Statistics to Measure SDG Goals:
> SDG 1 - No Poverty
> SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

UNECE - Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality
8-9 December 2022

Presenter: Gerry Reilly
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Central Statistics Office
Ireland
Ireland has adopted a whole-of-government approach to SDG implementation. All Irish Government Department ministers retain responsibility for implementing the individual SDGs relating to their Departments.

The Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment (DCCE) has responsibility for officially reporting on Ireland's progress toward meeting the SDG targets and the Central Statistics Office (NSI) has a central role in the identification, management, and presentation of the data needed to meet the requirements of the SDG Indicators.
SDG National Implementation Plan 2022-2024

- The DECC is assigned responsibility for developing the SDG National Implementation Plans (The second SDG National Implementation Plan 2022-2024 was published on 5 October 2022. It was developed in collaboration with all Government Departments, key stakeholders, and based on input from two public consultation processes).

- Plan 2022-2024 sets out five strategic objectives and 51 actions, with 119 individual measures to increase Ireland’s ambition and strengthen implementation structures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- The Plans set out arrangements for interdepartmental coordination, stakeholder engagement and periodic progress reporting on all 169 targets.
SDG National Implementation Plan 2022-2024

1) Strategic Objective 1: To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.

2) Strategic Objective 2: To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority (local government) work to better support the localisation of the SDGs.

3) Strategic Objective 3: Greater partnerships for the Goals.

4) Strategic Objective 4: To further incorporate the principle of ‘Leave No One Behind’ into Ireland’s Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms.

5) **Strategic Objective 5: Strong reporting mechanisms.**

Actions planned to progress strategic objectives are set out in Implementation Plan
Strategic Objective 5: Strong reporting mechanisms

- In order to facilitate an effective whole-of-Government approach to SDG implementation, the Implementation Plan includes actions to introduce robust reporting mechanisms to monitor progress on the SDGs and SDG targets as well as on the status of the actions in this Implementation Plan.

- Each Government Department has to set out how it intends to meet the SDG targets for which their Department leads on (where relevant) in the Department’s Statement of Strategy; and provide information on how the Department is implementing the SDG targets in their Annual Reports.
Ireland’s UN SDGs Indicator Reports

SDG Data Governance Board

- CSO and Government Departments and Organisations collaborate to bring together data required for these reports for Ireland’s SDGs.
- This collaboration is formalised under the SDG Data Governance Board
- Meet on a Quarterly basis
- Lead Department for each Goal

- ‘Ireland's UN SDGs – Goal 1 to 17 indicator Reports’
  - a series from the Central Statistics Office (CSO).
Publications - UN SDG Goals


Goals 1 to 15 – Publications
Goals 16 to 17 ongoing

Statistical Publications
- UN SDG’s Goal 1 - No Poverty
- UN SDG’s Goal 2 - Zero Hunger
- UN SDG’s Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-Being
- UN SDG’s Goal 4 - Quality Education
- UN SDG’s Goal 5 - Gender Equality
- UN SDG’s Goal 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
- UN SDG’s Goal 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy
- UN SDG’s Goal 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 2021
- UN SDG’s Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 2021
- UN SDG’s Goal 10 - Reduced Inequalities 2021
- UN SDG’s Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 2021
- UN SDG’s Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production 2021
- UN SDG’s Goal 13 Climate Action 2021
- UN SDG’s Goal 14 Life Below Water 2021

Related Content
- A Profile of Ireland’s Border Population 2016
- Measuring Distance to Everyday Services in Ireland
- Regional SDGs Ireland 2017
- Mapping a Table of Data with Easi Shapefiles in R

Related Links
- Ireland’s SDG Data Hub
PxStat - CSO’s Data Dissemination Management System for publishing Statistics in Open Data formats.

An Phriomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

www.cso.ie
Deflator Base Year - 2012 (Median Real Household Disposable Income, Mean Real Household Disposable Income, Median Equivalised Real Disposable Income and Mean Equivalised Real Disposable Income). Depreciation of an individual is defined as being deprived if they experience two or more forms of enforced deprivation: Median Real, Mean Real, Median Nominal and Mean Nominal Household Disposable Income are averaged over households while Median Equivalised Real, Mean Equivalised Real, Median Equivalised Nominal and Mean Equivalised Nominal Disposable Income are averaged over individuals within the household. Sex, Age Group, Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over) and Highest Level of Education Completed relate to that of the head of household in the At Risk of Poverty Rate. Depreciation Rate and Consistent Poverty Rate figures see background notes. Deflator Base Year - 2012 (Median Real Household Disposable Income, Mean Real Household Disposable Income, Median Equivalised Real Disposable Income and Mean Equivalised Real Disposable Income). Depreciation of an individual is defined as being deprived if they experience two or more forms of enforced deprivation: Median Real, Mean Real, Median Nominal and Mean Nominal Household Disposable Income are averaged over households while Median Equivalised Real, Mean Equivalised Real, Median Equivalised Nominal and Mean Equivalised Nominal Disposable Income are averaged over individuals within the household. Sex, Age Group, Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over) and Highest Level of Education Completed relate to that of the head of household in the At Risk of Poverty Rate. Depreciation Rate and Consistent Poverty Rate figures see background notes.
Goal 1
No Poverty

Percentage of Homeless Persons 2019 (SDG 1.4.2)

- West: 5.7%
- North-West: 0.8%
- North-East: 1.6%
- Mid-West: 4.7%
- Mid-East: 4.9%
- Dublin: 70.1%
- Midlands: 1.6%
- South-West: 8.3%
- South-East: 2.3%

5.6% Consistent Poverty Rate 2018 (SDG 1.1.1)
14.0% At Risk of Poverty Rate 2018 (SDG 1.2.1)
15.1% Deprivation Rate 2018 (SDG 1.2.2)

€8.0bn Spent on Pensions 2019 (SDG 1.3.1)
€791.6m Total Grants Allocated to Poverty Reduction Programmes in 2018 (SDG 1.a.3)

Source: Department of Housing, Planning & Local Government - Homelessness Report December 2019

Through Ireland's Institute for SDGs (IIS), the CSO supports reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicators.
Indicators

SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of the Population Below the International Poverty Line
SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of the Population Living Below the National Poverty Line
SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of the Population Living in Poverty in all its Dimensions
SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of the Population Covered by Social Protection Systems
SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of the Population Living in Households with Access to Basic Services
SDG 1.4.2 Proportion of Total Adult Population with Secure Tenure Rights to Land
SDG 1.5.1 Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Directly Affected Persons Attributed to Disasters
SDG 1.5.2 Direct Economic Loss Attributed to Disasters
SDG 1.5.3 Countries that Adopt and Implement National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
SDG 1.5.4 Local Governments that Adopt and Implement Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies

SDG 1.a.1 Domestic Resources Allocated by Government
SDG 1.a.2 Total Government Spending on Essential Services
SDG 1.a.3 Sum of Total Grants and Non-Debt-Creating Inflows Directly Allocated to Poverty Reduction Programmes
SDG 1.b.1 Proportion of Government Recurrent and Capital Spending to Sectors that Disproportionately Benefit Women, the Poor and Vulnerable Groups

UN SDG 1 – No Poverty

POVERTY

HOUSING

ENVIRONMENT

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

www.cso.ie
SDG 1.1.1: Proportion of the Population Below the International Poverty Line

Consistent Poverty Rate

SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of the Population Below the International Poverty Line is measured by the consistent poverty rate according to the CSO Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC).

The consistent poverty rate in Ireland fell from 7% in 2005 to 4.2% by 2008 before rising to 9% in 2013. Over the following five years, the rate fell to 5.6% in 2018. See Table 1.1.

The consistent poverty rate for females of 6.2% was higher than the male rate of 5.1% in 2018.

Young people were more likely to be in consistent poverty than older people. In 2018, the consistent poverty rate was 7.7% for people under the age of 18, over four times higher than the rate of 1.7% for people aged 65 and over.

The consistent poverty rate in urban areas was 5.5% in 2018, slightly below the rate of 5.8% in rural areas.

Show Table: 1.1 - SDG 1.1.1 Consistent Poverty Rate by Gender, Age Group and Region
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Collaborated with: Dept. of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDiY)

Ireland’s UN SDGs - Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities 2021

Household Median Gross Income by County, Census 2016 (SDG 10.2.1)

Mean Equivalised Net Disposable Income, 2019 (SDG 10.1.1)

Total Population €27,941
Bottom 40% of Income Distribution €15,692

Labour Share of GDP, 2020 (SDG 10.4.1) 29.3%

Goal 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Refugee Population, 2019 (SDG 10.7.4)

Refugees in Ireland 15,779
0.3% of Ireland’s Population

Total Official Development Assistance Overseas, 2019 (SDG 10.b.1)
Total Official Development Assistance €870m
ODA as a % of GNP 0.32%

CSO statistical publication, 22 November 2021, 11am

www.cso.ie
UN SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Indicators

- SDG 10.1.1 Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income Per Capita Among the Bottom 40 Per Cent of the Population and the Total Population

- SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of People Living Below 50 Per Cent of Median Income, by Sex, Age and Persons with Disabilities

- SDG 10.3.1 Proportion of Population Reporting Having Personally Felt Discriminated Against or Harassed in the Previous 12 Months on the basis of a Ground of Discrimination Prohibited Under International Human Rights Law

- SDG 10.4.1 Labour Share of GDP

- SDG 10.4.2 Redistributive Impact of Fiscal Policy

- SDG 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

- SDG 10.6.1 Proportion of Members and Voting Rights of Developing Countries in International Organisations

- SDG 10.7.1 Recruitment Cost Borne by Employee as a Proportion of Monthly Income Earned in Country of Destination

- SDG 10.7.2 Number of Countries with Migration Policies that Facilitate Orderly, Safe, Regular and Responsible Migration

- SDG 10.7.3 Number of People who Died or Disappeared in the Process of Migration Towards an International Destination

- SDG 10.7.4 Proportion of the Population who are Refugees, by Country of Origin

- SDG 10.a.1 Proportion of Tariff Lines Applied to Imports from Least Developed Countries and Developing Countries with Zero-Tariff

- SDG 10.b.1 Total Resource Flows for Development, by Recipient and Donor Countries and Type of Flow (e.g. Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investment and Other Flows)

- SDG 10.c.1 Remittance Costs as a Proportion of the Amount Remitted
In addition to Ireland’s formal periodic SDG reporting, the CSO and Ireland’s national mapping agency, Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi), launched a website for exploring, downloading and combining publicly available national SDG data using geographic information systems. The website (www.irelandsdg.geohive.ie) was built to serve as both a SDG reporting and dissemination platform.
UN SDG’s Goal 1 - No Poverty

Releases
- Ireland’s UN SDGs 2019 - Report on Indicators for Goal 1 No Poverty

Related content
- Ireland’s SDG Data Hub

Goal 1
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17 Goals to Transform our World

Highlighting Ireland's progress towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Data hub – SDG Platform http://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/

Explore the Sustainable Development Goals
Click on a card below to access progress reports and indicator data relating to a particular goal.

There are five main sections to this page and here you can:
• View Ireland’s progress towards targets and goals
• Access Story Maps relating to the goals
• Discover and visualise the data used to create indicators
• Find useful links
• Register your interest and sign up for upcoming events
The Changing Patterns of Unemployment and Poverty in Ireland, 2011-2018

Social Welfare Payments

Here we take a look at data produced by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection.

The map displayed represents the proportion of the population in receipt of Job-seeker’s Allowance (benefit for unemployed), 2016 at County level.

% Population in Receipt of Job-seeker’s Allowance, 2010

According to the latest figures published by the Central Statistics Office the South East has the highest unemployment rate 8.1%.

Trends indicate that the proportion of the population in receipt of Job-seeker’s Allowance is going down.
SDGs Publications – Proximity analysis

Measuring Distance to Everyday Services in Ireland

Average Distance to Emergency Hospitals

Coastal Living

40,000 people live less than 100 metres from the coast

1.9 million people live within 5km of the coast, or 40% of population
Measuring Distance to Everyday Services in Ireland - An SDG Initiative

This dashboard shows the distance of the population to everyday services at county level. Click on the drop down menu at the top right hand corner to switch between counties. The map and each chart will change when a county is selected.

Emergency Services
Percentage of Population by distance to nearest 24/7 Garda Station

Average Distance to Services - State + County/City

Health Services
Percentage of Population by distance to nearest Pharmacy

Other Services
Percentage of Population by distance to nearest Post Office

Educational Services
Percentage of Population by distance to nearest Primary School

Population of Galway County
179,390

Chart Legend
- Less than 500 metres
- 500 metres - 1km
- 1km - 2km
- 2km - 5km
- 5km - 10km
- 10km or more
Data hub – SDG Platform http://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/

SDG 1.1.1, Proportion of the Population in Consistent Poverty, NUTS 3, 2016, Ireland, CSO & OSi

Consistent Poverty Rate - 2016

> 11
8.48
> 6
Other

Africa Agri-Food Development Programme

www.cso.ie
Thank you

Any Questions?

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