitigate some of the negative effects caused by the digital world. Blockchain is social because it decentralizes decision-making power. For the first time in human history, the centrality and role of public and private entities acting as fiduciary intermediaries, hitherto indispensable to the functioning of communities, is superseded and rendered unnecessary. This approach as it has developed and adapted to the digital has now become unnecessary and in many cases even detrimental to the sound management of community and social dynamics. Compared to traditional systems, in which public or private entities act as fiduciary intermediaries, Blockchain eliminates the need for intermediaries. This represents a historic shift, in which the centrality of these figures is replaced by a system in which every participant has an active role. This has the potential to correct some of the problems that intermediation has generated in the digital world, such as centralization of power and asymmetry of information. Blockchain is a transparent system in which all data is accessible to all participants and tamper-resistant. This transparency ensures data integrity and increases trust among users. The security provided by Blockchain can counter threats to privacy and data security that have become common in the digital age. Blockchain reintroduces the concept of scarcity into the digital world. This technology is capable of recreating the rarity that characterizes physical resources. This leads to a redefinition of value in the digital economy, counteracting the erosion of the concept of value caused by digital superabundance. Blockchain is an enabling technology that solves some of the

most pressing problems in the digital world by proposing a more equitable, secure and sustainable model for digital interactions.

Keywords: Blockchain, digital world, scarcity, social inclusiveness.

Perception of donation among young people

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Abstract: Organ and blood donation is a fundamental aspect of modern healthcare organizations that contributes significantly to saving lives and improving the quality of life of patients with serious diseases [5]. The decision to donate is an altruistic act that can have profound effects on the individual [2], the community, and public health. In Italy, donation is voluntary. Any person between the ages of 18 and 65 who is healthy and does not engage in risky behaviors can choose to do so. There are many Italian volunteer associations working to raise awareness about blood donation: Italian Red Cross, AVIS (Italian Association of Voluntary Blood Donors), FIDAS (Italian Federation of Blood Donor Associations), and Fratres, Data from the Italian Ministry of Health- Sistema Informativo dei Servizi TRAsfusionali (SISTRA) show that after a pandemic-related decrease, the number of blood donors in 2021 increased by 4.4% compared to 2020 [1]. However, the report [3; 4] indicates that the average age of donors has increased, as the number of donors aged 56-65 years increased by 7.0%, more than the 2.0% decrease in donors aged 18-45 years. Based on these findings, this study aims to understand how young people perceive the act of donation, the motivations behind it, and the characteristics of those who are willing or unwilling to donate. In the first 2 months of 2023, 887 Apulian high school students participating in the National Project for a Scientific Degree in Statistics (PLS), sponsored by the Ministry of Research, were surveyed with a web questionnaire that included 22 questions about organ and blood donation. From the data collected, it was possible to understand the main characteristics of young people willing to donate, their personality traits and what might motivate them to adhere to altruistic principles to become a better person in the society of the future. Some interesting results have emerged that are useful to promote and improve the model of donation as a form of solidarity among young people. Understanding how young people perceive the principles of donation can help associations and educators in general to plan more effective initiatives to increase awareness and thus the number of donors in the future to counteract the declining trend.

Keywords: Organ and blood donation, questionnaire, statistical analysis, logistic model.

A pioneering study on non-nationals residing in Italy through the processing of ad hoc life tables

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Abstract: This paper aims at providing some assessments arising from the life tables of non-nationals living in Italy, self-processing. Covering the time period from 2010 to 2018 (the most recent year currently available, in mid-2022), with particular regard to three countries of citizenship, representing the numerically largest groups: Romania, Albania, and Morocco. Furthermore, we compared these results with the situation in each country of origin to assess migratory effects. The main goals of our research are: (i) illustrating the Italian case concerning the use of more precise indicators for the analysis of non-nationals; (ii) focussing on some specificities of foreign citizens living in Italy and comparing them with the countries of origin; (iii) evaluating the healthy-migrant effect and the Italian peculiarities of the related salmon-bias effect. The life tables study represents an important pioneering experiment that made it possible to develop robust and replicable methodological tools. It made available a wide range of information that is crucial for further in-depth studies on the health aspects of non-nationals resident in Italy.

Secondary victimization in cases of domestic violence

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Abstract: In cases of gender-based and domestic violence, especially when yet another femicide is reported in the news, one of the most frequent questions concerns why the woman has not reported the violence suffered or has not done so as soon as possible. One of the explanations is linked to the phenomenon of secondary victimization, which profoundly affects women's decision to ask for help and report the violence suffered. This work intends to explore the phenomenon to try to understand what the possible measures are to be able to eliminate it and offer a just protection to the victims of violence.

Keywords: secondary victimization, gender-based violence, domestic violence.

The analysis of the individual's skills: the Italian case

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Abstract: For several years now, one of the biggest problems that characterizes the Italian labor market has been the difficulty that companies experience in finding human resources suitable for the professional profiles required or in updating the skills of the staff already employed. The study will be treated through an innovative and highly technological approach. Every single phase of the study will be based on the construction of a set of indicators that assess the individual's skills recorded on LinkedIn profiles and other professional presentation platforms. This study will have as its basis for analysis three spatial levels: the Italian context, the regional context, and the provincial context. The research will be based on a mixed qualitative quantitative approach to carry out a skill gap analysis that aims at the punctual analysis of phenomena characterizing the previously defined territorial areas and to map the attractiveness of professional figures, qualifications and certifiable skills. A questionnaire will be developed, it will be administered to allow for self-assessment, and at the same time control questions within the questionnaire will allow for the validation of what the subject claims. This is called Exploratory Factor Analysis. To analyze and define policy on the subject under study, two processes are essential: creation of a measurement metric and evaluation of dynamic changes because of policy interventions. For each evaluation, we need to have indicators that allow us to describe the context in which the analyzed domain fits, which must be able to support the evaluation of the effects on different aspects of the phenomenon and context. In this way we can evaluate the policy at all stages of implementation: before its inception to detect its appropriateness with respect to the goal of improving the well-being of individuals, during

implementation to check its progress, and at the conclusion of the intervention to assess its final effects. So, in this case, the aspects that characterize the process of impact evaluation of a policy are choice of technique, measurement of costs, measurement of benefits to recipients and the general context, and evaluation by a given criterion.

Keywords: secondary victimization, gender-based violence, domestic violence.

Understanding specific factors affecting migrants' self-assessment of living in Italy

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Abstract: This contribution aims at examining the sense of belonging and self-assessment of living in Italy among individuals from different countries of origin. The study utilizes data collected through a survey administered in the Campania region as a single wave. By conducting a statistical analysis, the authors identify specific drivers of the integration process toward good living standard. The analysis includes a multilevel regression model that considers the duration of stay in Italy, the level of social and economic integration, age at arrival in Italy, and propensity toward the Italian way of life. The findings shed light on differences in the patterns of sense of belonging depending on the country of origin.

Keywords: first-generation migrants, sense of belonging, immigrant integration, multilevel analysis.

Can a fruitful innovation ecosystem generate better economic performance in Academic Spin-Offs?

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Abstract: In recent times, there has been an increasing emphasis on comprehending the mechanisms through which entrepreneurial universities facilitate the generation of innovation at the local and regional levels, within various contextual frameworks. The concept of the entrepreneurial university (EU) has emerged as a new area of focus within higher education institutions (HEIs), centered on the innovation ecosystem (IE) paradigm. An EU is distinguished by its association with industry, which is manifested through different activities pertaining to the third mission (technology transfer and engagement). This approach aligns with the principles of the triple helix model and the academic entrepreneurship. One of these activities refers to the establishment of start-ups and academic spin-offs (ASOs), with the objective of generating and commercializing industrial research outcomes. Scholars have started to explore the significance of ASOs in fostering knowledge creation and entrepreneurial innovation, as well as the contextual factors that facilitate their growth and development. Nevertheless, there remains a significant gap in comprehending the ecosystem determinants of the efficacy of ASOs (Ferretti et al., 2020). Furthermore, as conceptualized by Angrisani et al. (2023), the occurrence of third mission activities takes place within academic innovation ecosystems (IEAs). This represents novel avenues for examining the processes of knowledge transfer and innovation advancement originating from the academic domain. Framing on this premises, this study aims to provide a deeper comprehension of the topic by examining data from 552 Italian ASOs. The panel analysis seeks to investigate the influence of various factors found in AIEs on the performance of ASOs. This is anticipated to yield significant

implications for entrepreneurs regarding the determinants of innovation and knowledge creation originating from universities and converging within companies. Additionally, it will also offer valuable insights for HEIS and policymakers, aiding in the identification of key determinants in the advancement of ASOs and investments in third mission activities.

Keywords: economic performance; academic spin-off; statistical model.

Assessment of the quality of care for the elderly: two services compared

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Abstract: Considering national demographic trends with reference to aging and the prevalence of chronic conditions and related to non-self-sufficiency, social and health services aimed at the elderly are called to use all possible management, planning and innovation levers to respond to these new needs. Literature suggest that public reporting of quality may have unintended consequence of exacerbating in access to high quality both in home care and in residential care for older adults. Patient satisfaction is one of the most widely used outcome indicators of the quality of healthcare. From this consideration comes the interest in the development of satisfaction instruments able to identify the various aspects of quality in residential and home care. It is necessary to create standardised measures of satisfaction that are comprehensible, psychometrically tested and relatively brief. Our work presents some approaches that aim to take up these challenges. The aims of the study may be thus synthesised: • Analysis of methodological problems that are at the base of the measure of satisfaction, providing solutions to overcome them; • Measurement of quality as perceived through the use of valid and reliable instruments; • Synthesis of satisfaction judgements obtained through the weighting of domains and items of the instrument; • Assessment of the potentiality of instruments to measure, through relatives and/or other delegates, satisfaction of mentally disabled patients; • Investigation of the principal determinants influencing the service quality.

Keywords: home care; residential care; patient satisfaction; determinants of satisfaction.

Reuse of treated wastewater in the dairy industry in France and comparison with other countries

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Abstract: The food industry, especially the dairy industry, has an important water footprint. The purpose of this article is then to investigate the French dairy industry in terms of reuse of its treated wastewater, despite the increased water stress due to climate change. Indeed, the reuse concerns only 0.6% of treated wastewater. Therefore, there are a number of issues to be analysed: the strict legislation; the lack of social acceptance; the lack of training; the high cost of implementation. Moreover, there is no precise legal framework for the reuse of treated wastewater for industrial use. In the dairy industry, mainly washing and cooling processes consume the most water. Finally, the experiments even show that the quality of the cheese would be better with the use of purified wastewater than with first use water. The paper makes use of a systematic literature review on the topic by means of Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny that delivers all the tools to obtain a complete bibliometric analysis. Expected results highlight there is a scientific gap regarding this topic. For this reason, French legislation needs to be more flexible to let the use of treated wastewater to wash the machines; innovative education tools focused on circular economy are crucial to strengthen social acceptance; training is

necessary within the enterprises and delivered by the State; producers could promote dialogue with stakeholders.

Keywords: climate change, dairy industry, treated wastewater reuse, water footprint, water scarcity.

Higher Education creative pedagogies: Evidencing perceived impact on lifelong learning from the Creative Learning 4 Bioeconomy (CL4bio) Erasmus project

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Abstract: In today's complex society, creativity and innovation are crucial for addressing social, environmental, and economic challenges. Higher Education's role in this context calls for an examination of creative learning's impact on the bioeconomy and quality of life (Audiello, 2022). At the University of Foggia, a study examined creative learning's efficacy in bridging bioeconomy learning gaps for Higher Education Lecturers (Burnard, 2013). Motivated by SDG4 "Quality Education," and in line with the mission of creating livable futures, it was part of the CL4BIO Erasmus project, equipping lecturers with new and innovative creative tools and techniques. Concepts like "green," "circular," and "bioeconomy" were explored for their interconnectedness and future-making implications. In the study, students actively engaged in creative problem-solving activities, exploring bioeconomy and crisis management. They assumed stakeholder roles and proposed solutions for circular bioeconomy challenges (Fiore, 2022). The exercises aimed to shift paradigms performatively and foster multi- trans- and cross- disciplinary approaches (Burnard, 2023). Creative learning, nurturing imagination, innovation, creative and critical thinking, facilitated this transformative process, impacting quality of life. We will report findings on how critical and creative thinking skills can be enhanced due to creative learning. Students applied these skills in analyzing bioeconomy issues and proposing innovative solutions. Implementation of creative

learning improved participation and presentation, teamwork, and communication skills. Creative learning reinforced problem-solving and enhanced ideation and sustainability. Students took ownership and displayed a new responsibility for the environment and society, showcasing the empowering nature of creative learning. This study reports on findings that show how creative learning enhances education, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 4. We report on evidence that creative learning promotes personal growth, well-being, and resilience, and enriches educational experiences. Through self-expression, cultural enrichment, and skill acquisition, creative learning contributes to holistic development for effective navigation of bioeconomy challenges. Integrating creative learning in education, policies, and community initiatives promotes inclusivity in the Mediterranean, addressing social and environmental issues for equitable access and fostering livable futures. Stakeholders should recognize its transformative potential for nurturing bioeconomy skills, wellbeing, and achieving Goal 4. Further research can explore creative learning's impacts on quality education and refine methodologies for comprehensive understanding..

Keywords: Creative problem solving, creative pedagogies, creative learning, creative thinking, green skills, bio-economy, problem and ideas management, quality of life, Higher Education Institution (HEI) Lecturers.

Sea State of Health. Techno-scientific Analysis of the Plastic Pollution

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Abstract: Plastic production has increased dramatically worldwide over the last five decades and its dispersion in the environment has become a serious problem; plastic debris is practically ubiquitous and its random scatter on the aquatic medium is surely a key point since it follows the liquid-phase surface water cycle. Floating plastics are diffused, especially in the Northern hemisphere and in the oceans of the South part of the world: the presence of several large-scale convergence zones has become worrying. Mediterranean Sea is characterized by an ancient and deep bond between human activities developed over the coasts and environmental features that have contributed to its biodiversity. However, a growing anthropogenic pressure threatens its health and survival. At the same time, a productive, attractive and clean sea ensures important local activities for blue jobs, ranging from tourism to transports or fishing. An even more sensitive environment within the Mediterranean area is the Adriatic Sea, with the typical morphology of a semi-closed basin, where the marine plastic litter, both floating on water and standing on the seafloor, were observed. All the studies assert their presence and the accumulation in specific locations of the Adriatic basin. Despite the high stability of plastic, an inevitable aging cycle, due to solar light, bacteria, thermal stress, is always present, so bringing to the formation of fragments able to be homogeneously dispersed in the whole sea basin and interacting with any biological system. They are usually called microplastics and the common value for upper limit size, recognized by the scientific community, is 5 mm.

Keywords: plastic pollution, sea health, pollution remediation, microplastic.

Responsible production and consumption in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Abstract: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and subscribed by 193 countries, provides, among the 17 Goals, Goal 12 “Responsible production and consumption”. In line with the principle of ‘doing more and better with less’, Goal 12 promotes consumption and production patterns aiming at reducing the environmental footprint of socioeconomic systems and improving living standards and economic development. Sustainable production and consumption can be achieved throughout a transition to a circular economy pattern that ‘closes the loop’ of production by reusing and recycling, ensuring an economic growth more consistent with environmental protection. Sustainable management of natural resources in production and distribution, responsible consumption, implementation of an efficient waste cycle are tools for protecting eco-systems, reducing natural resources consumption and disposal of climate-altering gases and pollution of the air, earth and water. Istat is entrusted by the United Nations with the task of coordinating the production of indicators for measuring sustainable development and monitoring Agenda 2030 target. Since December 2016, Istat has made available SDGs indicators twice a year. June 2023 release showed a deterioration in Goal 12 performance over the past year, with a high percentage (about half) of statistical measures worsening and a progressive increase of territorial imbalances. In fact, with the post-pandemic recovery, domestic material consumption returned to growth, municipal waste generation recorded a strong increase and progress in

waste cycle management and conversion into new resources slowed down. Nevertheless, Italy maintained a virtuous position in Europe, benefiting from the advantage gained over the last decade. The aim of the work is to illustrate the most recent trends in Goal 12 indicators, also comparing with other Goals trends.

Keywords: Agenda 2030, sustainable development.



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