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Is the Grass Always Greener on the Other Side of the fence? Composite Index of Well-Being Taking into Account the Local Relative Appreciations in Better Life Index

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Abstract

The multidimensional measures of well-being, such as the OECD Better Life Index (BLI), are receiving considerable attention. We introduce a composite index that, departing from the current practice, accounts for societal relative appreciation for the considered dimensions. We apply our methodology to the BLI using the data on preferences gathered from the OECD website. Our analysis signals pervasive differences in the country-level performances that cannot be compensated through differences in local preferences. Furthermore, individual preferences exacerbate multidimensional inequality between countries. Hence, we conjecture that better performing countries offer a policy mix better tailored to fit citizens' preferences.

JEL Codes: C44, H11, I31.

Keywords: Well-Being; Better Life Index; Composite Index; Local Preferences; Stochastic Multi-Objective Acceptability Analysis.

1 Introduction

There is a large consensus about the limits of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in predicting societal well-being¹. After the seminal work of Easterlin (1974), which clearly shows that GDP and happiness are not always positively correlated, this point has been extensively discussed in the literature². More specifically, UNDP (1996) identifies five main negative aspects of growth in GDP: 'jobless growth', 'voiceless growth', 'ruthless growth', 'rootless growth', and 'futureless growth'.

¹ It is worth mentioning that even the developer of the GDP was skeptical about the use of national income as measure of welfare (Kuznets, 1934).

² Among others: UNDP, 1996; Fleurbaey, 2009; Stiglitz *et al.* 2010; Frey, Stutzer, 2010; Bleys, 2012; Fioramonti, 2013; Costanza *et al.* 2014; De Beukelaer, 2014; Coyle, 2014; Karabell, 2014; Costanza *et al.* 2016; Partizii *et al.* 2017.

Based on these evidences, many alternative measures of well-being have recently been proposed by the main international institutions, as well as by the national statistics offices (Costanza *et al.* 2014; 2016)³. Among them, one of the most influential is the Better Life Index (BLI), launched by the OECD in 2011, and measured in 36 countries in 2016. The BLI is based on the idea of Stiglitz *et al.* (2010), that well-being is multidimensional and has different key aspects of life to take into account simultaneously⁴.

Based on the framework of Stiglitz *et al.* (2010), the BLI is composed of eleven topics: Housing, Income, Jobs, Community, Education, Environment, Civic Engagement, Health, Life Satisfaction, Safety, and Work-Life Balance. OECD measures country-level performances in all these topics by means of 24 different metrics⁵.

Despite the efforts of several institutions (for instance, UN in 2015 launched the upgrade of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is a set of international objectives to improve global well-being), “the evolution of GDP remains a fixation for governments around the world” (Blanke, 2016)⁶. One of the reasons of the GDP’s persistence is that it is a unique measure, which allows ranking, and easily comparing, different systems. This useful feature of GDP does not belong to the new multidimensional measures of well-being such as BLI. Indeed, the proposed multidimensional metrics, while on the one hand provide a more detailed overview of the social, economic, and ecological performances; on the other hand, they increase the difficulties evaluating the big picture (Costanza *et al.* 2014; Costanza *et al.* 2016). The problem is well known in the academic and the official statistics sector, and in recent times has opened the way for the Composite Indicators (Nardo *et al.* 2008; Costanza *et al.* 2016).

As defined in OECD (2017), a Composite Index (CI) compiles individual indicators into a single index in order to summarize complex multidimensional realities into one dimension. On

³ UNDP launched the Human Development Index in 1990. At national level see, among others: INSEE (2010) in France; ONS (2011) in Great Britain; ISTAT, CNEL (2013) in Italy.

⁴ “Material living standards; Health; Education; Personal activities including work; Political voice and governance; Social connections and relationships; Environment; Insecurity of an economic as well as a physical nature” - Stiglitz *et al.* 2010 pp. 14-15

⁵ The 24 metrics are: dwellings without basic facilities, housing expenditure, rooms per person, household net adjusted disposable income, household net financial wealth, employment rate, job security, long-term unemployment rate, personal earnings, quality of support network, educational attainment, student skills, years in education, air pollution, water quality, consultation on rule-making, voter turnout, life expectancy, self-reported health, life satisfaction, assault rate, homicide rate, employees working very long hours, and time devoted to leisure and personal care. See section 3 for details.

⁶ For instance, with regard to the European framework “Cohesion policy 2014-2020”, the classification of regions in order to assign their own eligibility status depends on their ranking in terms of GDP per-capita. Among the few exceptions to this trend there is Italy, in which multidimensional well-being (the BES, ISTAT, 2016) entered for the first time in the evaluation of public policies with the Budget Law approved on July 28, 2016.

pros and cons, there are different positions in the literature. In particular, it has been stressed that while such a summary statistic is extremely useful in garnering the attention of policy makers and the media interest, there is a non-negligible arbitrary nature in the weighting process (Sharpe, 2004; Saisana *et al.* 2005; Cherchye *et al.* 2008; Foster *et al.* 2009; Permanyer, 2011; Costanza *et al.* 2016; Greco *et al.* 2017).

The aim of this paper is to face directly this gap in the BLI framework. Our proposal is a weighting process based on the societal relative appreciations of the different dimensions of well-being. We argue that the relative appreciations of the different topics (i.e. societal preferences) are one of the most important factors in multidimensional well-being for at least two reasons. First, the preferences of people interested in the measurement are themselves part of the phenomenon (Helliwell, 2003; Helliwell, Barrington-Leigh, 2010), since the BLI is a metric to assess “the level of well-being of individuals with different preferences” (Stiglitz *et al.* 2010, p. 143). Second, people’s preferences are eventually translated into policies by means of some mechanism of preference aggregation, so that they drive policy makers towards providing specific representations of multidimensional well-being. These issues are far more relevant in the design of a Composite Index since different weights may give rise to relevant differences in the final synthetic evaluation, and thus in the ranking of countries. Therefore, the inclusion of societal relative appreciations in the weighting process of CIs, can be a valid procedure for taking into account the priorities of people involved in the evaluation.

To this intent we use for the first time the opinions collected in the OECD website dedicated to Better Life Index⁷. In this website, OECD presents the set of eleven performances indicators at country-level, rather than a single composite index. This is an OECD’s deliberate choice to share information without any statement about the overall well-being. Users can bring their own relative importance of each topic, and estimate their personal BLI (OECD, 2015). More specifically, OECD’s website allows persons to weights the topic according to their own viewpoint. For each person expressing its opinion, the website build its own Better Life Index, with an algorithm that estimates the weighted average of the national performances in each dimension of the BLI, using the subjective scores given by the person as weights. This allows people to see in real time the changes on the ranks due to the differentiation in weights given to the different dimensions of well-being. Participants have been encouraged to create and share their own Better Life Index and the individual’s opinion have been collected since the

⁷ www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org

launch in 2011. At the time of this paper, the OECD has received and collected more than 100,000 opinions from 180 different countries. It is worth remarking that these opinions are not representative, since there is an intrinsic self-selection in people visiting this dedicated website (mainly economic experts). However, although the sample is only small and admittedly suffers from a sample selection bias, it nevertheless provides the unique source of information about priorities among the different dimensions of well-being included in the BLI.

Recently, several Composite Indices of Better Life Index have been proposed (among others Mizobuchi, 2014; Marković *et al.* 2015; Lorenz *et al.* 2016; and Patrizii *et al.* 2017), but none of them takes into account the societal relative appreciations into the aggregation process. In absence of information about the societal preferences, in previous Composite Indices of well-being the non-parametric methods, in particular the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) without input, called Benefit of Doubt (BOD), have been extensively employed as technique of aggregation (Shen *et al.* 2013; Patrizii *et al.* 2017). The basic assumption of the BOD evaluations is that the status-quo is a choice of the local Decision Maker (Policy Maker in the case of public sector). On this assumption, the BOD estimates a Composite Index based on the combination of weights that is the more convenient for the evaluated Decision Making Unit (DMU). The societal preferences are already included in the CI estimated by BOD, only with another implicit assumption: the local Policy Makers' choice reflects the local societal preferences. In other words, the BOD Composite Indices of well-being, as well as the DEA evaluations in general, include societal preferences only assuming a 'benevolent dictator' at DMU-level. In this paper, we have the opportunity to remove this assumption by using as weights for the eleven topics of BLI, the societal preferences collected by OECD website.

The opinions collected in the OECD website are more than 100,000 individual vectors of weights, in which the elements are related to the eleven BLI topics. In order to create a CI based on a set of individual preferences, we need to trade-off between feasibility and representativeness. Feasibility requires just one vector of weights for the aggregation (an abstract 'representative agent'). Representativeness requires taking into account all the points of view. According to the Arrow's theorem (Arrow, 1951), there does not exist any perfect aggregation rule to collapse the different opinions into a unique vector of weights. For this reason, we avoid to aggregate preferences into a unique vector. We prefer to follow the idea of Greco *et al.* (2017), which exploited the Stochastic Multi-Objective Acceptability Analysis (SMAA) approach (Lahdelma *et al.* 1998; Lahdelma, Salminen 2001) for taking into account all the feasible ranks of the regions given all the feasible sets of weights. In practice, given a

very large amount of vector of weights, SMAA determines the probability for each region to be first, second, third, and so on in the ranking (i.e., the rank acceptability indices).

We propose two alternative ways to take into account societal preferences in the ranking: considering all the weights collected by OECD (hereafter ‘Global preferences’); and using country-specific weights (hereafter ‘Local preferences’). Moreover, we estimate a third CI using the standard SMAA, i.e., taking the whole set of possible weights from a uniform distribution (hereafter ‘Random preferences’). The comparisons among these three CI of well-being produce unprecedented evidences about the relations between people’s preferences and policy outcome as measured in the BLI framework. In this study emerges that the correlations among ranking obtained by Local, Global, and Random preferences, are significantly different from zero. In line with Greco *et al.* (2017), this result confirm that SMAA is a consistent support for decision makers interested to take into account the heterogeneity of individual preferences. Moreover, this proves that there is a uniformity among the country-level preferences (as expressed in the OECD website), and a strong inequality in the multidimensional performance of countries. The global inequality estimates confirm the pervasive concentration of the country-level multidimensional performances, which increases when relative appreciations of people are taken into account. This reveals that good performers’ countries have also proportions among multidimensional performances more balanced on the priorities of people. It follows that the concentration in the perceived Better Life Index is higher than the inequality in the multidimensional performances.

The paper is as follows: the second section presents our model; the third section presents the data; the fourth section shows the results. Section 5 concludes and presents ideas about possible contributions to the research agenda emerging from our analysis.

2 The Methodology

As shown in Greco *et al.* (2017), from a methodological standpoint a reasonable context to discuss composite indices is Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Greco *et al.* (2016); Ishizaka and Nemery (2013). In a basic MCDA problem, a set of m alternatives $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ is evaluated on a set of n criteria $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$. In this perspective, the composite index is a specific aggregation of some criteria represented by the single indices. Usually, the aggregation is quite basic, so that, after being normalized to be expressed on the same scale, the set of considered elementary indices are aggregated using a simple arithmetic

mean generally unweighted (among others see the Composite Index proposed in Floridi *et al.* 2011; this is the case of the baseline BLI in the dedicate website). Sometimes, different weights are assigned to the elementary indices. Therefore, for each alternative $a_k \in A$, an overall evaluation $u(a_k, w)$ depending on the adopted weights w_1, \dots, w_n can be obtained as follows:

$$u(a_k, w) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i g_i(a_k) \quad (1)$$

In DEA (Charnes *et al.* 1978; Banker *et al.* 1984; Cherchye *et al.* 2007), the weights (w_1, \dots, w_n) are the most favourable in each criterion for the evaluated alternative. Of course, the ranking of alternatives from A is heavily dependent on the considered weights: w_1, \dots, w_n . The MCDA methodology called SMAA (Lahdelma *et al.* 1998, Lahdelma, Salminen 2001)⁸ takes explicitly into account this point. More precisely, under the hypothesis of a given distribution in the set of considered weights (without information, a uniform distribution is considered), for each alternative $a_k \in A$, SMAA gives the probability that alternative a_k has the r -th position in the preference ranking (b_k^r) - see Greco *et al.* (2017) for details.

In this paper, as the weights in the SMAA procedure, we use the citizens' relative appreciations collected by OECD. Our model allows using the weights collected by OECD in two different ways. The first way requires the assumption that the importance of each topic is the same for all countries. This assumption leads to using all the weights collected by OECD to rank each country. The second way allows considering that, different countries have potentially different relative appreciations (e.g., people in France might consider job their top priority, but people in Germany might consider health). This approach leads to using country-specific weights to rank countries. In other words, with the latter method each country is evaluated based on the preferences (weights) of its population. In economic theory, this point was partially addressed with the seminal work of Tiebout (1956) regarding the public services. Adapting the Tiebout's framework to multidimensional well-being, we can assume that citizens/voters have their subjective idea about the optimal proportions among the 11 topics included in BLI (people's mix of well-being), and that policy makers act in providing a specific proportion among the single dimensions of well-being (policy makers' mix of well-being). For instance, in the same country, there could be a relevant share of people interested in a specific aspect of well-being, such as health care, and at the same time, there could be policy makers

⁸ For two surveys see Tervonen, Figueira (2008); and Lahdelma, Salminen (2010)

who are devoting more resources to education than to health. In this context, since the objective function of the policy maker is to be (re-)elected, policy makers are supposed to act according to local preferences (for a broad review of political economic models see Persson and Tabellini, 2002; Dranzen, 2004; Alesina and Giuliano, 2009).

With this model in mind, the best way to evaluate the overall national BLI should be using local (national) preferences. However, the provision of some dimensions of the BLI go beyond national borders (the sustainability topics are the most evident case), and indeed many of them are regulated by supranational institutions. This suggests that both the approaches are valid in the evaluation of overall well-being. We therefore decided to estimate two composite indices of BLI, one with global and one with local weights. In addition, we repeated the analysis with the standard SMAA, i.e., taking the whole set of possible weights from a uniform distribution. Finally, we compare the results in order to explore how much the Local and Global preferences matter in the evaluation.

Summarizing, each country a_k is evaluated considering three different types of preferences represented by specific sets of weight vectors $(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in R_+^n$, $w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1$:

1. Local preferences represented by the set W_k of weight vectors expressed by citizens of the same country a_k ;
2. Global preferences represented by the set W_G of weight vectors expressed by all the citizens on the OECD website;
3. Random preferences represented by a uniform distribution on the whole set of feasible weight vectors $W_R = \{(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in R_+^n, w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1\}$.

Let us observe that we can look at the Local preferences, the Global preferences and the Random preferences as three distributions f_{W_L} , f_{W_G} and f_{W_R} on W_R . Observe also that, denoting by $rank(k, w)$ the rank position taken by country a_k with the overall evaluation (a_k, w) , we can consider three sets of weight vectors that allow country a_k to get the rank position r with respect to Local preferences, Global preferences and Random preferences, respectively

$$W_{Lk}^r = \{w \in W_L : rank(k, w) = r\}, \quad (2)$$

$$W_{Gk}^r = \{w \in W_G : rank(k, w) = r\}, \quad (3)$$

$$W_{Rk}^r = \{w \in W_R : \text{rank}(k, w) = r\}. \quad (4)$$

One can then compute three rank acceptability indices, which are the relative measures of (2), (3), and (4) and that can be interpreted as the probability that the country a_k has the r -th position in the ranking according to Local preferences, Global preferences, and Random preferences respectively.. Formally we can write

$$b_{Lk}^r = \int_{w \in W_{Lk}^r} f_{W_L}(w) dw, \quad (5)$$

$$b_{Gk}^r = \int_{w \in W_{Gk}^r} f_{W_G}(w) dw, \quad (6)$$

$$b_{Rk}^r = \int_{w \in W_{Rk}^r} f_{W_R}(w) dw. \quad (7)$$

In simple words, b_{Lk}^r , b_{Gk}^r , and b_{Rk}^r are the ratio of the number of the vector of weights by which country a_k gets rank r to the total amount of considered weights. The considered weights are expressed by Local preferences in the case of b_{Lk}^r , by Global preferences in the case of b_{Gk}^r , and by Random preferences in the case of b_{Rk}^r . From a computational perspective, we estimate the multidimensional integral related to b_{Rk}^r by Monte Carlo simulations. To this purpose, Random estimates are the result of 1,000,000 random extractions of weight vectors w from a uniform distribution in W_R ⁹.

As suggested in Greco *et al.* (2017) the rank acceptability index (b_r^k) can be used to define a new multidimensional generalization of the Gini index. First, for each rank we define the upward cumulative rank acceptability index of position l , the probability that an alternative a_k has a rank position l or higher (Angilella *et al.* 2016), that is:

$$b_k^{\geq l} = \sum_{s=k}^m b_s^k \quad (8)$$

The Gini index of the upward cumulative rank acceptability index of position l , is:

$$G^{\geq l} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m |b_h^{\geq l} - b_k^{\geq l}|}{2ml} \quad (9)$$

⁹ Tervonen and Ladhelma (2007) shows that 10,000 extractions are enough to get an error limit of 0.01 with a confidence interval of 95%.

$G^{\geq l}$ measures the concentration of probability to attain rank position l or higher among the considered alternatives. We estimate three different $G^{\geq l}$ based on the three rank acceptability indices ($b_{Lr}^k, b_{Gr}^k, b_{Rr}^k$ - taking into account respectively the Local, the Global, and the Random preferences). As suggested in Greco *et al.* (2017), an index analogous to $G^{\geq l}$ but measuring the concentration of probability to achieve rank l or lower among the considered alternatives is:

$$G^{\leq l} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m |b_h^{\leq l} - b_k^{\leq l}|}{2m(m-l+1)} \quad (10)$$

where

$$b_k^{\leq l} = \sum_{s=1}^l b_s^k \quad (11)$$

is the downward cumulative rank acceptability index of position l for alternative a_k (Angilella *et al.* 2016).

3 The data

The Better Life Index has eleven topics. OECD estimates country-level performances in all the topics by means of 24 variables. Each topic is composed of one or more of the 24 variables, of which 16 have a positive (P) effect on well-being (e.g. rooms per person) and 8 have a negative (N) effect on well-being (e.g. long-term unemployment rate). Table 1 describes the composition, in terms of original variables, of each topic.

Table 3.1 - Topics and related variables of the BLI

Topics	Related variables
Housing	Dwellings without basic facilities (N)
	Housing expenditure (N)
	Rooms per person (P)
Income	Household net adjusted disposable income (P)
	Household net financial wealth (P)
Jobs	Employment rate (P)
	Job security (N)
	Long-term unemployment rate (N)
	Personal earnings (P)
Community	Quality of support network (P)
Education	Educational attainment (P)
	Student skills (P)

	Years in education (P)
Environment	Air pollution (N)
	Water quality (P)
Civic engagement	Consultation on rule-making (P)
	Voter turnout (P)
Health	Life expectancy (P)
	Self-reported health (P)
Life Satisfaction	Life satisfaction (P)
Safety	Assault rate (N)
	Homicide rate (N)
Work-Life Balance	Employees working very long hours (N)
	Time devoted to leisure and personal care (P)

In order to group 24 variables into 11 topics, the OECD first normalizes the value each variable takes, so that they all are within the [0,1] range with the min max method:

$$index = \left(\frac{observed\ value - minimum\ value}{maximum\ value - minimum\ value} \right) \quad (12)$$

Secondly, variables that have a negative effect on well-being (N in Table 1) undergo a unit translation ($1 - index$) in order to make the complement to one comparable with the variables that have a positive effect on well-being. Thirdly, the indices so obtained are aggregated into 11 topics by simple average:

$$g_i(a_k) = \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^s index_j}{s} \right); k = 1, \dots, m \quad (13)$$

The final database covers 36 Countries on 11 topics. Table 3.2 summarizes the descriptive statistics of the performances for each topic.

Table 3.2 - Summary of the topic values

Topic	Average	StDev	Min	Max
Housing	5.51	1.48	2.06	8.21
Income	3.40	2.22	0.13	10
Jobs	6.54	1.85	1.49	9.53
Community	7.35	2.12	0	10
Education	6.40	1.93	0.52	9.13
Environment	6.78	1.99	2.07	9.62
Civic engagement	5.07	1.93	0	9.47
Health	6.83	1.95	0.58	9.35
Life Satisfaction	6.60	2.92	0	10
Safety	8.30	1.93	0.42	9.96
Work-Life Balance	6.66	1.88	0	9.77

Source: Author's elaborations on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances.

In the dedicated website¹⁰, persons can express their relative appreciation on each topic, by rating the topics according to their personal importance. The rates are in a score that can assume the values 0,1,2,3,4,5, with the convention that the greater the value the more important the topic¹¹. For each person expressing own opinion, the website builds the corresponding Better Life Index, with an algorithm that estimates the weighted average of the country-level performances in the topics, using subjective scores as weights. This allows the visitors to see in real time how the BLI rank changes with the variation in the score associated to the topics. The microdata of individual responses (i.e., individual vectors of weights) can be downloaded from the website. In addition to the individual well-being preferences, microdata have the geolocation (country) of the visitors. In this study, we use the geolocations for grouping Local preferences. We have in total 92,980 weight vectors upload in the OECD website by citizens of all the 36 Countries where the BLI is measured (we do not consider the preferences from countries not included in BLI dataset)¹². Table 3 reports the descriptive statistics of the weights. It is to some interest to note that for all the topics, there are always some people weighting the topic with a zero importance and others giving a five points (the maximum) importance. Some information about the global relative appreciations among topics are in the average and median weights (second and third column in Table 3). On this point, Civic engagement is, in average and in median the least preferred topic, while Education, Health, Life Satisfaction, and Work-Life Balance have the highest averages and medians.

Table 3 - Summary of the Weights for each Topic

	Average	Median	StDev	Min	Max
Housing	3.18	3	1.35	0	5
Income	3.10	3	1.39	0	5
Jobs	3.22	3	1.40	0	5
Community	2.94	3	1.44	0	5
Education	3.57	4	1.46	0	5
Environment	3.30	3	1.47	0	5
Civic engagement	2.42	2	1.41	0	5
Health	3.77	4	1.40	0	5
Life Satisfaction	3.76	4	1.45	0	5
Safety	3.32	4	1.48	0	5
Work-Life Balance	3.39	4	1.48	0	5

Source: OECD (2016); data extracted on 17-18 Feb 2016 from OECD.Stat

¹⁰ www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org

¹¹ In the SMAA estimates we normalize the weights as $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$, so that the rank acceptability indices are all comparable.

¹² We downloaded the microdata on 17th-18th February 2016.

Admittedly, the weights extracted from the BLI dataset suffer from a selection bias as, for example, only people having access to IT facilities can indeed express their relative appreciation among the considered dimensions. Nonetheless, it is worth noticing that, at present, this dataset represents a unique opportunity to collect data on relative preferences worldwide. One that is worth preliminary exploring for its potential innovative methodological contribution.

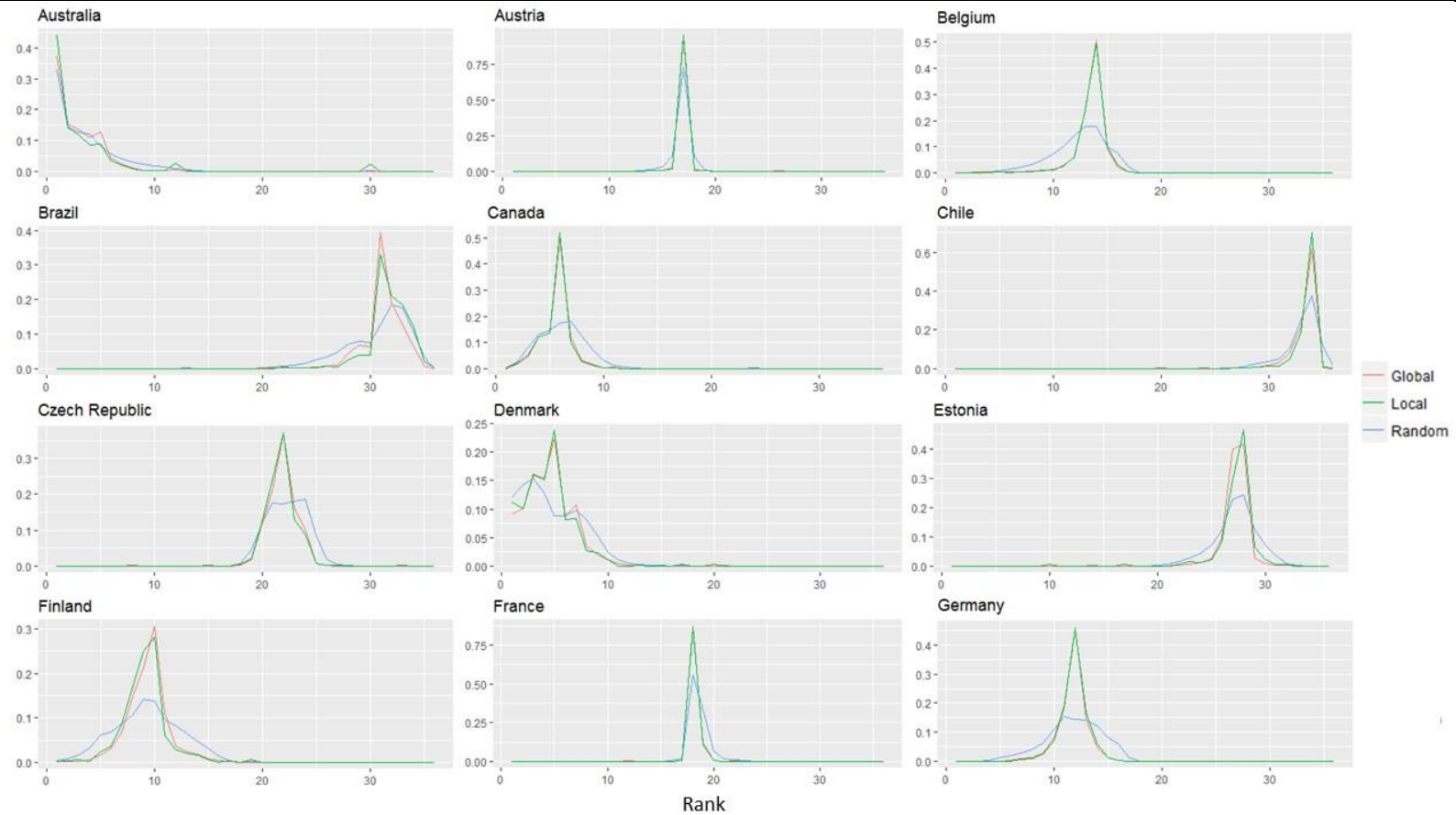
4 Results

For each of the three preferences considered (Local, Global, and Random), SMAA gives the probability of each country to have the r -th position in the ranking of the composite index of BLI. To save space, a comprehensive representation of the rank acceptability indices is in the Appendices (Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6). Tables A1-A6 in the Appendices report the percentages of number of occurrences a country achieves each possible ranking from one to 36. For convenience, this section has four sub-components. In section 4.1, we present the general distributions and the correlations among the rank acceptability indices obtained by the three sets of weight vectors considered. In section 4.2, we focus on the differences among the main results of the three approaches. In section 4.3, we show the difference among the cumulative rank acceptability indices obtained with different weights. Finally, in section 4.4 we present the global inequality estimates.

4.1 The general effect of the Local relative appreciations in the BLI

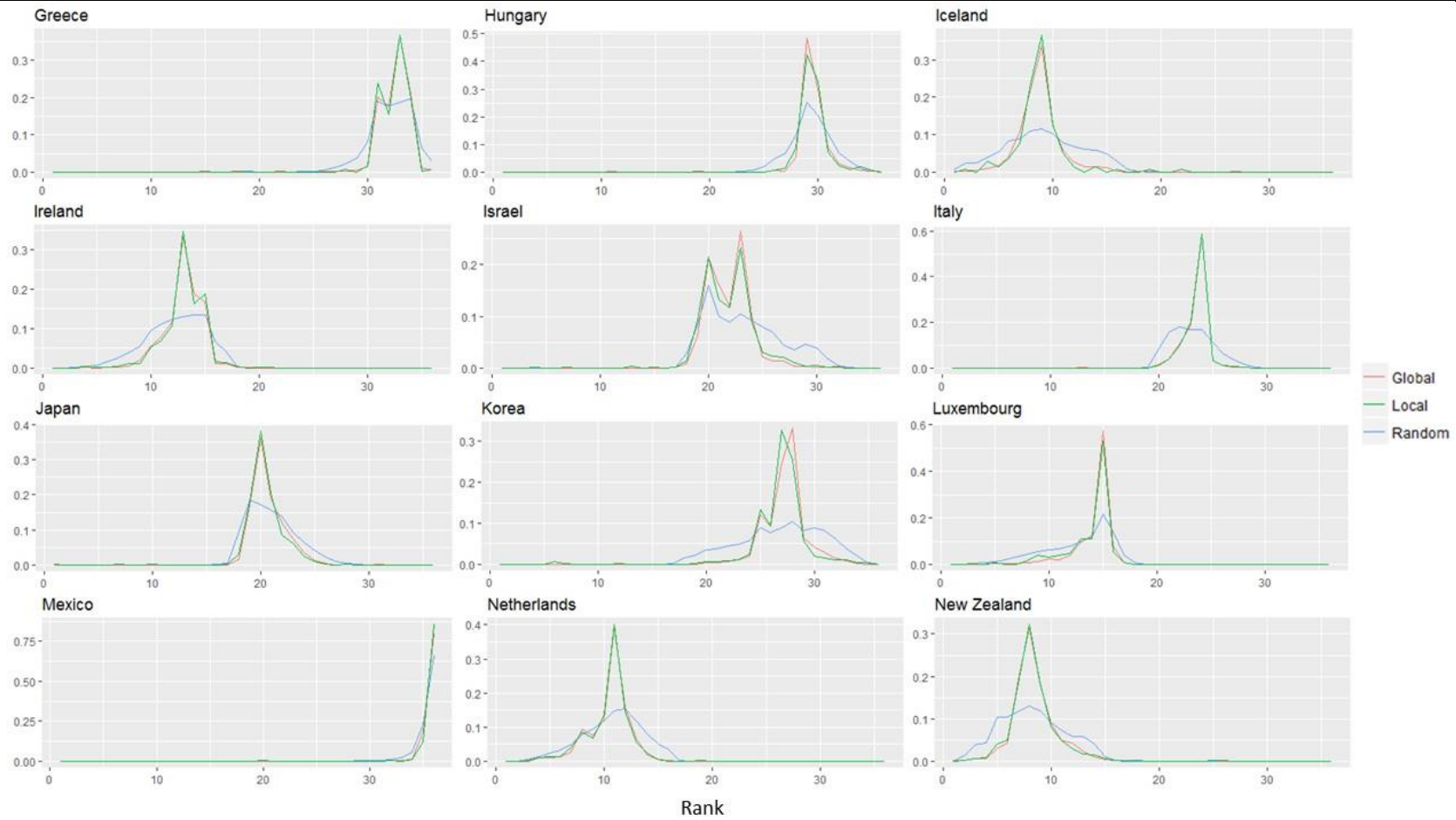
In this section, we present the overall results of SMAA and the general effects that Local preferences have in the evaluation. In Figure 1, we show the distributions of the rank acceptability indices obtained respectively with Local, Global, and Random weights. The first evidence is that the distributions of rank acceptability indices obtained with Random weights are smoother than the distribution of rank acceptability indices obtained with Global and Local preferences. High probability to be in the top rank positions are in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. In these countries, there is a generalized positive performance in almost all the dimensions considered in the BLI. An opposite trend is in Chile, Greece, Mexico, and Russia, which show high probability to be on the bottom of the rank with all the three considered set of weight vectors W_k , W_G and W_R .

Figure 1.a - Rank Acceptability Indices distributions (1/3)



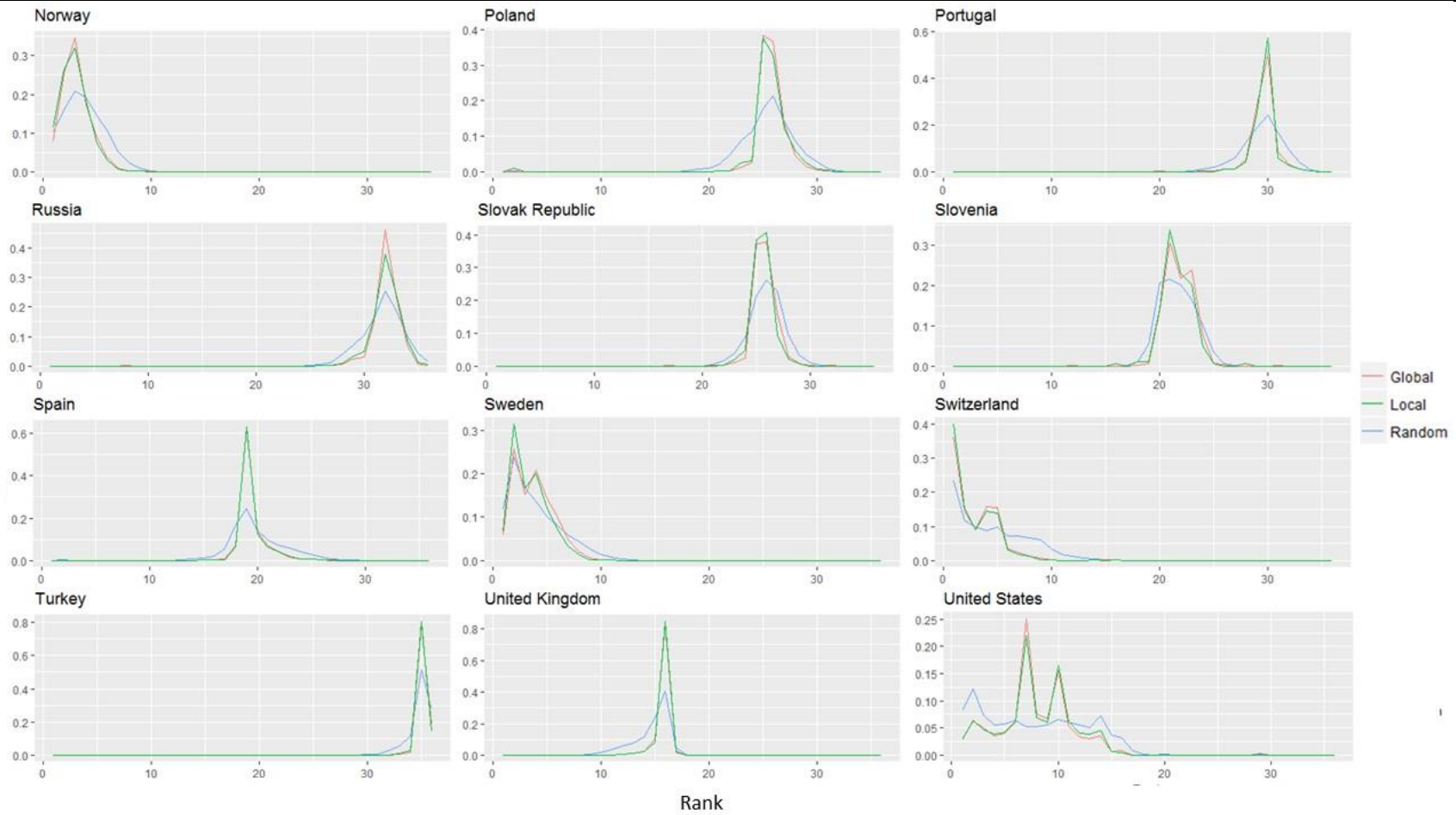
Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Figure 1.b - Rank Acceptability Indices distributions (2/3)



Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Figure 1.c - Rank Acceptability Indices distributions (3/3)



Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Overall, Figure 1 shows high similarities among the distributions of rank acceptability indices obtained respectively with Local, Global, and Random weights. In order to give a representation of the difference among the rank acceptability indices obtained with different sets of weights, we follow the procedure adopted in Greco *et al.* (2017). More specifically, we estimate the Intraclass Correlation Coefficients (ICC) among rank acceptability indices obtained respectively with Random, Global and Local preferences. Greco *et al.* (2017) proposed the Consistency-of-Agreement ICC (CA-ICC), in order to test whether different measures give the same ranking to all the regions (Shrout and Fleiss, 1979; McGraw and Wong, 1996a, 1996b). With the same rationale, we use the CA-ICC to test whether the Local preferences affect significantly the rank acceptability indices.

The results of the Consistency of Agreement (CA) CA-ICC are in Table 4. They confirm that the correlation between the rank acceptability indices obtained with Local preferences and the rank acceptability indices obtained using Random and Global preferences, is significantly different from zero. Both the individual and the average correlation coefficients are never below 0.53 in the Random vs Local comparisons, and they are never below 0.95 in the Global vs Local comparisons.

Table 4 - Intraclass correlations

RANK	Random vs Local				World vs Local			
	Individual	Average	F-test(35,35)	p-value	Individual	Average	F-test(35,35)	p-value
1	0.914	0.955	22.31	0.000	0.989	0.994	173.77	0.000
2	0.929	0.963	27.15	0.000	0.990	0.995	206.23	0.000
3	0.938	0.968	31.21	0.000	0.996	0.998	494.50	0.000
4	0.943	0.971	34.11	0.000	0.994	0.997	348.18	0.000
5	0.785	0.880	8.32	0.000	0.987	0.994	153.87	0.000
6	0.596	0.747	3.95	0.000	0.997	0.998	604.58	0.000
7	0.704	0.826	5.75	0.000	0.983	0.991	114.36	0.000
8	0.664	0.798	4.94	0.000	0.996	0.998	564.68	0.000
9	0.650	0.788	4.71	0.000	0.992	0.996	246.39	0.000
10	0.780	0.876	8.08	0.000	0.996	0.998	453.11	0.000
11	0.706	0.828	5.81	0.000	0.992	0.996	249.12	0.000
12	0.623	0.767	4.30	0.000	0.997	0.999	703.73	0.000
13	0.759	0.863	7.30	0.000	0.997	0.998	618.71	0.000
14	0.651	0.788	4.73	0.000	0.998	0.999	857.58	0.000
15	0.683	0.812	5.31	0.000	0.995	0.998	440.35	0.000
16	0.753	0.859	7.11	0.000	0.999	1.000	2204.17	0.000
17	0.961	0.980	50.06	0.000	1.000	1.000	10483.06	0.000
18	0.887	0.940	16.70	0.000	1.000	1.000	6012.87	0.000
19	0.679	0.809	5.23	0.000	0.998	0.999	1331.83	0.000
20	0.819	0.901	10.07	0.000	0.998	0.999	1324.61	0.000
21	0.881	0.936	15.74	0.000	0.993	0.996	270.44	0.000
22	0.820	0.901	10.11	0.000	0.996	0.998	510.48	0.000
23	0.873	0.932	14.74	0.000	0.987	0.993	148.35	0.000
24	0.530	0.693	3.26	0.000	0.997	0.999	748.97	0.000
25	0.755	0.860	7.15	0.000	0.999	1.000	2027.56	0.000
26	0.883	0.938	16.15	0.000	0.995	0.998	432.58	0.000
27	0.722	0.838	6.19	0.000	0.948	0.973	37.34	0.000
28	0.756	0.861	7.20	0.000	0.980	0.990	99.22	0.000
29	0.869	0.930	14.24	0.000	0.987	0.993	149.49	0.000
30	0.731	0.845	6.44	0.000	0.989	0.995	188.25	0.000
31	0.765	0.867	7.51	0.000	0.982	0.991	108.01	0.000
32	0.911	0.953	21.47	0.000	0.981	0.990	105.04	0.000
33	0.882	0.937	15.94	0.000	0.990	0.995	205.08	0.000
34	0.835	0.910	11.15	0.000	0.989	0.994	174.58	0.000
35	0.878	0.935	15.46	0.000	0.997	0.998	598.52	0.000
36	0.955	0.977	43.19	0.000	0.996	0.998	543.07	0.000

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data

Both Figure 1 and Table 4 show that for any rank, we can exclude zero correlation among different assumptions on weights, and this may have two different explanations:

1. Both the Global and the Local preferences (as expressed in vectors of weights related to the eleven dimensions of BLI) are similar to Random uniform weights. In

other words, the preferences of people in terms of well-being are worldwide and country-level uniform distributed;

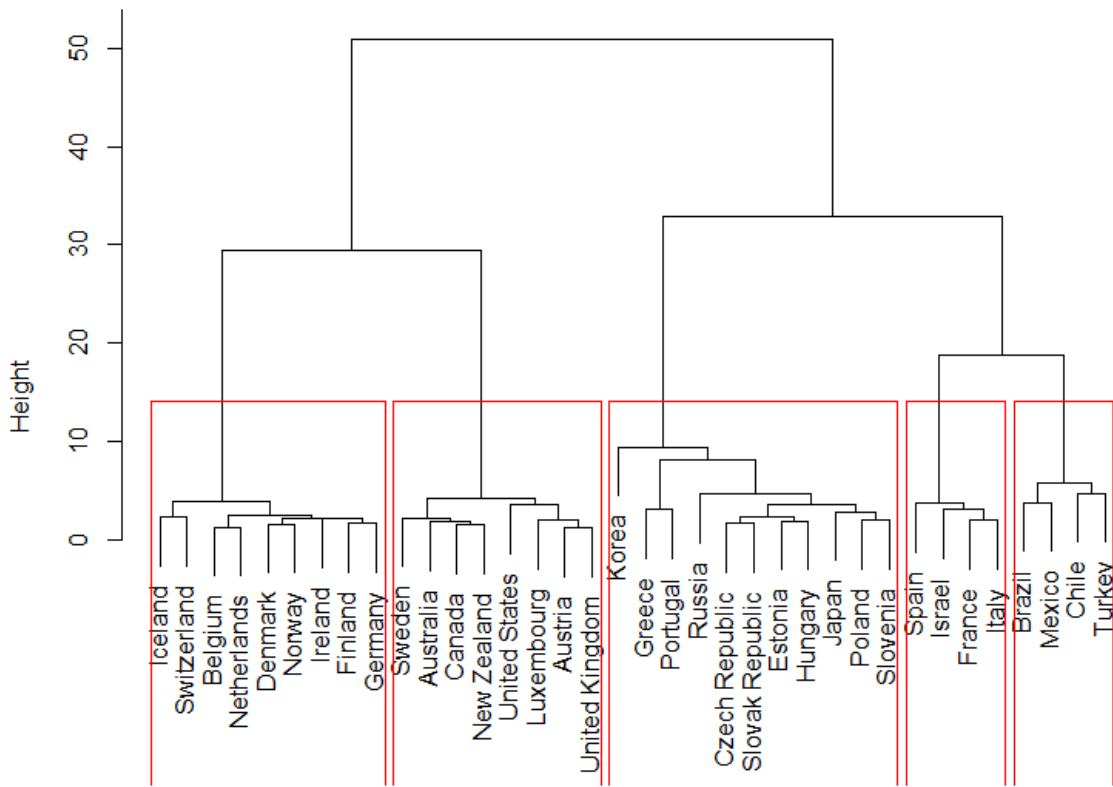
2. There are strong differences in the multidimensional performances among countries that cannot be compensated through the difference in the preferences. In other terms, there is a concentration in the multidimensional performance among countries, mainly because we are comparing systems at different stages of development.

With the aim of exploring these two points, we split the database in groups that share similar performances in terms of multidimensional well-being. To this intent, we perform a cluster analysis on the performances data. Figure 2 shows the cluster dendrogram on the BLI performances data¹³. The number of clusters in Figure 2 are chosen by means of the Elbow method¹⁴.

¹³ We clustered the data by the k-means method, which aims to partition the countries into k groups such that the sum of squares from countries to the cluster centres is minimized. The estimates are made in R with the 'stats' package (R Core Team, 2016), in which the algorithm of Hartigan and Wong (1979) is used.

¹⁴ The Elbow is a visual method that looks at the percentage of variance explained as a function of the number of clusters. The idea is that one should choose a number of clusters so that adding another cluster doesn't give much better modelling of the data. Starting with K=2, and increasing K in each step by 1, at some value for K the cost (the difference in the variance explained) drops dramatically, and after that it reaches a plateau when it is not increased further (Kodinariya, Makwana, 2013). In our case, this point is reached at five clusters.

Figure 2- Cluster dendrogram on the Better Life Index topics' performances



Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances.

Note: On the y axes Height is the Euclidean distance

After the clusterization, we estimate again the rank acceptability indices within the clusters, and we repeat the CA-ICC. The results of CA-ICC within the clusters are in Table 5. They tell us two different stories. First, there are some differences between the rank acceptability indices with Random preferences and the rank acceptability indices with Local preferences. The lower coefficients in Table 5 confirm the concentration in the multidimensional performance of the 36 countries. In particular, this shows that some countries dominate the others in the majority of the dimensions of BLI, and this mitigates the effect of differentiating weights on the rank. The CA-ICC shows that there are significant differences between the rank acceptability indices in the cluster with Spain, Israel, France, and Italy. Part of this phenomenon is because Israel has more concentrated Local preferences compared with the Local preferences of the other countries. Therefore, rank acceptability indices obtained with Random weights have some probability to be zero correlated with rank acceptability indices obtained with Local preferences in Israel. The second story is that the correlation between the rank obtained with the Global preferences and the rank obtained with the Local preferences are significantly positive even within clusters. Therefore, we observe some uniformity in the well-being preferences among different countries. The multidimensional idea of wellbeing seems to go

beyond the national borders. This can be partially due to the self-selection of people voting on the OECD website, and to some extent, can extend to the Better Life Index framework the findings about the effects of globalizations on global values (among others: Tilly, 1995; Seita, 1997; Chase-Dunn, Gills, 2005).

Table 5 - Intraclass correlations within clusters

Cl.	RANK	Random vs Local				World vs Local			
		Individ.	Aver.	F-test	p-value	Individ.	Aver.	F-test	p-value
1	1	0.938	0.968	31.11	0.000	0.994	0.997	352.27	0.000
1	2	0.940	0.969	32.32	0.000	0.998	0.999	963.49	0.000
1	3	0.663	0.798	4.94	0.013	0.988	0.994	171.65	0.000
1	4	0.620	0.766	4.27	0.021	0.999	0.999	1677.71	0.000
1	5	0.593	0.745	3.92	0.027	0.982	0.991	112.57	0.000
1	6	0.685	0.813	5.36	0.010	0.994	0.997	354.17	0.000
1	7	0.538	0.700	3.33	0.044	0.990	0.995	198.02	0.000
1	8	0.624	0.768	4.31	0.020	0.998	0.999	1246.93	0.000
1	9	0.807	0.893	9.38	0.001	0.996	0.998	524.09	0.000
1	10	0.720	0.837	6.14	0.006	0.999	0.999	1852.08	0.000
2	1	0.901	0.948	19.27	0.001	0.997	0.998	572.72	0.000
2	2	0.828	0.906	10.63	0.006	0.975	0.987	77.94	0.000
2	3	0.886	0.940	16.62	0.002	1.000	1.000	17637.06	0.000
2	4	0.732	0.845	6.46	0.019	0.997	0.998	577.21	0.000
2	5	0.885	0.939	16.45	0.002	0.999	0.999	1751.84	0.000
2	6	0.929	0.963	27.35	0.000	0.999	1.000	3728.61	0.000
2	7	0.997	0.998	571.32	0.000	1.000	1.000	7675.47	0.000
3	1	0.932	0.965	28.53	0.000	0.996	0.998	481.19	0.000
3	2	0.928	0.963	26.68	0.000	0.982	0.991	113.14	0.000
3	3	0.919	0.958	23.56	0.000	0.985	0.992	128.77	0.000
3	4	0.655	0.791	4.79	0.010	0.997	0.998	632.69	0.000
3	5	0.941	0.970	32.92	0.000	0.997	0.998	632.60	0.000
3	6	0.672	0.804	5.10	0.008	0.943	0.971	33.99	0.000
3	7	0.702	0.825	5.72	0.005	0.969	0.984	62.91	0.000
3	8	0.920	0.959	24.15	0.000	0.988	0.994	159.48	0.000
3	9	0.749	0.857	6.97	0.003	0.993	0.996	275.89	0.000
3	10	0.832	0.909	10.93	0.000	0.989	0.995	188.99	0.000
3	11	0.986	0.993	146.83	0.000	0.997	0.998	597.84	0.000
4	1	0.908	0.952	20.73	0.017	1.000	1.000	15591.07	0.000
4	2	0.694	0.819	5.53	0.097	0.998	0.999	945.93	0.000
4	3	0.473	0.642	2.79	0.211	0.982	0.991	109.22	0.001
4	4	0.705	0.827	5.79	0.092	0.998	0.999	799.98	0.000
5	1	0.995	0.997	382.02	0.000	0.996	0.998	500.34	0.000
5	2	0.925	0.961	25.57	0.012	0.998	0.999	879.87	0.000
5	3	0.803	0.891	9.14	0.051	0.995	0.998	429.71	0.000
5	4	0.931	0.964	28.00	0.011	0.995	0.997	371.01	0.000

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data.

4.2 Rank Acceptability Indices with Local, Global, and Random preferences

In this section, we focus on differences among the different assumptions. Table 6 and Table 7 show a descriptive statistic of the attainable ranks for the 36 Countries of our analysis. Considering the sets of weights represented by Random, Global, and Local preferences, in Tables 6 and 7 we show:

- *Best*, which is the rank that the country obtains with the most favorable vector of weights;
- *Worst*, which is the rank that country obtains with the least favorable vector of weights;
- *Mode*, which is the rank that the country obtains more frequently;
- *Median*, which is the rank that the country obtains in median.

Although in general we observe a positive correlation among the different assumptions (see previous section), there are non-negligible differences in the value assumed by Best, Worst, Mode, and Median attainable ranks. Table 6 shows that fifteen countries can get the first rank by taking a random set of weight vectors¹⁵. All those countries would have the best score in terms of CI with BOD estimates. Indeed, these results are in line with Mizobuchi (2014) and Patrizii *et al.* (2017) who use DEA for their Composite BLI. The number of countries can get the first rank decreases to fourteen by taking into account the Global preferences¹⁶, and it decreases to ten with Local preferences¹⁷. More specifically, four countries (Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, and Spain) can get the first rank with the Global preferences, but they do not with the Local preferences. This means that, among OECD BLI voters, there are some persons in the world abroad from these countries believing that these countries are the best in terms of BLI, but no one inside these countries believe so. This imply that a CI estimated by BOD on these data would have reflected the abroad preferences more than the local societal preferences.

In the right side of Table 6 emerges that nine countries can take the 36-th rank position according to Random preferences; they are Korea, Estonia, Hungary, Russia, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Chile, and Mexico¹⁸. The number of countries that can get the last position remains unchanged when the Global preferences are considered, but there is a change in the set: Brazil

¹⁵ They are Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States

¹⁶ Belgium, Luxemburg, and Netherland go out, while Japan and Poland enter in the set of countries that are considered the best place according some preferences.

¹⁷ Since the Local preferences are a subset of the Global preferences, the Best (Worst) ranks with Local preferences are always eater equal or higher (lower) than the Best (Worst) ranks with Global preferences.

¹⁸ These countries are all in the bottom side of the rank also in Mizobuchi (2014) and Patrizii *et al.* (2016).

replaces Hungary. When we consider the Local preferences, the number of countries that have some non-null probability to be 36-th decreases to six. In fact, Korea, Hungary, and Portugal go out from the set of worst places. This means that only people not living in those countries perceive them as 36-th in terms of BLI.

Of some interest is the difference between the Best and the Worst rank in Table 6. This information reflect how much a country can fluctuate in terms of perceived well-being. In this perspective, Spain is the country that has the largest range of the attainable ranks. Indeed, based on Global preferences, Spain can be take a rank position from the first to the 35-th in terms of CI of BLI. Large differences between Best and Worst ranks are also observed for Poland (34) and Japan (32). On the contrary, we observe small differences between Best and Worst rank for Sweden (10 with Local preferences), Slovak Republic (11 with Local preferences), and Slovenia (12 with Local preferences). These results reflect the variability among performances on different topics. In general, low variability mitigates the impact of differentiating weights used to aggregate performances into the composite BLI.

Table 6 - Best and Worst attainable ranks

Preferences	Best Rank			Worst Rank		
	Random	Global	Local	Random	Global	Local
Australia	1	1	1	24	30	30
Austria	7	7	7	26	27	23
Belgium	1	2	3	25	30	30
Brazil	17	13	13	35	36	36
Canada	1	1	1	16	25	24
Chile	21	20	20	36	36	36
Czech R.	8	7	8	32	33	33
Denmark	1	1	1	19	21	20
Estonia	11	4	10	36	35	32
Finland	1	1	1	21	22	19
France	10	9	9	28	28	27
Germany	2	2	2	22	27	27
Greece	18	14	15	36	36	36
Hungary	11	8	11	36	36	35
Iceland	1	1	2	26	29	22
Ireland	1	1	4	22	23	19
Israel	10	4	4	35	33	32
Italy	13	12	13	32	32	31
Japan	4	1	1	33	33	31
Korea	3	3	6	36	36	35
Luxembourg	1	2	3	30	30	17
Mexico	21	17	17	36	36	36
Netherlands	1	2	4	25	26	26
New Z.	1	1	2	25	27	26
Norway	1	1	1	15	18	17
Poland	4	1	1	34	34	31
Portugal	18	15	16	36	36	34
Russia	13	8	8	36	36	36
Slovak R.	14	11	21	34	34	32
Slovenia	13	12	16	30	31	28
Spain	1	1	2	35	35	35
Sweden	1	1	1	20	27	11
Switzerland	1	1	1	27	31	31
Turkey	19	9	9	36	36	36
United K.	3	3	4	26	29	25
United S.	1	1	1	30	31	30

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data.

Table 7 shows the median and the mode of the rank attainable by the 36 countries analyzed in terms of BLI. It is worth noting that the median rank reflects the opinion of the median voter, while the mode rank reflects the rank having the highest share of votes (highest number of appearances).

The median rank in Table 7 shows that there are no countries in the first position. This means that there is no consensus with at least the 50% of the preferences, about the best country in

terms of BLI. In other words, there is no country considered the best in terms of BLI by at least the 50% of feasible vectors of weights. The best result in terms of median rank with Random preferences is the third rank of Australia and Sweden; Australia shares the second rank with Switzerland by taking both the Global and the Local preferences. On the bottom side of the rank, there is more consensus. Indeed, Mexico is the worst country in terms of BLI for at least the 50% of vectors in all the sets of considered weights (Random, Global, and Local). More in details, as shown in Tables A2, A4, and A6 in the Appendices, Mexico has 66%, 80%, and 85% of rank acceptability index for the 36th rank position, considering Random, Global, and Local preferences, respectively. This signals that Mexico has the worst performance in the majority of topics included in the BLI.

The values of the Mode in Table 7, show that are two countries (Australia and Switzerland) getting the best rank with all the three different set of weights considered. Thus, by a simple majority voting system, there is an *ex-aequo* on the first rank in terms of Better Life Index. It is interesting to note that the USA gets the second rank with Random preferences and drop to the seventh rank with Global and Local preferences. This means that the multidimensional performance in USA is unbalanced on topics in which people voting on OECD website care less. As expected, Mexico gets the worst rank in the Mode with all the preferences taken into account.

More in general, from table 7 emerges that 17 of the 36 analyzed countries change the rank in mode when different set of weights are considered¹⁹. This reveals once again that, although the rank acceptability indices obtained by different weights are positively correlated, the attainable ranks are strongly dependent on the preferences taken.

¹⁹ They are United States, Israel, Italy, Czech Republic, Denmark, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, and Poland.

Table 7 - Median and Mode ranks

Preferences	Median Rank			Mode Rank		
	Random	Global	Local	Random	Global	Local
Australia	3	2	2	1	1	1
Austria	17	17	17	17	17	17
Belgium	13	14	14	13	14	14
Brazil	31	31	32	32	31	31
Canada	6	6	6	7	6	6
Chile	33	34	34	34	34	34
Czech R.	22	22	22	24	22	22
Denmark	4	4	4	3	5	5
Estonia	27	27	28	28	28	28
Finland	9	10	9	9	10	10
France	18	18	18	18	18	18
Germany	12	12	12	11	12	12
Greece	32	33	33	34	33	33
Hungary	29	29	29	29	29	29
Iceland	9	9	9	9	9	9
Ireland	13	13	13	14	13	13
Israel	20	22	22	20	23	23
Italy	23	24	24	22	24	24
Japan	21	20	20	20	20	20
Korea	27	27	27	28	28	27
Luxembourg	14	15	15	15	15	15
Mexico	36	36	36	36	36	36
Netherlands	11	11	11	12	11	11
New Z.	8	8	8	7	8	8
Norway	4	3	3	3	3	3
Poland	26	26	26	26	26	25
Portugal	30	30	30	30	30	30
Russia	32	32	32	32	32	32
Slovak R.	26	26	26	26	26	26
Slovenia	22	22	21	21	21	21
Spain	19	19	19	19	19	19
Sweden	3	4	3	2	2	2
Switzerland	4	2	2	1	1	1
Turkey	35	35	35	35	35	35
United K.	15	16	16	16	16	16
United S.	7	7	7	2	7	7

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data.

4.3 The direction in the differences

The difference between rank acceptability indices obtained with Random weights and rank acceptability indices obtained with Global and Local weights reveals the distance between a Random representation and a real representation of perceived multidimensional well-being. This is because the Global and Local weights represent preferences expressed by people voting

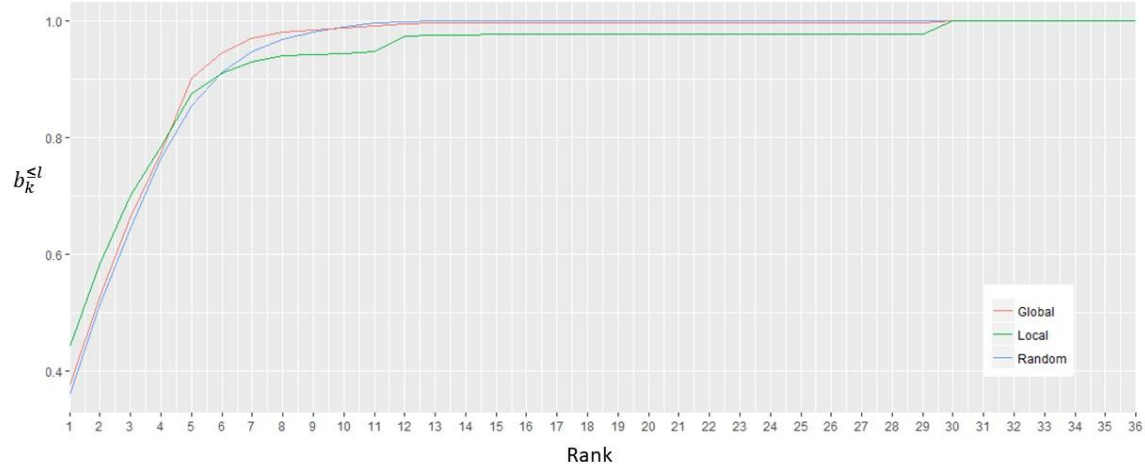
in the OECD website, while the Random weights are generated by a uniform distribution on the whole set of admissible weight vectors.

In this section, we focus on the direction of the differences among rank acceptability indices. These differences provide information about the relationships between relative performances of countries and the relative preferences of people. In particular, they can reveal whether the country-level multidimensional performances are in line with people's relative appreciations of the different dimensions. Assuming that the proportions among the performances in different topics of the Better Life Index depends only on the policy makers' activity, our database can help us understand the extent to which policy makers act to provide a mix of well-being that is in line with the societal priorities. For instance, the rank that the country a_k obtains using Global preferences reflects the perceived well-being of the Global community, while the rank that the country a_k obtains using Local preferences reflects the perceived well-being of the Local community. The difference between the rank that the country a_k obtains with Local preferences, and the rank that the country a_k obtains with Global preferences, reflects the difference between the perceived well-being of Local people, and the perceived well-being of Global community in the country a_k . Taking the Global preferences as baseline (i.e., a supra-national idea of well-being), a move up (or move down) in the rank when Local preferences are taken into account reflect a match (or mismatch) between local people's priorities and local policy makers' activity.

In the SMAA context, the direction of the aforementioned differences can be estimated by the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices (see equation (11)). In other words, the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices show for any rank, the probability for the country of achieving a rank lower than that rank, i.e., the share of preferences by which that country is at least first, second, third and so on. A graphical example for the Australian case is in Figure 3. For instance, comparing Australian rank acceptability indices for rank position 1, we can see that the share of Local (i.e. Australians) voters ranking Australia first, are larger than the share of Global (all voters in OECD website) voters ranking Australia first, which are larger than the Random weights ranking Australia first (see left side in Figure 3). Therefore, in percentage, there are more Australians ranking Australian first, than Global voters ranking Australia first and also than random weight vectors ranking Australia first. Cumulating those shares with the shares of weights ranking Australia second and following ranks, we have the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices for rank two and following. Comparing the

downward cumulative rank acceptability indices obtained with Local preferences, with the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices obtained with Global preferences, we can see whether there is a dominance in the perceived well-being of the Local societal preferences compared with the Global societal preferences. For the Australian case, the Local perceived well-being dominates the Global perceived well-being just until the fourth rank position. Indeed, starting from the fourth rank position, there are in percentage more people in the Global voters ranking Australia in the first five (six, seven, and so on) ranks than in Australia.

Figure 3 - Downward cumulative rank acceptability indices for Australia



Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics and local Preferences data.

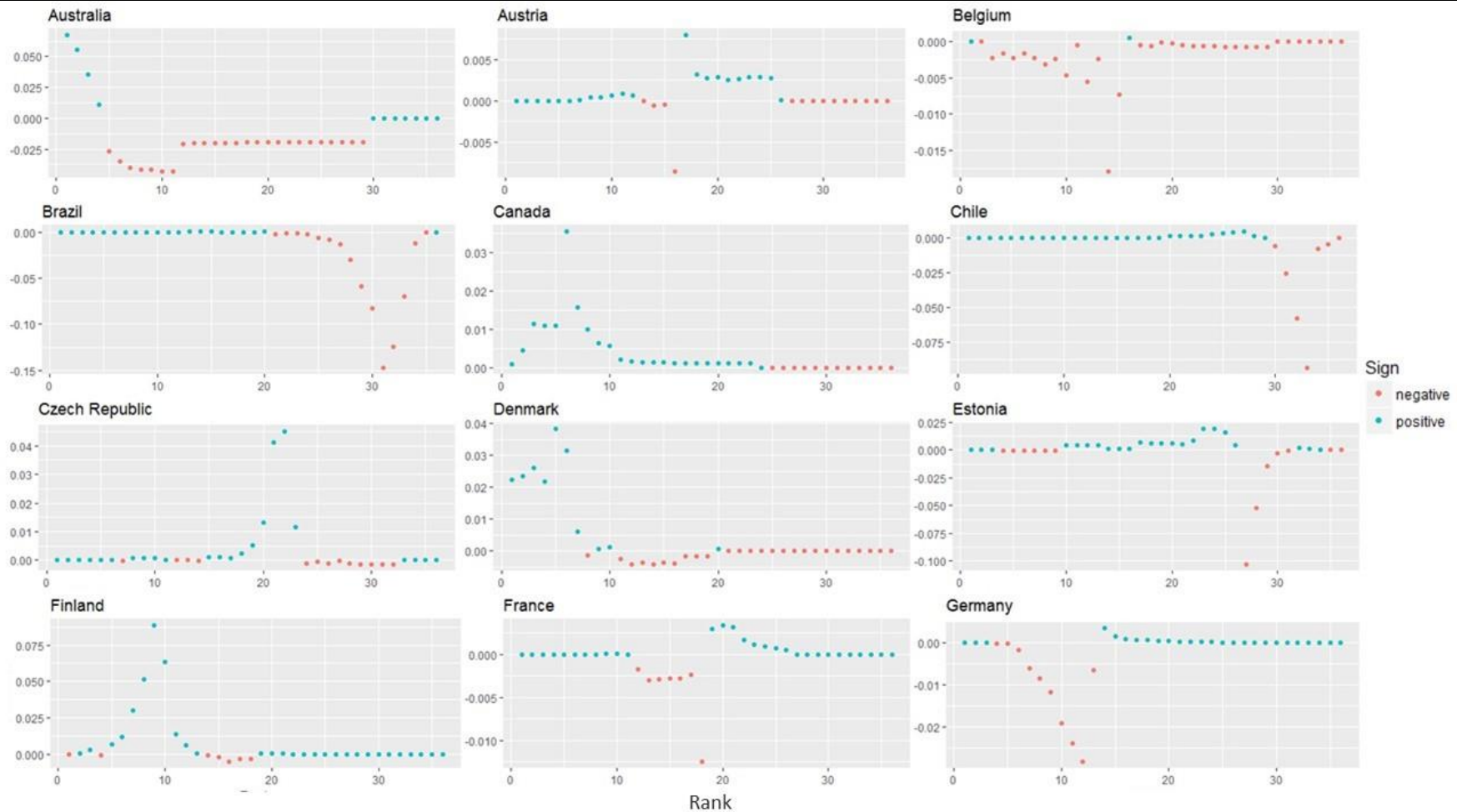
The values of the difference between the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices obtained by Local and by Global weights for all the countries considered are in Figure 3 (detailed values are in Tables A7 and A8 in the Appendices). The difference allows estimating whether there is dominance, by looking the values above and below the zero. In the Australian case (upper left side of Figure 2.4), as already noted, the local perceived well-being dominates the global perceived well-being until the fourth rank, and it is dominated from the fifth to the 30-th rank. This means that there is no clear direction in the relations between the societal Local preferences and the multidimensional performance in Australia.

Ideally, if consumer-voters are fully mobile and consumer-voters have full knowledge of differences among countries, the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices with local preferences must always dominate the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices with global preferences. In other words, people living in the country should have a perceived well-being higher than people living abroad. This because of the local match between people preferences and policy makers' activity, driven by people voting with their feet (Tiebout, 1957), and by the 'voice' of people living in the Country (Hirschman, 1970). With our results,

we can empirically test this hypothesis in the BLI framework. More specifically, with the hypothesis that local policy makers are the only responsible for the mix performances of BLI, negative (positive) values in the columns in figure 4 reflect a mismatch (match) between societal priorities and policy makers' activity at country-level.

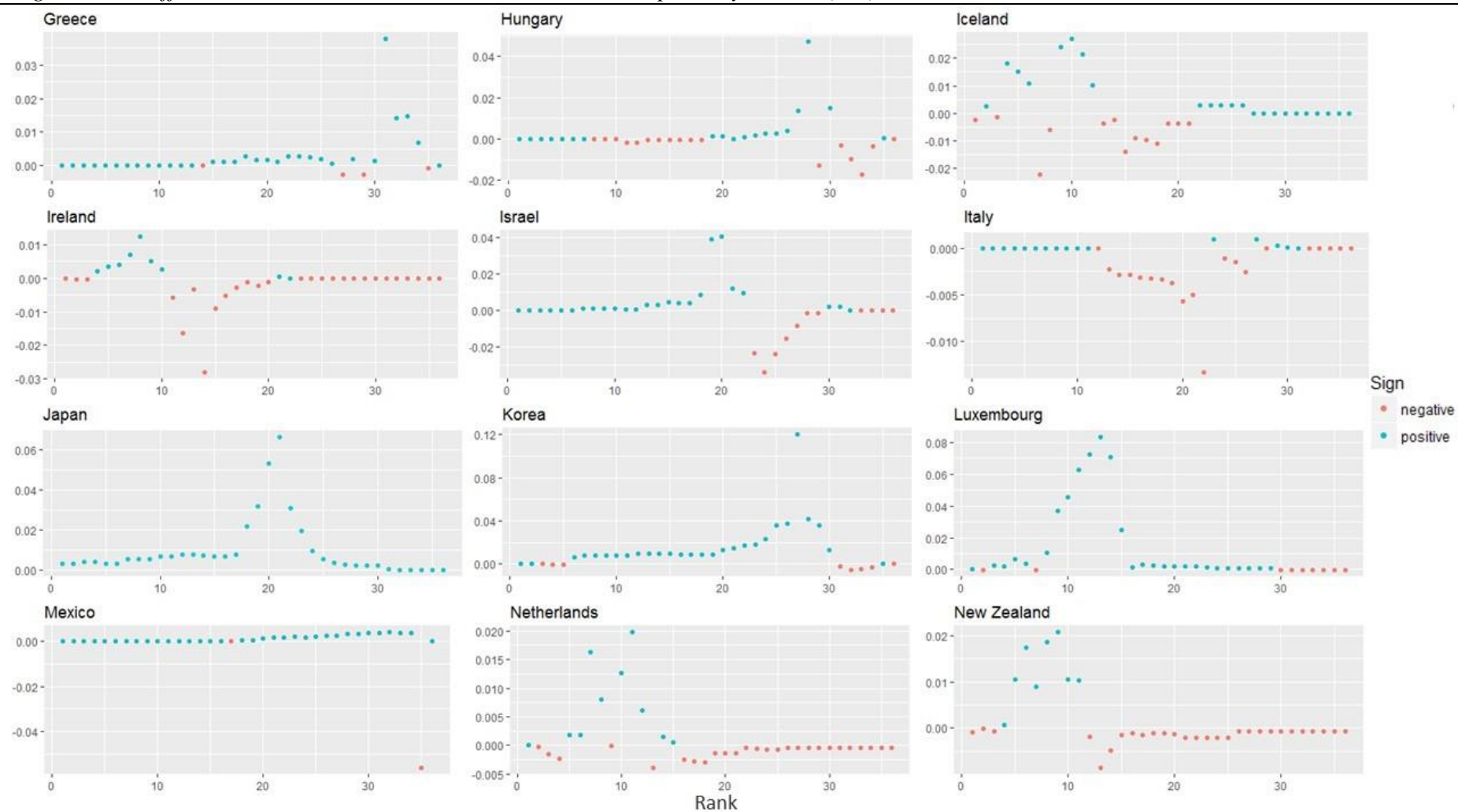
In Figure 4 the light blue dots are the ranks where the downward cumulative rank acceptability index obtained with Local preferences dominates the downward cumulative rank acceptability index obtained with Global preferences, the other way around are the red dots. In only four of the 36 countries (Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Turkey), people living in the country always perceive the country well-being better than people living abroad. In these countries, Local societal preferences match with the proportions among the multidimensional performances. In other words, these countries have a multidimensional performance in line with the priorities of people living there, i.e., they perform better in topics in which local people care more. In the rest of the countries, the direction of the differences between downward cumulative rank acceptability indices obtained with Global and Local preferences is not monotone. Nevertheless, we observe that there are no countries, in which the downward cumulative rank acceptability index obtained with Global preferences dominates the downward cumulative rank acceptability index obtained with Local preferences. This means that no country has a mix of well-being performances that reflects Global relative appreciations more than Local relative appreciations.

Figure 4.a - Differences between downward cumulate rank acceptability indices (1/3)



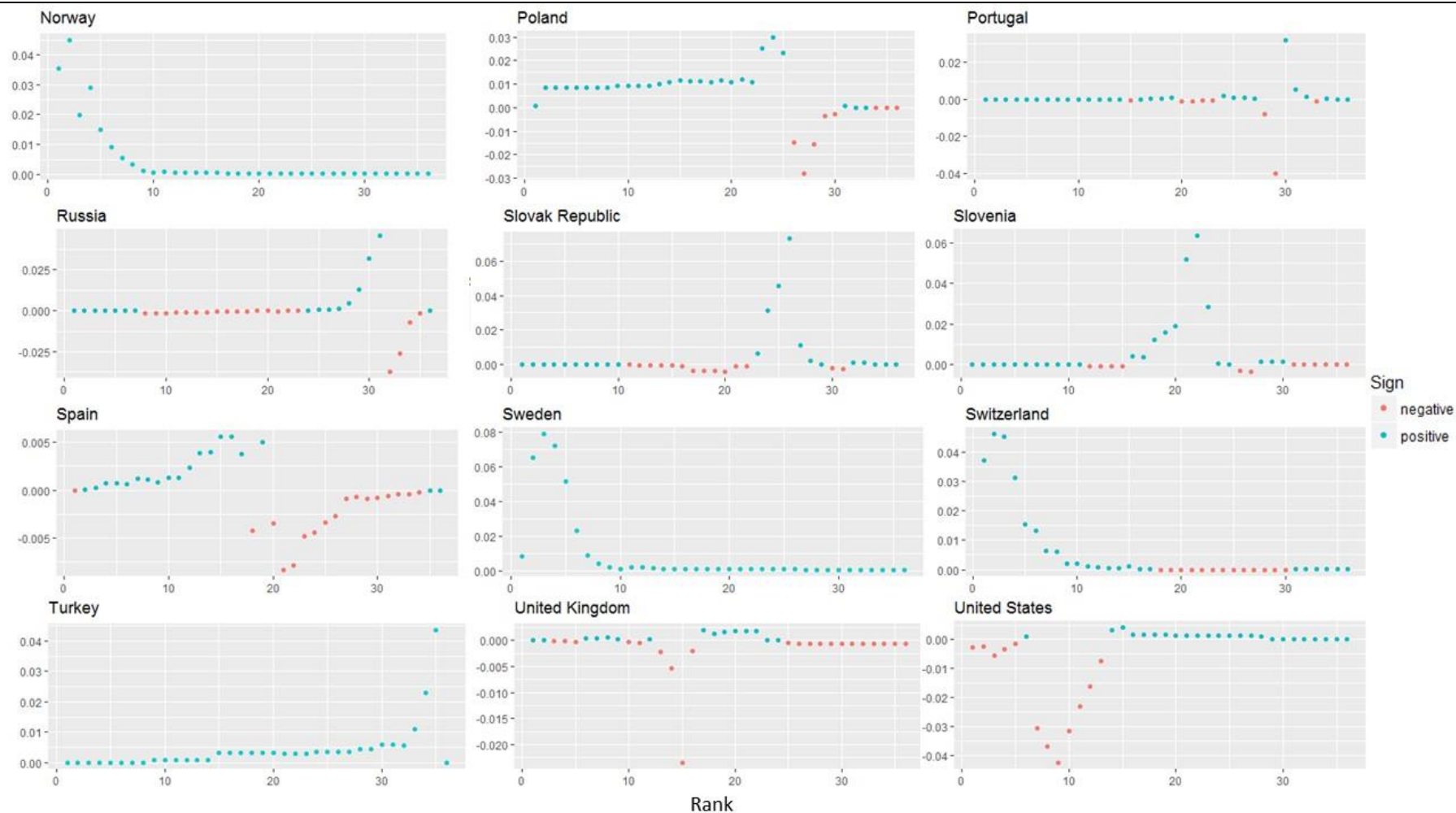
Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data. Notes: Differences between downward cumulate rank acceptability indices with Local Preferences, and downward cumulate rank acceptability index with Global Preferences; Light blue positive, red negative.

Figure 4.b - Differences between downward cumulate rank acceptability indices (2/3)



Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data. Notes: Differences between downward cumulate rank acceptability indices with Local Preferences, and downward cumulate rank acceptability index with Global Preferences; Light blue positive, red negative.

Figure 4.c - Differences between downward cumulate rank acceptability indices (3/3)



Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data. Notes: Differences between downward cumulate rank acceptability indices with Local Preferences, and downward cumulate rank acceptability index with Global Preferences; Light blue positive, red negative.

4.4 The Multidimensional Inequality

In this section, we estimate the global inequality in the Better Life Index. To this intent, we use the generalized measure of inequality proposed in Greco *et al.* (2017). This is the first evaluation of inequality in the OECD BLI framework considering both the individual preferences and the topic performances at country-level. In Table 8, we present the $G^{\geq l}$ and the $G^{\leq l}$ indices for the Random, Global and Local cumulative rank acceptability indices. In all the three cases, they confirm a great concentration, especially for the best ranks, as shown by the very high values of $G^{\leq l}$ for small l . A high concentration is also valid for the worst rank position, as shown by the very high values of $G^{\geq l}$ for a big l .

Comparing the inequality indices among different preferences, it emerges that the inequality in the cumulative rank acceptability indices with the Random preferences is lower than the inequality in the cumulative rank acceptability indices with the Global and Local preferences in almost all the rank positions both in $G^{\geq l}$ and $G^{\leq l}$ ²⁰. This means that the weighted averages of country performances using real individual preferences as weights are more concentrated than the weighted averages of performances using a set of random uniform distributed weights. In other words, countries that have good performances in multidimensional well-being have also a proportion among the different dimensions of BLI more balanced on the priorities of people. On the contrary, the bad performer countries have also a mix of well-being unbalanced on topics in which people care less. This causes that when real preferences are taken into account, the distance among good performers' and bad performers' countries increases, and probability to get the best and the worst positions are more concentrated. The main consequence is that the inequality in the perceived well-being (regarding people voting in OECD website) is higher than the inequality observed in the multidimensional performances of countries.

²⁰ More in detail, $G^{\leq l}$ with Random preferences is lower than $G^{\leq l}$ with Global preferences in all the ranks excluding the 17-th. $G^{\leq l}$ with Random preferences is lower than $G^{\leq l}$ with Local preferences in almost all the ranks excluding the 16-th, 17-th, 18-th, 19-th, 20-th, and 21-th. $G^{\geq l}$ with Random preferences is lower than $G^{\geq l}$ with Global preferences in all the ranks excluding the 18-th. $G^{\geq l}$ with Random preferences is lower than $G^{\geq l}$ with Local preferences in all the ranks excluding the 17-th and 18-th.

Table 8 Multidimensional inequality G-indices

	Random preferences		Global preferences		Local preferences	
	$G^{\leq l}$	$G^{\geq l}$	$G^{\leq l}$	$G^{\geq l}$	$G^{\leq l}$	$G^{\geq l}$
1	0.900	0.000	0.930	0.000	0.930	0.000
2	0.870	0.026	0.897	0.027	0.894	0.031
3	0.853	0.051	0.884	0.053	0.881	0.060
4	0.838	0.078	0.871	0.080	0.868	0.087
5	0.818	0.105	0.858	0.109	0.853	0.115
6	0.799	0.132	0.836	0.138	0.831	0.143
7	0.778	0.160	0.809	0.167	0.806	0.171
8	0.756	0.188	0.780	0.196	0.776	0.196
9	0.733	0.216	0.754	0.223	0.749	0.224
10	0.707	0.244	0.728	0.251	0.723	0.254
11	0.682	0.272	0.702	0.280	0.698	0.282
12	0.658	0.300	0.675	0.309	0.672	0.310
13	0.636	0.329	0.648	0.338	0.644	0.338
14	0.615	0.360	0.623	0.366	0.621	0.367
15	0.592	0.391	0.596	0.396	0.595	0.396
16	0.569	0.423	0.569	0.426	0.568	0.425
17	0.542	0.455	0.541	0.455	0.540	0.454
18	0.512	0.485	0.512	0.484	0.510	0.484
19	0.482	0.512	0.483	0.512	0.479	0.512
20	0.450	0.538	0.452	0.539	0.447	0.542
21	0.419	0.562	0.422	0.565	0.417	0.568
22	0.390	0.586	0.394	0.591	0.389	0.595
23	0.362	0.613	0.367	0.619	0.364	0.624
24	0.335	0.641	0.340	0.650	0.337	0.652
25	0.307	0.670	0.311	0.681	0.308	0.681
26	0.279	0.697	0.283	0.706	0.280	0.708
27	0.250	0.724	0.254	0.735	0.255	0.736
28	0.222	0.751	0.227	0.763	0.227	0.762
29	0.194	0.778	0.197	0.793	0.200	0.791
30	0.166	0.804	0.170	0.818	0.169	0.815
31	0.138	0.831	0.141	0.848	0.143	0.848
32	0.111	0.857	0.112	0.872	0.118	0.868
33	0.083	0.885	0.084	0.898	0.089	0.891
34	0.056	0.915	0.057	0.929	0.057	0.921
35	0.028	0.949	0.028	0.968	0.029	0.965
36	0.000	0.974	0.000	0.987	0.000	0.989

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data.

More generally, Table 8 clearly shows that there are pervasive inequalities among countries in the multidimensional performance of Better Life Index. The probabilities to get the best and the worst rank are concentrated in few countries, and the distance between good and bad performers increases when relative appreciations of people are taken into account.

5. Conclusions

This paper proposes a Composite Index of well-being, which takes into account the societal preferences in the OECD Better Life Index framework. To the best of our knowledge this is the first attempt in this direction. From a methodological perspective, we use the Stochastic Multi-Objective Acceptability Analysis approach, which allow considering all the feasible ranks of the countries with all the individual preferences. In this way, the methodology determines the rank acceptability indices being the probability that each country is the first, the second, the third, and so on in the ranking. As proxy of societal preferences, we use the opinions collected by the OECD website since 2011, which are individual vectors of weights related to the eleven topics of BLI.

The analysis offers interesting points to be addressed in further research involving both methodological aspects and positive analysis. To begin with, the correlation between rank acceptability indices obtained by Local preferences, and the rank acceptability indices obtained by Global and Random preferences are significantly different from zero. Among the good performers' countries, the rank acceptability indices reveal that some countries (Australia and Switzerland in particular) show good performances with all the three different sets of weights considered (Random, Global, and Local). On the contrary, USA loses some rank positions when real preferences of people are taken into account. On the bottom side of the rank, Mexico is considered the worst country in terms of BLI for at least the 50% of weight vectors in all considered the sets of weights. This signals that Mexico has the worst performance in the majority of topics included in the BLI.

The high ICC among the three rank acceptability indices reveals that the rank are robust. These results could be, in principle, explained in terms of a similarity in country-level preferences that goes beyond national borders. Moreover, we found pervasive differences in the country-level performances that cannot be compensated through differences in preferences. Finally, yet importantly, SMAA confirmed to be a valid support for taking into account the differentiations in individual preferences.

Rank acceptability indices obtained with different sets of weights (Random, Global, and Local) are then used to explore the relationship between relative performances and people's preferences at country-level. More in details, when there is a gain in the downward cumulative rank acceptability indices obtained with Local preferences, the country mix of BLI is in line with the preferences of local people, when there is a loss, the country performance mix does

not reflect the relative priorities given by people on OECD website. To this respect, in only four out of the 36 countries considered, we find that people living in the country always perceive the country well-being better than people living abroad.

The paper proposes a contribution towards a new way to compare the perceived well-being across different countries, and an innovative tool to measure the inequality by taking into account both different individual preferences and multidimensional performances at country-level. The global inequality estimates clearly that there is a pervasive inequality in the multidimensional performances of countries. Moreover, the distance between good and bad performers increases when relative appreciations of people are taken into account. This could be interpreted in the sense that good performers' countries have also a proportion among the different dimensions of BLI more balanced on the priorities of people, while bad performers' countries have a mix of well-being unbalanced on topics about which people care less. Regarding people voting in OECD website, the inequality in the perceived well-being is higher than the inequality observed in the multidimensional performances.

To what extent these results are affected by the admitted selection bias affecting the data is unknown. Nonetheless, we argue that this analysis could play a crucial role in stimulating research involving sampling procedure. The new tools proposed in this research, and the new source of big data that are nowadays increasing, can certainly be a valid support for these objectives.

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Appendices

Table A1 - Rank acceptability index with Random Preferences (1/2)

Rank	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Czech R.	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy
1	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
6	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00
7	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00
8	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.00
9	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.00
10	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.00
11	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.00
12	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.73	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.08
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.16
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.18
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.17
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.17
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.11
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Table A2 - Rank acceptability index with Random Preferences (2/2)

Rank	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherlands	New Z.	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Russia	Slovak R.	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	U. K.	U. S.
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.08
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.07
4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.06
5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.06
6	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.06
7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05
8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05
9	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.06
10	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.07
11	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.06
12	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.05
13	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.05
14	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.07
15	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04
16	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.03
17	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01
18	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.03	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.25	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Table A3 Rank acceptability index with Global Preferences (1/2)

Rank	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Czech R.	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy
1	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.02	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.02
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.04
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.11
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.19
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.59
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Table A4 Rank acceptability index with Global Preferences (2/2)

Rank	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherl.	New Z.	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Russia	Slovak R.	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switz.	Turkey	U.K.	U S.
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.03
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.04
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.04
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.25
8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08
9	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07
10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.39	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
12	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
13	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
14	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
15	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01
16	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.01
17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Table A5 Rank acceptability index with Local Preferences (1/2)

Rank	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Czech R.	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy
1	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00
8	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00
12	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.01
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.04
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.10
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.21
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.59
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Table A6 Rank acceptability index with Local Preferences (2/2)

Rank	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherl.	New Z.	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Russia	Slovak R.	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switz.	Turkey	U.K.	U.S.
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.03
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.06
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04
5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04
6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.22
8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07
9	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
11	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.40	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
12	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
13	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
14	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05
15	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01
16	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.01
17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
18	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.01	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.57	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data

Table A7 - Differences between Downward Cumulate rank acceptability indices (1/2)

Rank	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Czech R.	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy
1	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
8	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
9	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
10	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00
12	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00
13	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00
15	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
16	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
17	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
20	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	-0.01
21	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
22	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
23	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
24	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00
25	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
26	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
27	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
28	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.08	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.15	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.07	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local preferences data.

Notes: Differences between Downward Cumulate rank acceptability index with Local Preferences, and Downward Cumulate rank acceptability index with Global Preferences; In green the positive values and in red the negative values.

Table A8 - Differences between Downward Cumulate rank acceptability indices (2/2)

Rank	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherl.	New Z.	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Russia	Slovak R.	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switz.	Turkey	U.K.	U.S.
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.01
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.03
8	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.04
9	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04
10	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03
11	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02
12	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02
13	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
14	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
15	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
16	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration on OECD (2016) BLI topics' performances, and local Preferences data.

Notes: Differences between Downward Cumulate rank acceptability index with Local Preferences, and Downward Cumulate rank acceptability index with Global Preferences; In green the positive values and in red the negative values.