



Challenges and opportunities to ‘leave no one behind’ in SDGs Istat approach

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Measuring sustainability

The **economics, social, environmental, institutional** goals have to be developed considering an **integrated approach**, from global to local, **to leave no one behind**

In concrete: **integrated statistical measures at disaggregated territorial level**

SDGs Sistan Istat System from 2016: together with other institutions



Statistical measures used in **National Sustainable Development Strategy**, in Regional Strategy, in Urban strategy, in Ecological Transition Plan, in Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan (**NRRP**)

National Strategy for Sustainable Development ask for territorial disaggregation and for different kind of areas

Statistical measures build the common language



Territorial disaggregation is the basis to integrate economic, social, environmental and institutional domains and to try to build statistical information also for different territorial areas

The use of administrative data and geostatistical information helps but it is a big challenge also for methodological and institutional reasons

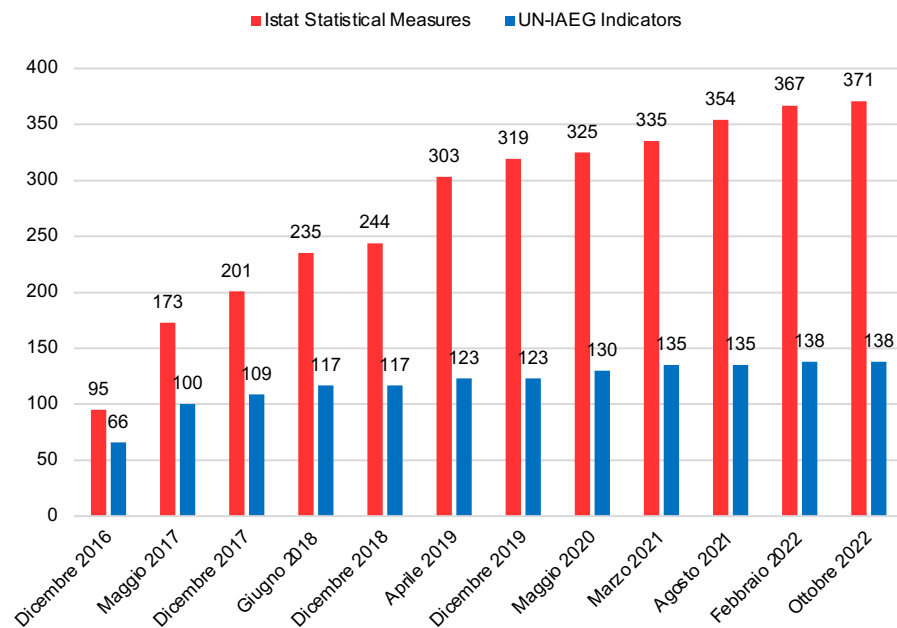
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Every year SDGs Statistical reports in Italian and in English.

Every six months update of indicators

Last disseminated statistical measures are **371**

considering **138** UN-IAEG-SDGs indicators



<https://www.istat.it/it/benessere-e-sostenibilit%C3%A0/obiettivi-di-sviluppo-sostenibile/gli-indicatori-istat>.

<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/275718>

https://www.istat.it/it/files//2022/02/2021-SDGS-Report_Inglese.pdf



Measuring sustainability



A new dissemination system Dashboard, indicators, dynamic graphs

ISTAT INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



WELL BEING AND SUSTAINABILITY
THE MEASUREMENT OF WELL BEING
BES Report Indicators
Bes in the Economic and Financial Document
Bes at local level
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SDGs Report
Istat indicators for sustainable development
Useful links

The United Nations Statistics Division entrusted Istat, like other NSOs, with the task of coordinating the production of indicators for measuring sustainable development and monitoring its objectives.

Periodically, Istat presents an update and an extension of breakdowns of the set of statistical measures for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 Agenda. Istat publishes yearly the [Report on SDGs](#).

Last update: 12th October 2022

The statistical measures are disseminated in four data files:

- [Statistical measures for years 2004-2022](#) (xlsx)
- [Statistical measures for years 1995-2003](#) (xlsx)
- [Statistical measures for years 2004-2022 by gender](#) (xlsx)
- [Statistical measures for years 1995-2003 by gender](#) (xlsx)

The statistical measures disseminated are 371 (of which 341 different) for 138 UN-IAEG-SDGs indicators. The last release updates 188 statistical measures respect to February 2022 and introduces 4 new measures.

Data are complemented with the [metadata](#) of the disseminated statistical measures included into an xlsx file.

A [dashboard](#) with data and charts is also available.

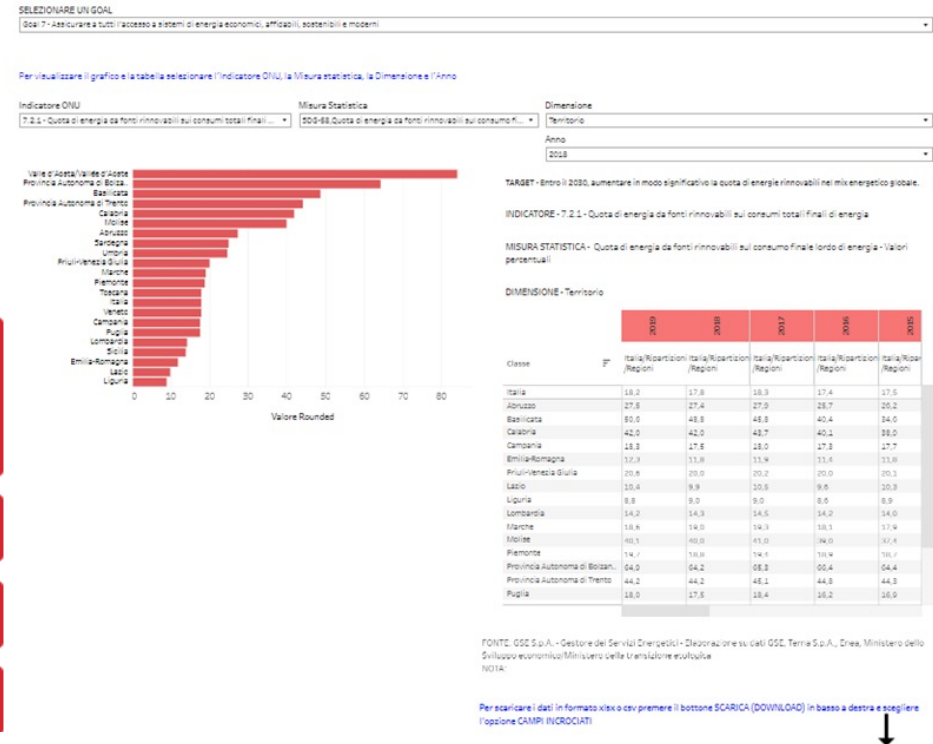
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ISTAT INDICATORS FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

SDGS REPORT

INTERACTIVE CHARTS

USEFUL LINKS



<https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable-development-goals>

<https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable-development-goals/istat-indicators-for-sustainable-development>

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/istat.istituto.nazionale.di.statistica/viz/SDGs_public_2022/SDGs

Measuring sustainability: integration and inclusion



An **integrated** approach among wellbeing and sustainability (WBS-BES) and **disaggregation** to leave no one behind

Dimension	Istat-SDGs Statistical Measures	Goal
Degree of urbanization / Municipality / Municipality Type	76	
Region	210	
Province	15	
Gender	123	
Age class	81	
Citizenship / Nationality	54	
Presence of disability	17	

BES		SDGs	
1. Health	4 indicators	4 in Goal 3	
2. Education and training	8 indicators	7 in Goal 4 1 in Goal 8	
3. Work and life balance	10 indicators	2 in Goal 5 8 in Goal 8	
4. Economic well-being (a)	7 indicators	5 in Goal 1 3 in Goal 10	
5. Social relationships			
6. Politics and Institutions (a)	8 indicators	4 in Goal 5 5 in Goal 16	
7. Security	3 indicators	1 in Goal 5 2 in Goal 16	
8. Subjective well-being			
9. Landscape and cultural heritage	2 indicators	1 in Goal 11 1 in Goal 13	
10. Environment (b)	11 indicators	1 in Goal 1 2 in Goal 6 1 in Goal 7 1 in Goal 8 3 in Goal 11 2 in Goal 12 2 in Goal 13 1 in Goal 14 2 in Goal 15	
11. Innovation, research and creativity	3 indicators	3 in Goal 9	
12. Quality of services (a)	8 indicators	2 in Goal 1 3 in Goal 3 1 in Goal 6 2 in Goal 11 1 in Goal 16	

(a) 1 indicator is in more than one goal

(b) 4 indicators are in more than one goal

Measuring inequalities



Territorial imbalances: historic gap between the South and Islands and the North-Centre of the country.

Women and young people disadvantaged: especially due to difficulties in entering the labour market (greater risk of poverty).

2008-2012 economic crisis + pandemic crisis have increased inequalities: urgency of policies sensitive to imbalances.

Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP): equal opportunities between generations, gender and territory are cross-cutting priorities

Promotion of equality is a common objective of the 2030 Agenda and of national and European policies: it requires monitoring over time

Istat has started to explore territorial and gender inequalities by a multidimensional approach for measuring the progress, with respect to the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring inequalities: territorial imbalances



152 measures, covering all 17 Goals

Best performance = best outcome for one or more regions from 2010 to the present (considering the positive/negative direction of the measures with respect to the targets)

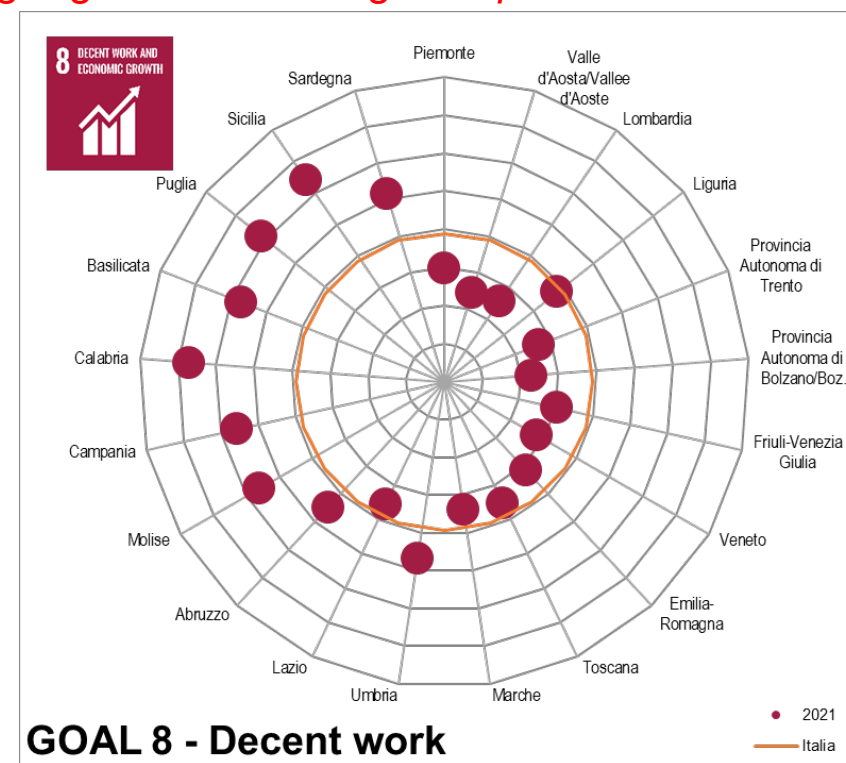
Almost 2/3 of the *bps* in the **North** and more than half **over the last 5 years**

Goals classified according to the degree of homogeneity/ heterogeneity among regions in reaching the *bp*



Homogeneous trend in Goals 3, 11 and 12

Higher differences between regions in Goals 17, 10 and 8 (northern and central regions performing better within the circle in bold and closer to the *bp*, southern region performing worse outside the circle and far away from the centre)

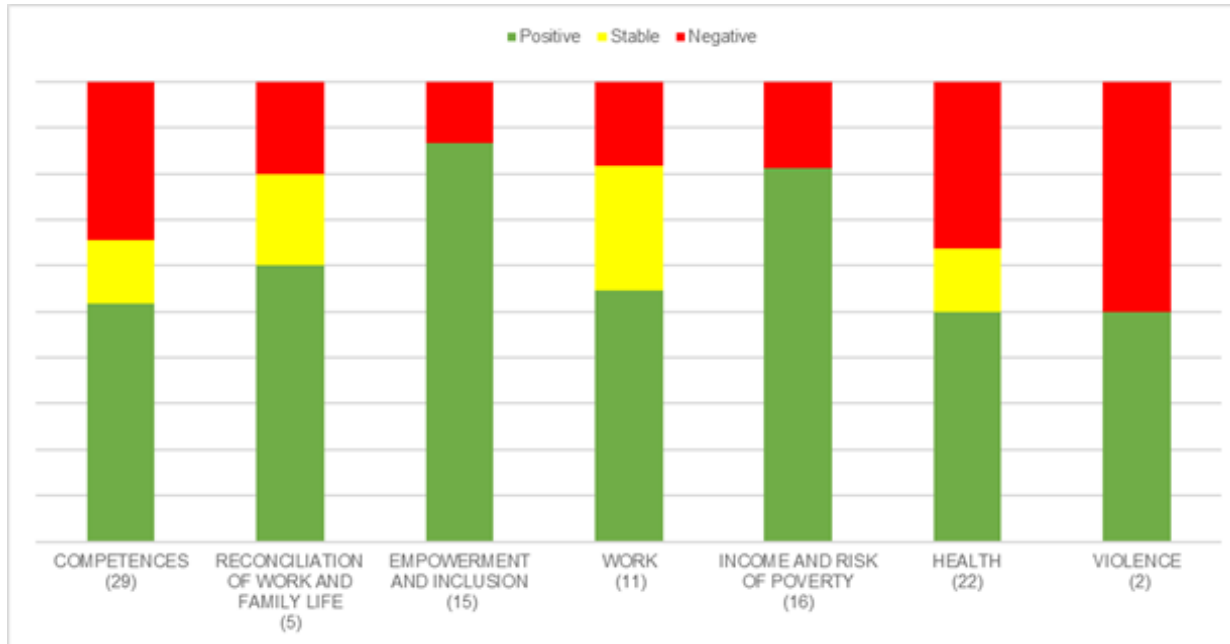


Measuring inequalities: gender gaps



100 Istat-SDGs measures broken down by gender and available in time series, classified in **six areas**, according with National and European Strategy for Gender Equality

‘**Gender trend**’ to monitor the gaps between men and women, and to highlight **when indicators are improving from a female perspective** (positive if the evolution of a statistical measure over time is to the greater benefit of women compared to men; negative when the gender differences increase to the detriment of women)



Overall positive evolution of gender gaps: for 62 statistical measures (62%) the gender trend index shows a positive evolution; 11 measures are stable, 27 show a negative trend

Income and risk of poverty and Empowerment and inclusion areas which record the largest improvements
Gender differentials result more frequently stable or worsening in the areas of **Health** and **Competences**

National Sustainable Development Strategy(NSDS): Which statistical measures ?



NSDS Istituzionale Working Group (by Min of Environment and Energy Security):

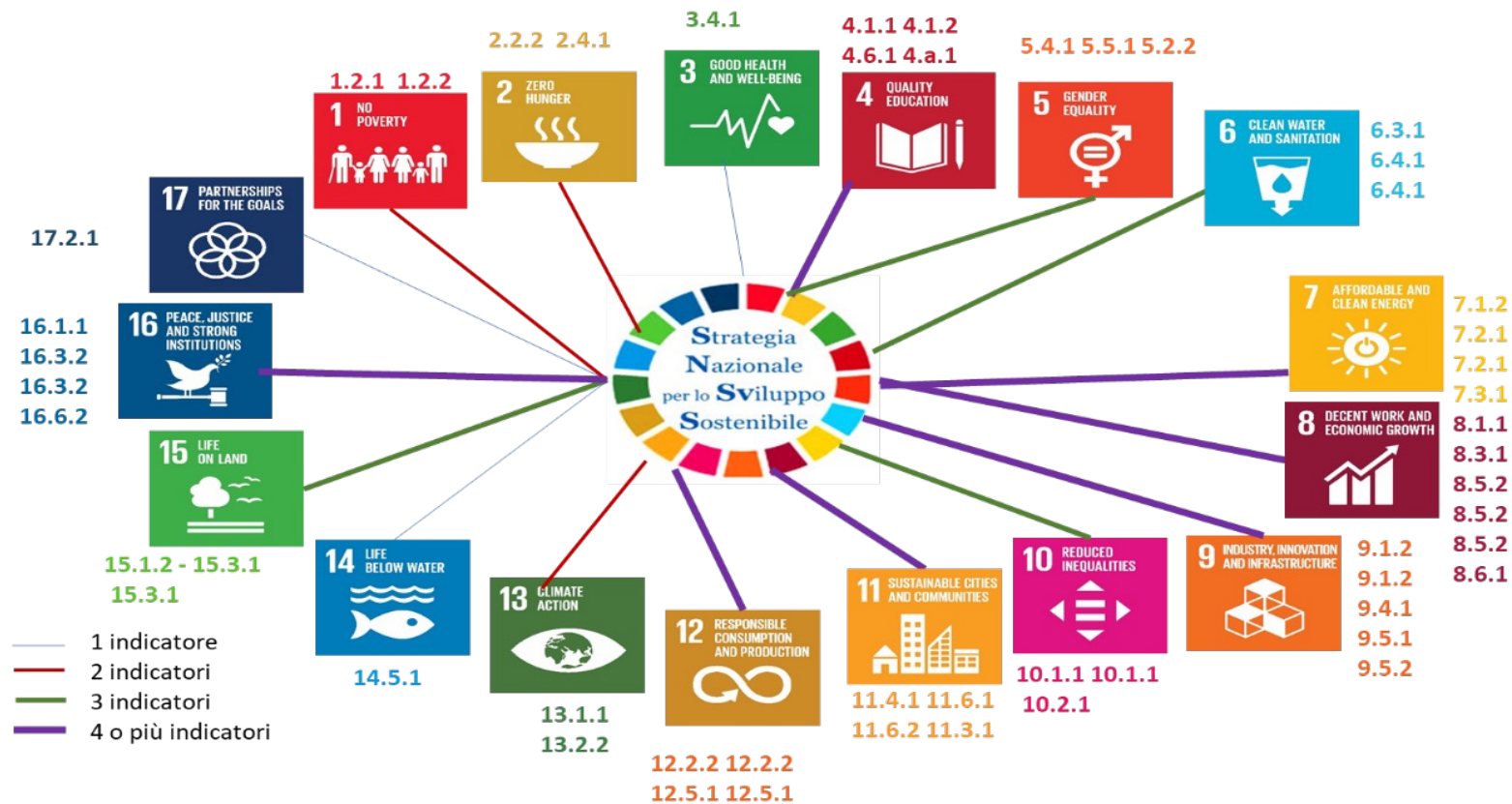
- **Methodological approach to select** a subgroup of statistical measures chosen by the Istat-Sistan SDGs platform, according to the criteria of Parsimony, Feasibility, Timeliness, Extension and frequency of time series, Sensitivity to public policies, **Territorial dimension**
- Sub-set of **43 indicators (2018)** for monitoring the National Strategy of indicators and for the Regional Sustainable Development Strategies interconnected with ESW (BES)

Being updated for different reasons:

- the Istat statistical measurement platform has been significantly enriched from 2018 to today and the system of indicators was shared by MiTE with the stakeholders
- **Development of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2022** presented to the VNR (July 2022) at UN-HLPF

National Sustainable Development Strategy: Which statistical measures ?

A new version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy **Subset of Indicators : 55 core indicators (2022)** for which the **territorial dimension is essential**



Territorial disaggregation to integrate economic, social, environmental and institutional domains from administrative to statistical data is a big challenge for sustainability



RSBL Statistical Register of Places: a complex system of several components

- **Administrative territorial units and functional areas** (7904 municipalities and LLMA, FUA, DEGURBA ...)
- **Enumeration areas and microzones**: 730000 georeferenced enumeration areas and 1,1 million microzones (infrastructures, green areas,) for 7904 municipalities produced by many different archives of geographic data
- **Addresses and geographic coordinates**: many administrative archives of data from municipalities, specific survey to municipalities, Cadastral Agency, Economic archives ... CUI Unique Identification Code of addresses (30,0 millions), geographic coordination XY of CUI, Quality indicators.
- **Buildings and dwellings**: data from cadastral agency and data from geographic agency, every kind of buildings not only residential, and dwellings. Every building is georefered.

The final integrated product will allow the possibility of geo-referencing information for flexible outputs. It is indeed a long process but the first result can be seen with the production of a preliminary 1km population grid.

RSBL together with Censuses data could be useful to have some SDGs indicators at detailed territorial level

Territorial disaggregation to integrate economic, social, environmental and institutional domains: from administrative to statistical data is a big challenge for sustainability



- In green geographic coordinates of addresses, in red enumeration areas and then the buildings
- Long never ending process: updates of administrative archives, processing to check the quality of data
- Methodological approach to consider the interlinkages and integration by code considering the confidentiality issues
- Every kind of information with geographic coordinates could be integrated
- Climate change and sustainability statistics can be improved considering anthropic pressure: coastal areas, mountains, landslides, hazardous events ...

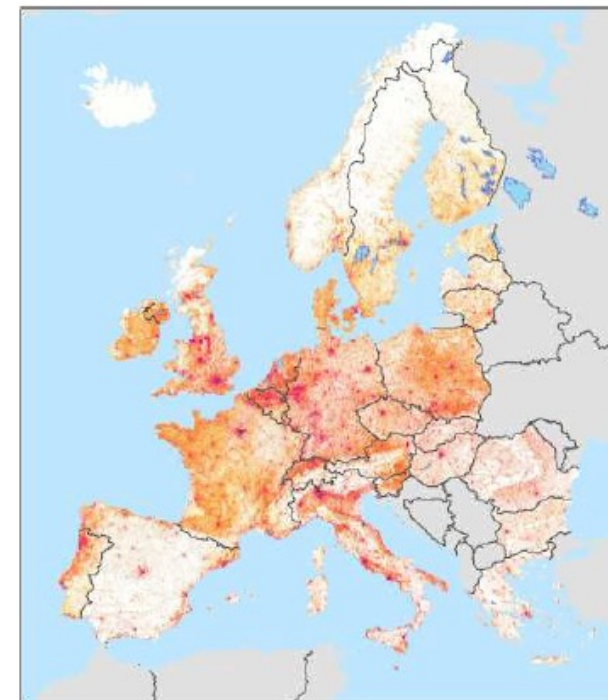
Territorial disaggregation to integrate economic, social, environmental and institutional domains: from administrative to statistical data is a big challenge for sustainability

Population Grid: essential tool to consider population integrated with other information for Sustainability and climate change statistics

320.000
cells
400.000
polygons
BT2011
700.000
polygoni
BT2021



GEOSTAT 1A – Representing Census data in a European population grid



Sustainability: statistics to leave no one behind are necessary and possible



- An increasingly rich statistical information mosaic that integrates the different dimensions, promoting **improvements in the production** of statistical measures within the Sistan for international and national information demand
- From **global to local**: **geostatistical analyzes** are a **factor of integration** of economic, social and environmental statistical measures for sustainability
- In Istat the **innovative Statistical Register of the Place** if integrated with censuses data and surveys data could be an **essential tool to produce SDGs indicators** at detailed territorial level

Thank you

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