

XXXVIII CONFERENZA ITALIANA DI SCIENZE REGIONALI

Istat Indicators for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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1992 Earth Summit Rio the foundations for the realization of a sustainable development policy had been laid down, and the Agenda 21 - the action plan for the 21st century - had been presented

2012 Rio+20 Conference in the report 'The Future We Want' the commitments were renewed and the steps required in order to proceed towards a SD were defined

2015 In continuity with the previous Millennium Development Goals **the General Assembly of the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for SD** in which the main lines of activity for the next 15 years were outlined at the global level (UN Resolution A7RES/70/1, NY)

Consistently with the Agenda 2030, the **Paris Climate Agreement** (UN decision 1/CP.21, adoption of the Paris Agreement) and the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** (3rd UN World Conference on DRR in Sendai, Japan) have been even adopted



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

COP21- CPM11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

OEIWG on Indicators &
Terminology relating to DRR

UNISDR Terminology&DRR

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SD)

“Keep on with the economic and social development ensuring meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising those of the future ones”

is the definition of "sustainable development" (SD) that is generally adopted in connection to the compatibility between economic growth and environmental protection

The 2030 Agenda for SD is, therefore, the global action plan of the UN:

for the **people**, the **planet** and the **prosperity**, taking into account the need to support universal **peace** and freedom, to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, achieving a sustainable transformation of the society, the economy and the environment by 2030, also in terms of safety, well-being and justice

5P: people planet peace prosperity partnership

The 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda refer to different areas of **social, economic and environmental development** which need to be considered in an integrated approach



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda



1. **No poverty.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. **Zero hunger.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. **Good health and well-being.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. **Quality education.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. **Gender equality.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. **Clear water and sanitation.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. **Affordable and clean energy.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. **Decent work and economic growth.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. **Industry innovation and infrastructure.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. **Reduced inequalities.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. **Sustainable cities and communities.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. **Responsible consumption and production.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. **Climate action.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. **Life below water.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. **Life on land.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. **Peace, justice and strong institutions.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. **Partnership for the goals.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

An Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) was set up by UNSC

in order to identify a common *statistical framework* as a tool for monitoring and assessing progress towards the objectives of the Agenda.

IAEG-SDGs proposed a first list of more than 200 indicators (March 2016, on the occasion the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission)

This list has been updated and submitted for approval of the 48th Session of the UNSC (March 2017)

The current, revised set includes 244 indicators. 232 are different indicators

because some of them are considered relevant to more than one goal

The indicators are classified by 3 “Tiers” :

Tier I (83 indicators, 36%)

based on a standard methodology and regularly produced at the national level

Tier II (56 indicators, 24%)

equally based on standard methodology, but not being regularly produced

Tier III (84 indicators, 36%)

not based on standard methodology

Lastly, **9 indicators (4%)** have not been yet classified by tier, or belong to more tiers due to the heterogeneity of their components

Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets / Indicators

-
- 1.1** *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day*
- 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
-
- 1.2** *By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions*
- 1.2.1 ✓ Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 ✓ Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
-
- 1.3** *Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable*
- 1.3.1 ✓ Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
-
- 1.4** *By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance*
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
-
- 1.5** *By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters*
- 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
-
- 1.a** *Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions*
- 1.a.1 Proportion of domestically resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
- 1.a.2 ✓ Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- 1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
-
- 1.b** *Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions*
- 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
-



The implementation process is still in progress

and involves more updating steps to ensure a thorough review of the indicators
their correct classification by the different Tiers
the preparation of the necessary metadata.

IAEG-SDGs is currently considering 37 further indicators

An overall review is expected in 2020 and another in 2025

A first report, based on data available from the UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs, was circulated on July 2016 and further updates are forthcoming.



High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB):

- tasked of ensuring strategic leadership in monitoring and statistical reporting of the whole process
- had worked on the creation of a Global Action Plan for the data on SD, on which the UN Regional Commissions will develop the Road Maps. It is the “Cape Town Global Action Plan” for SD data presented at the UN Word data forum (January 2017) in South Africa
- it provides a comprehensive overview and a concrete list of actions, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Countries and of the NSS, to identify new strategies for improving quality of statistical production, and to strengthen partnership and cooperation



The Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has set up a Steering group within the Conference of European Statistician (CES)



working on a *road map for the development of 'European' statistics on the SDGs*.

This road map, focusing on the role of coordination of the NSOs, aims to specify a strategy for the creation of a monitoring system of the SDGs, and will guide the CES members.

The Road Map discussed in the Plenary Session of the CES scheduled for June 2017

The European Commission, on Nov. 2016, adopted 3 communications that outline the steps to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda:

- the first report clarifies how the **action priorities** of the Commission can and should contribute to the achievement of SD objectives and how the Commission intends to **implement the principles** of SD and to give them further strength in its **political action**.
- the other two communications concern the Commission's **cooperation policies** reviewed in the light of the SD objectives

Eurostat is supporting the process to develop and implement the global framework

Analysis of the SDG information demand and the recognition of existing statistical information. The indicators were assessed on the basis of their relevance to the European context and to the domain of official statistics:

20% indicators considered not relevant for the European context

Eurostat evaluated whether each indicator captures phenomena that are relevant to the EU member states. Several SDGs indicators, in fact, are meant to measure phenomena that are typical of different geographical contexts and levels of wealth

26% indicators not relevant to official statistics

Indicators that are not subject to statistical methods or approaches (eg. those referring to the existence of legal frameworks/provisions related to specific issues) and indicators related to financial assistance to developing countries

Following this recognition work, in November 2016, Eurostat published a first analysis of the European situation on the Agenda 2030 Goals, analyzing 51 indicators

Eurostat is developing a set of indicators aimed at monitoring the progress of SDGs in Europe

taking into account the EU policies, such as Europe 2020, the 10 priorities expressed by the Commission, and issues related to the circular economy. This set of indicators will be further implemented and a new report is expected by November 2017

In this context, the NSOs play a crucial role:

- because of their methodological and technical knowhow
- as reference points for data production at national level and coordinators of national initiatives in the study and experimentation of alternative data sources
- several NSOs, including Italy's Istat, take part in the HLG-PCCB for statistics for the 2030 Agenda

The Law 322/1989, the 2030 Agenda and the European Economic Commission

entrusted to Istat a dual coordination role:

- Istat coordinates the provision of official statistics produced by the various institutional agencies participating in the National Statistical System (Sistan)
- the international community assigns to the NSOs responsibility for coordinating the national production of the SDG indicators



<http://www.istat.it/it/benessere-e-sostenibilità>

The review of the SDGs indicators currently available included the "mainly statistical" ones, giving priority to those of the Tiers I and II.

- First release in December 2016, updated and integrated May 2017
- **100 SDGs indicators are covered out of the 173 available:**
- 49 Tier I , 33 Tier II , 16 Tier III, 2 not classified
- 45 indicators are identical to those internationally defined
- 55 similar or partial or context (i.e. where not all data are available, or where available data do not exactly meet the specifications required)
- 38 Indicators of Sustainable and Equitable Well-being (BES)

Steps:

Mapping indicators

Availability of indicators

Review of the sources

'Refinements'

Additional classifications

Goal	SDGs Indicators	Indicators published by Istat for SDGs dataset		Istat coverage of SDGs set		
		Total	Of which belongs to BES	Identical	Proxy, partial, contest	Total
1	14	8	3	2	2	4
2	13	5	0	1	4	5
3	27	31	3	13	4	17
4	11	15	3	3	4	7
5	14	12	4	3	3	6
6	11	8	2	1	5	6
7	6	5	1	1	3	4
8	17	20	5	6	5	11
9	12	11	3	5	3	8
10	11	5	1	3	0	3
11	15	13	4	1	6	7
12	13	7	1	1	3	4
13	8	6	0	0	1	1
14	10	5	1	0	2	2
15	14	6	2	0	4	4
16	23	11	5	3	4	7
17	25	5	0	2	2	4
Total	244	173	38	45	55	100

For each indicator a recent time series (usually the last 5 or 10 years available) is published and the relevant breakdowns (by territory, gender, age, etc.).

Istituto nazionale di statistica | Bandi di gara | Concorsi | Amministrazione trasparente

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Gli indicatori dell'istat per gli obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile (sdgs – sustainable development goals) delle Nazioni Unite

ASCOLTA

Proseguire nello sviluppo economico e sociale che assicuri il soddisfacimento dei bisogni della generazione presente senza compromettere la possibilità di soddisfare quelli delle generazioni future. È questa la definizione generalmente condivisa di "sviluppo sostenibile" che, in questa accezione, viene collegato alla compatibilità tra sviluppo delle attività economiche e salvaguardia dell'ambiente.

Al Vertice della Terra tenutosi a Rio nel 1992 erano state definite le basi per la realizzazione politica dello sviluppo sostenibile ed era stata presentata l'Agenda 21, ovvero il piano d'azione per il 21° secolo. Nel 2012, alla Conferenza Rio+20, nel rapporto «Il futuro che vogliamo» sono stati rinnovati gli impegni presi e sono state definite le fasi necessarie per poter procedere verso uno sviluppo sostenibile.

In continuità con i precedenti *Millennium Development Goals*, a settembre 2015 l'Assemblea Generale delle Nazioni Unite ha adottato l'Agenda 2030 per lo sviluppo sostenibile nella quale si delineano a livello mondiale le direttrici delle attività per i prossimi anni (UN Resolution A/RES/70/1, New York settembre 2015). Nello stesso anno, in coerenza con l'Agenda 2030, sono stati adottati anche il *Paris Climate Agreement* (UN decision 1/CP.21, adoption of the Paris Agreement) e il *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (adottato al Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Giappone).

Indicatori 2017

tipo di documento: **Notizia**

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bes BENESSERE EQUO E SOSTENIBILE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Adottare misure urgenti per combattere il cambiamento climatico e le sue conseguenze
-  **Obiettivo 14 | [xls](#) | [pdf](#) |**
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-  **Obiettivo 15 | [xls](#) | [pdf](#) |**
Favorire un uso sostenibile dell'ecosistema, gestire le foreste, contrastare la desertificazione, arrestare il degrado del terreno e la perdita di biodiversità
-  **Obiettivo 16 | [xls](#) | [pdf](#) |**
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ITALIAN DATA FOR UN-SDGs
Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Published on 23 May 2017

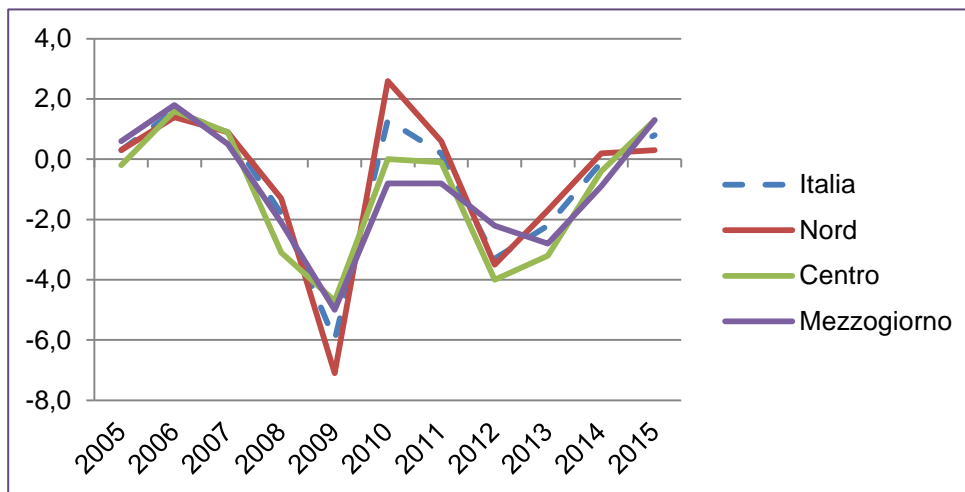
Name of indicator, Source (Istat, other national or international)

- Name of survey, Sistan or not
- If BES indicator
- Indicator description
- If Identical, Similar, Partial, Context

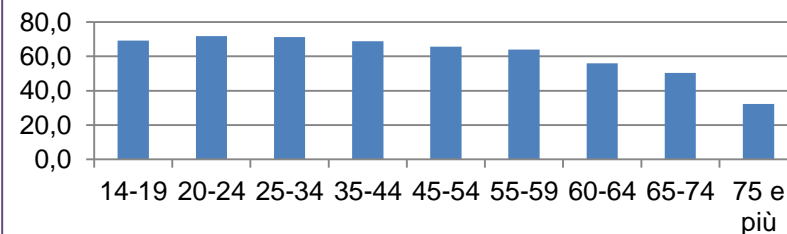
Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages / Assicurare la salute e il benessere per tutti e per tutte le età

Global indicator -English -Italian	Source	Survey Name	Name of indicator -English -Italian	Units	Time Series					
					2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016
3.1.1	Under-five mortality rate (aet) - Tasso di mortalità sotto i 5 anni	Tavole di mortalità della popolazione italiana (PSN-IST-00483) Rilevazione del censimento dell'annuario per (PSN-IST-02529)	Under-five mortality rate - "Probabilità" di morte sotto i 5 anni Italia	per 1.000 per 1.000						
			Territorio							
			Piemonte	per 1.000	3,33	3,10	3,03	3,01	2,82	2,84
			Valle d'Aosta / Vallée d'Aoste	per 1.000	4,93	2,70	2,68	2,62	3,07	5,45
			Liguria	per 1.000	3,40	3,54	3,55	3,40	3,76	3,60
			Lombardia	per 1.000	3,16	3,28	3,17	3,28	3,31	3,29
			Trentino Alto Adige	per 1.000	2,93	2,84	3,08	3,20	3,40	3,26
			Provincia Autonoma Bolzano / Bozen	per 1.000	3,49	2,98	2,85	2,81	3,21	3,41
			Provincia Autonoma Trento	per 1.000	2,94	2,55	3,33	3,52	3,59	2,90
			Veneto	per 1.000	3,31	3,34	3,30	3,43	3,26	3,20
			Friuli-Venezia Giulia	per 1.000	2,86	3,62	3,54	3,98	3,65	3,74
			Emilia-Romagna	per 1.000	3,51	3,33	3,33	3,49	3,60	3,51
			Toscana	per 1.000	2,99	3,16	3,11	2,91	2,61	2,80
			Umbria	per 1.000	3,23	2,74	2,74	2,92	3,06	4,00
			Marche	per 1.000	3,50	3,30	2,46	2,61	2,48	3,00
			Lazio	per 1.000	3,98	3,92	3,83	3,95	3,62	3,56
			Abruzzo	per 1.000	4,98	4,52	4,41	3,95	3,45	3,22
			Molise	per 1.000	4,96	4,61	4,13	3,89	4,47	4,42
			Campania	per 1.000	4,77	4,68	4,57	4,60	4,37	3,85
			Puglia	per 1.000	4,10	4,04	3,65	3,69	3,59	3,67
			Basilicata	per 1.000	4,72	4,34	3,92	4,74	4,21	4,46
			Calabria	per 1.000	4,53	4,69	4,72	5,15	5,13	4,72
			Sicilia	per 1.000	5,18	5,05	4,67	4,72	4,71	4,77
			Sardegna	per 1.000	3,66	3,95	3,61	3,62	3,46	3,71
			Nord	per 1.000	3,27	3,27	3,21	3,33	3,29	3,27
			Nord-Ovest	per 1.000	3,23	3,23	3,15	3,21	3,21	3,21
			Nord-Est	per 1.000	3,32	3,32	3,32	3,48	3,43	3,36
			Centro	per 1.000	3,56	3,51	3,34	3,36	3,14	3,28
			Mezzogiorno	per 1.000	4,68	4,57	4,35	4,39	4,25	4,11
			Sud	per 1.000	4,59	4,50	4,30	4,34	4,16	3,91
			Isole	per 1.000	4,88	4,79	4,44	4,53	4,46	4,57
			Sesso							
			Maschi	per 1.000	4,12	4,07	3,92	4,04	3,92	3,90

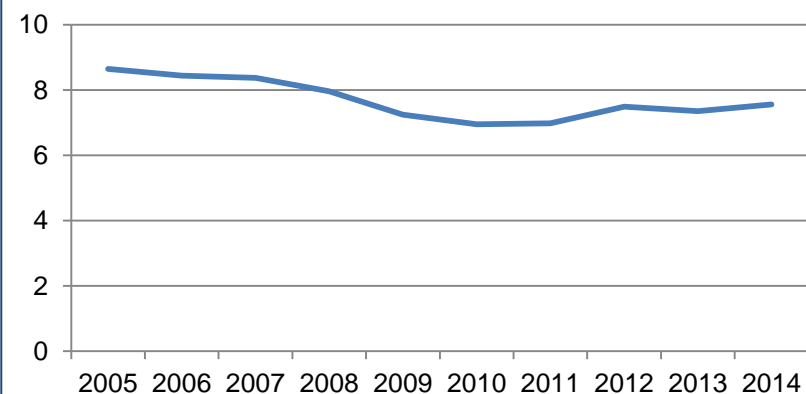
Tasso di crescita annuale del PIL reale per abitante



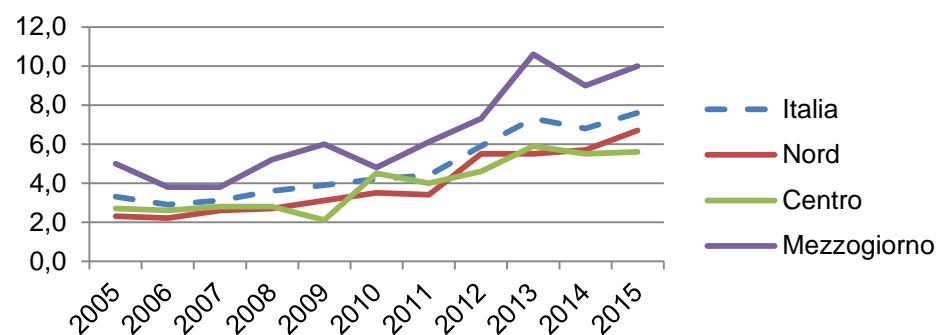
Persone di 14 anni e piu' che si sentono sicure camminando al buio da sole nella zona in cui vivono per classe di età. Anno 2015



Litri di alcol pro capite

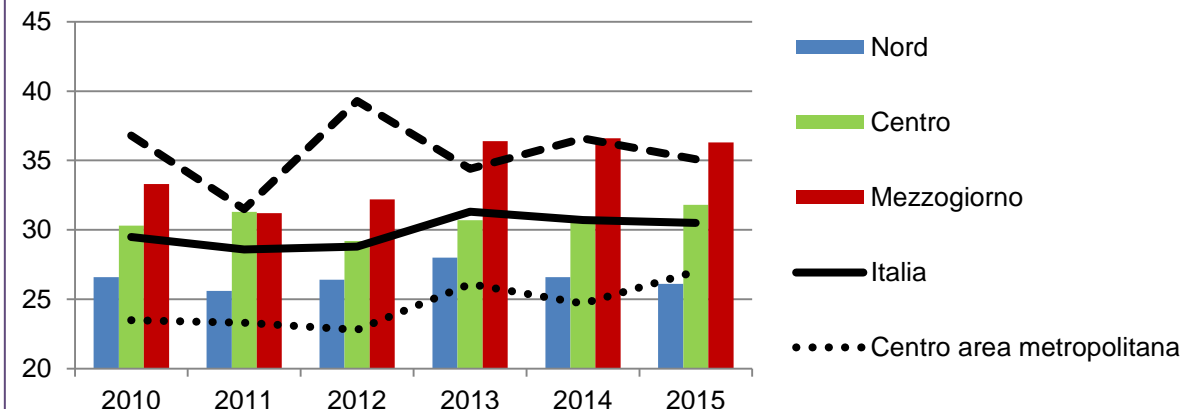


Incidenza di povertà assoluta individuale

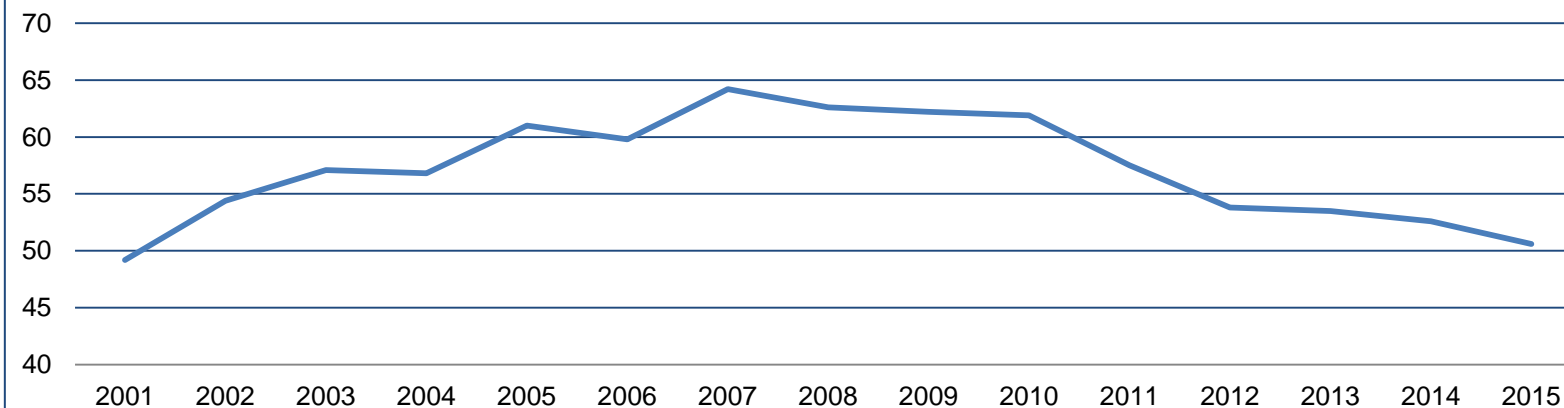


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Istat SDGs, web application, mapping (analyses and development)

International indicators x

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SDGs (Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile)

Documentazione
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Statistiche
Report



giovedì 18 maggio 2017 14:34

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SDGs (Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile)

Apertura singolo Obiettivo SDG *

Obiettivo 3 - Assicurare la salute e il benessere per tutti e per tutte le età

Link ai Metadata IAEG: Metadata for Goal 3

Traguardi / Indicatori

3.1	Entro il 2030, ridurre il tasso di mortalità materna globale a meno di 70 per 100.000 nati vivi
3.1.1	Tasso di mortalità materna
3.1.2	Percentuale di parti assistiti da personale sanitario qualificato
3.2	Entro il 2030, mettere fine alle morti evitabili di neonati e bambini sotto i 5 anni di età, con l'obiettivo per tutti i paesi di ridurre la mortalità neonatale a non più di 12 su 1.000 nati vivi e, per i bambini al di sotto dei 5 anni, ridurre la mortalità a non più di 25 su 1.000 nati vivi
3.2.1	Tasso di mortalità sotto i 5 anni
3.2.2	Tasso di mortalità neonatale
3.3	Entro il 2030, porre fine alle epidemie di AIDS, tubercolosi, malaria e malattie tropicali trascurate e combattere l'epatite, le malattie legate all'uso dell'acqua e altre malattie trasmissibili
3.3.1	Numero di nuove infezioni da HIV per 1.000 abitanti non infetta, per sesso, età e popolazioni chiave
3.3.2	Incidenza della tubercolosi per 100.000 abitanti
3.3.3	Incidenza della malaria per 1.000 abitanti
3.3.4	Incidenza della epatite B per 100.000 abitanti
3.3.5	Numero di persone che necessitano di interventi contro le malattie tropicali trascurate
3.4	Entro il 2030, ridurre di un terzo la mortalità prematura da malattie non trasmissibili attraverso la prevenzione e la cura e promuovere la salute mentale e il benessere

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Indicatore:

3.4.1 - Tasso di mortalità attribuita a malattie cardiovascolari, cancro, diabete o malattie respiratorie croniche

Go to indicator: 3.4.1

Codice Obiettivo:	Obiettivo 3
Descrizione Obiettivo:	Assicurare la salute e il benessere per tutti e per tutte le età
Codice Traguardo:	3.4
Descrizione Traguardo:	Entro il 2030, ridurre di un terzo la mortalità prematura da malattie non trasmissibili attraverso la prevenzione e la cura e promuovere la salute mentale e il benessere
Link Metadata IAEG:	Metadata for Goal 3
Link Metadata indicator 3.4.1:	Metadata-03-04-01.pdf

Informazioni sull'indicatore SDG

Stato di lavorazione:	Chiuso
Classificazione (provvisoria):	StatGeo
Non rilevante per l'Italia:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/> si
Cooperazione:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/> si
Responsabile Goal:	Alessandra Tinto
Responsabile indicatore (Gruppo SDG):	Alessandra Tinto
Disponibilità (S/N):	S
Disponibilità (livello):	Se definisci

UNICEF - TIER Provisions - (luglio 2016)

Tier provvisorio(24-03-2016):	TIER II
Revised Tier (by Secretariat):	Tier II
Possible Custodian Agency:	WHO
Other Involved Agencies:	
21-09-2016 (da approvare):	TIER II
30-11-2016 (da approvare):	TIER II
21-12-2016:	TIER II

Suggerimenti

Accesso alle variabili

Indicatori proposti (non SES) (*) => Request	
Disponibilità indicatori (non SES) (S/N):	S
RII codice / altro indicatore:	Tasso standardizzato di mortalità per le maggiori cause di morte tra 30-59 anni
Stato indicatore proposto:	Da aggiornare
Periodicità altro indicatore:	
Fonte:	WHO
Indagine (non SISTAN):	
Indagine (da SISTAN):	IST-GOONS - Indagine su Decessi e Cause di morte
Base produttore(*):	WHO
Struttura dell'ente produttore(*):	WHO, SSC
Responsabile della struttura(*):	Roberto Ortolano
Responsabile tematico(*):	Luca Prova
Responsabile indicatore:	Olivia Simoni, Luca Prova
Prossimo altro indicatore (Y/N):	Prossimo
Ultimo disponibile (m/a):	2014
Periodo di riferimento ultimi dati (m/a):	dicembre/2014
Prossimo disponibile (m/a):	gennaio/2015
Periodo di riferimento prossimi dati (m/a):	gennaio/2015
Serie storica disponibili:	2004-2014
DISAGGREGAZIONI:	
Sex(*):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
Age:	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+
Income(*):	<input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> H
Ethnicity(*):	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Territory(*):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural
Urban/Rural:	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural
Disability:	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Other(*):	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3

Indicatori proposti da SES

SES Disponibilità (S/N):	
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Istat SDGs, web application, mapping (analyses and development)

International indicators: 5 x

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Sistema Test

Indicator:

1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Go to indicator: 1.2.1

Goal Code:	Goal 1
Goal Text:	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target Code:	1.2
Target Text:	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Link Metadata IAEG:	Metadata for Goal 1

Informazioni sull'indicatore SDG

Work progress:	Closed
Classificazione (provvisoria):	Statistical
Non rilevante per l'Italia:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/> si
Cooperazione:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/> si
Responsible Goal:	Barbara Baldazzi
Responsible indicatore (Gruppo SDG):	Barbara Baldazzi
Availability (Y/N)(*):	Yes
Availability (level):	Available in Istat

UNECE - TIER Provvisori - (luglio 2016)

Provisional tier(24-03-2016):	TIER I
Revised Tier (by Secretariat):	Tier I
Possible Custodian Agency:	National Gov.
Other Involved Agencies:	UNICEF, World Bank
...21-09-2016 (da approvare):	TIER I
...10-11-2016 (da approvare):	TIER I
...21-12-2016 :	TIER I

Suggerimenti

Accesso alle variabili

Istat SDGs, web application, mapping (analyses and development)

International indicators: 5 x



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Sistema Test

Data SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)



Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.2 - By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

E' possibile accedere ai dati del Goal 1 facendo clic sul pulsante



Go to indicator: 1.2.1 ▾

Definition of indicator / Disaggregations	Units	Years										
Incidenza di poverta' assoluta individuale	%	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Italy	%	3,3	2,9	3,1	3,6	3,9	4,2	4,4	5,9	7,3	6,8	7,6
Territory												
Nord	%	2,3	2,2	2,6	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,4	5,5	5,5	5,7	6,7
Centro	%	2,7	2,6	2,8	2,8	2,1	4,5	4,0	4,6	5,9	5,5	5,6
Mezzogiorno	%	5,0	3,8	3,8	5,2	6,0	4,8	6,1	7,3	10,6	9,0	10,0
Gender												
Males	%	3,1	2,6	2,8	3,4	3,9	4,1	4,2	6,0	7,3	7,0	7,9
Females	%	3,5	3,1	3,3	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,7	5,8	7,4	6,6	7,3
Age class												
0-17 years	%	3,9	2,8	3,1	3,7	4,3	4,5	5,0	6,9	9,9	10,0	10,9
18-34 years	%	3,1	2,3	2,7	3,9	4,2	4,5	4,6	6,8	8,7	8,1	9,9
35-64 years	%	2,7	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,4	3,8	4,0	5,7	6,9	6,1	7,2
65 years and over	%	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,8	4,9	5,1	4,5	4,1

Definition of indicator / Disaggregations	Units	Years										
Incidenza di poverta' relativa individuale	%	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Italy	%	11,1	10,4	10,5	11,1	10,6	11,2	11,2	12,8	13,0	12,9	13,7
Territory												

Conclusions: Istat Road Map

Continue to define and implement the indicators set out in Agenda 2030 in the development of the necessary, but still unavailable, indicators, promoting follow-up, sharing of information, development of necessary and fruitful synergies, in order to further pursuing in the dissemination

Next important step is - will be - the integrated reading of the indicators within each goal and across them, going beyond the sectoral reading, with the aim of understanding relationships between phenomena in different areas, trades off.

In depth analysys: avaiability of time series, territorial disaggregations and other relevant classifications will progressively enrich the integrated global analysis

Therefore, Istat will continue to conduct the analysis of the indicators of the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs with an **inter-institutional approach, inside and outside the boundaries of Sistan**

in order to make possible the completion of a methodologically consistent mapping, integrated and shared, and an assessment of the overall availability of the SDG indicators





Grazie

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