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UN-IAEG-SDGs Expert Meeting

Implementation and reporting on SDGs

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Istat-SDGs statistical System



- ✓ Since December 2016, **Istat**, along with with **National Statistical System** (Sistan), makes available **SDGs statistical measures** twice a year

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



- ✓ June 2023: **sixth edition of SDGs Report**
- ✓ May 2023: fifth edition in English
- ✓ Soon available in English

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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](#).

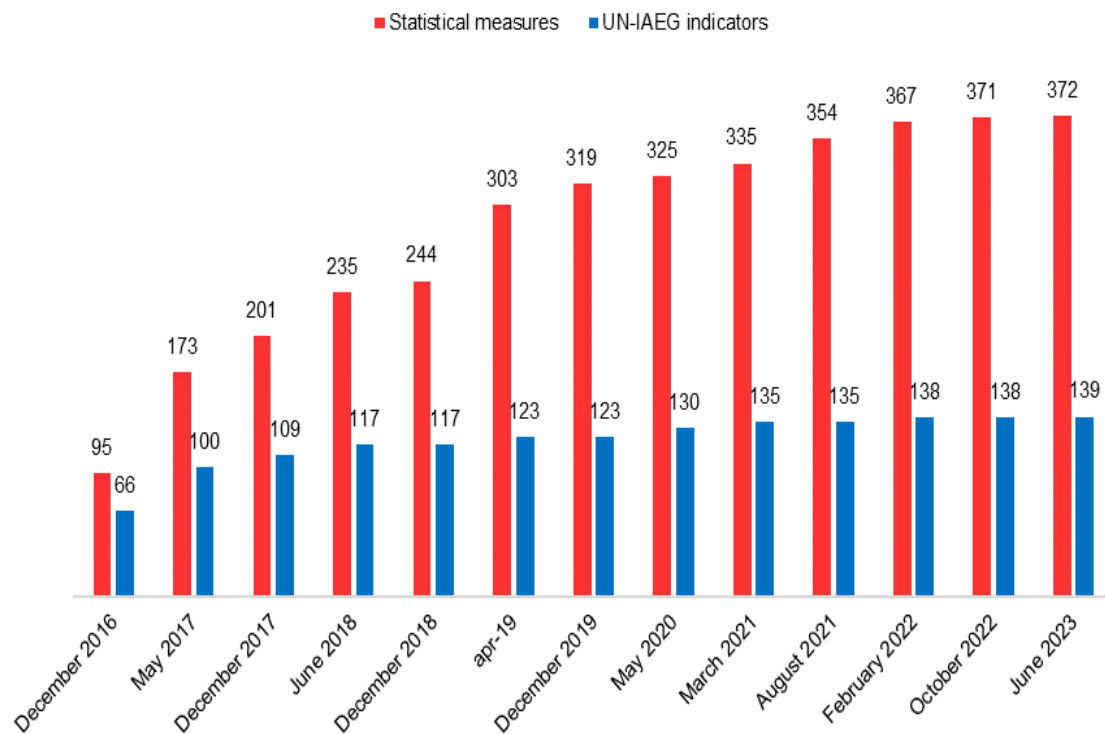
Last update: 20th June 2023

The statistical measures are disseminated in four data files:

- [Statistical measures for years 2004-2023](#) (xlsx)
- [Statistical measures for years 1995-2003](#) (xlsx)
- [Statistical measures for years 2004-2023 by gender](#) (xlsx)
- [Statistical measures for years 1995-2003 by gender](#) (xlsx)

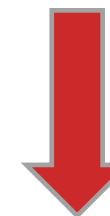


Istat-SDGs statistical System



June 2023 (13° edition)

- ✓ **372 statistical measures** (of which 342 unique) for **139 UN-IAEG indicators**
- ✓ **223** statistical measures were **updated** and **5 new ones** were introduced
- ✓ The global perspective is integrated with country-specific needs



- **110 identical measures**
- **132 misure similair/partial**
- **130 national context measures**

A **database query system** (dashboard) allows the user to browse SDGs statistical measures, display and download tables and charts

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/istat.istituto.nazionale.di.statistica/viz/SDGs_indicatori_2023/SDGs?publish=yes

What's new in the SDGs 2023 Report



The sixth edition of SDGs Report presents innovations:

- ✓ The overall development of the SDGs over the past 10 years treated in more detail by taking into account both the **temporal evolution** towards the 2030 Agenda targets and **territorial convergences/divergences**
- ✓ Strengthening the use of the Istat-SDGs system for the **analysis of territorial inequalities** over time (new Chapter 3)
- ✓ **In-depth studies** on the topics of greatest interest proposed for **each Goal**, by **scholars and representatives of the institutions** that contribute to the dissemination and analysis of statistical information for measuring sustainable development

Sustainable development in Italy: trends over time



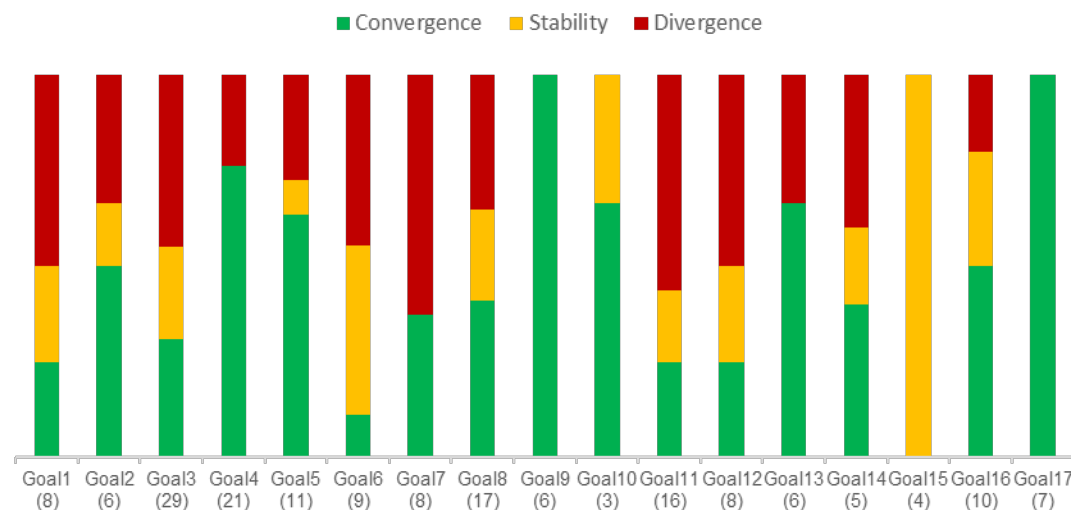
Time evolution of the Goals: last available year compared to 10 years before



- ✓ **Overall positive picture** compared to 10 years before: 58.6% of the measures improve, 21.3% unchanged and 20.1% worsen
- ✓ Highest percentage of **positive variation in Goals 5, 7, 8, 12, 16**
- ✓ More than one third of **measures deteriorating in Goals 2, 4, 11, 13**

Convergence among regions: last available year compared to 10 years before

- ✓ Almost **half** (47.8%) of the 159 statistical measures analysed indicate **convergence between regions**, 17.6% stable, 34.6% show regional divergence
- ✓ **Reduction in territorial gaps** in Goals 9 and 17 (convergence in digitisation and R&D), 4 (lower territorial disparity in students' skills), 10 (more equal distribution of income)
- ✓ **More than half of divergent measures** in Goal 7 (increasing distances between regions in the share of energy consumption from RES) and 11 (gaps in access to public transport)



Istat-SDGs statistical system for the monitoring of National Sustainable Development Strategy



- ✓ A **new version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy approved** in 2023
- ✓ A new subset of indicators selected by NSDS Institutional Working Group : **55 core indicators**
- ✓ **Methodological approach** according to the criteria:

- Parsimony,
- Feasibility,
- Timeliness,
- Extension and frequency of time series,
- Sensitivity to public policies,
- Territorial dimension

- ✓ Linkages with Ecological Transition Plan indicators and Well-Being-Sustainable (WBS-BES) indicators
- ✓ 2022 NSDS presented in the **VNR** (July 2022) at UN-HLPF

From global to local and from local to global, a big challenge for sustainability: Statistical Register of Places (RSBL)

The proposal revolution of all these frameworks: the economic, social, environmental and institutional goals have to be developed considering an **integrated approach from global to local to leave no one behind**

Statistical measures for a common language

Common geographies for a common language and for integration among domains



Istat changes its production processes and aiming to an **Integrated System of Statistical Registers**: at the **very heart** of it lies the **Statistical Register of Places (RSBL)**.

The **geographical statistical information of Statistical Register of Places** has an **increasing potential** to consider **statistical measures** related to **sustainability**.

The use of administrative data and of Statistical Registers is essential but it is a big challenge for methodological and institutional reasons related also to confidentiality issues

From global to local and from local to global, a big challenge for sustainability: Statistical Register of Places (RSBL)

Statistical Register of Places components

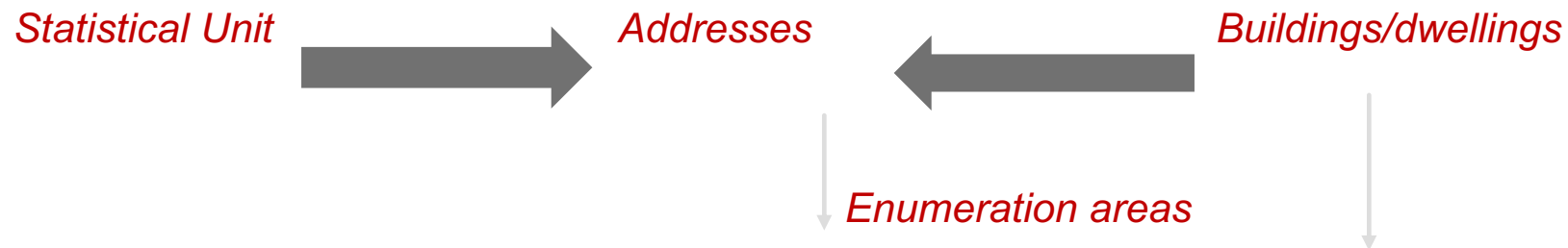
Administrative territorial units and functional areas (7904 municipalities and LLMA, FUA, DEGURBA ...)

Enumeration areas: many different archives of geographic data for **800000** georeferenced enumeration areas and **1,1 million** microzones (infrastructures, green areas,)

Addresses and geographic coordinates: many administrative archives of data for **30** millions CUI Unique Identification Code of addresses geographic coordination XY of CUI, Quality indicators.

Buildings and basic property units: administrative archives Real Estate Registry from Cadastral agency, geographic agencies and open sources. Buildings are georefered. In 2021 **29** millions Buildings of which **14.4** millions are residential

The **integration process** has seen **different methods** applied to different entities in order to reach the **highest quality** possible result.



The first result can be seen with the production of a preliminary 1km population grid, dwelling data, enumeration areas



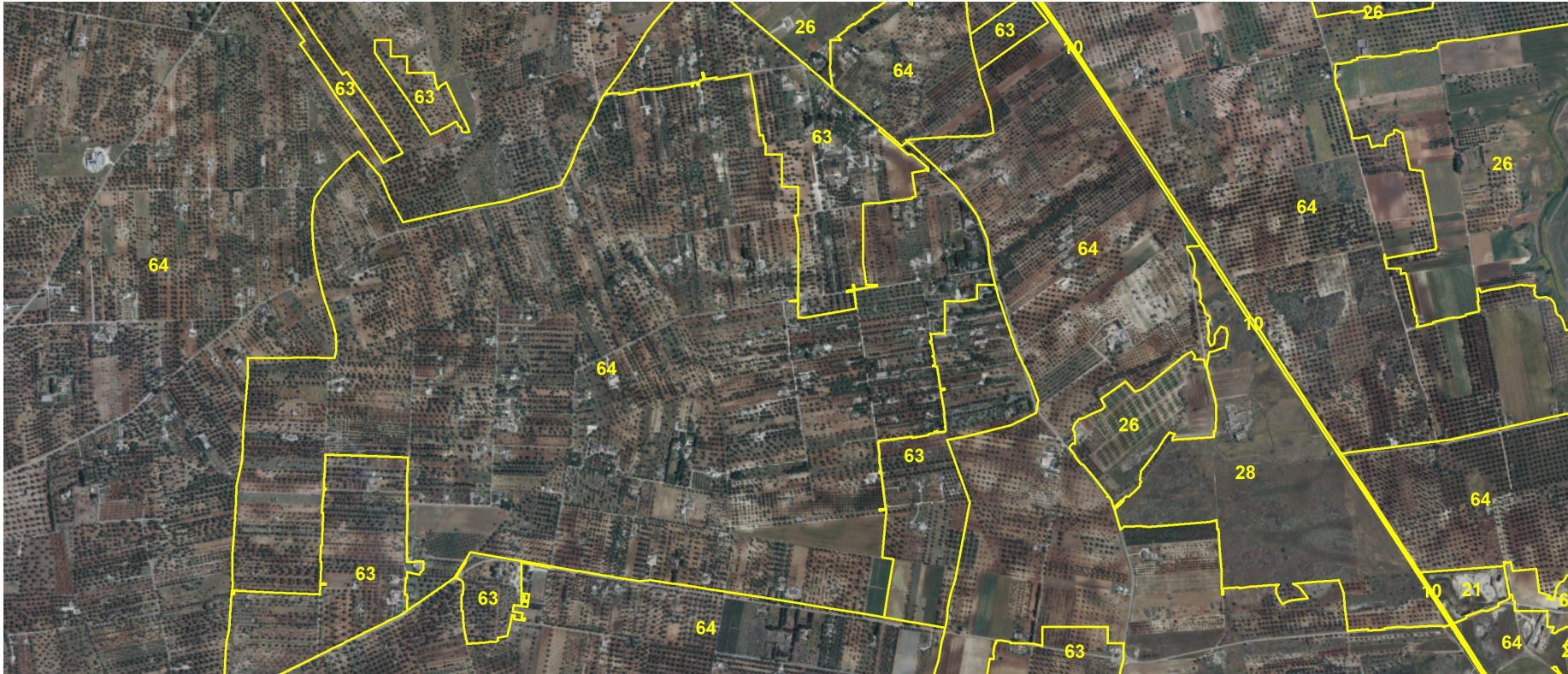
RSBL Enumeration Area: an example of land classification



- 1 Area or building for residential use
- 5 Urban park
- 6 Port area
- 8 Military barracks
- 9 Hospital, care institute,
- 10 Rail and railway infrastructure
- 12 Productive activities
- 16 Sports facility
- 19 Temporary detention centres for foreigners
- 22 Woodland
- 24 Penal institutions
- 25 Hotel, campsites, ecc.
- 26 Agricultural area
- 27 Lighthouse
- 29 Communal house
- 31 Museum area
- 37 Community services: schools, telecommunications etc.
- 50 Potabilizers
- 55 Shopping centers



Enumeration Area's 2021: an example of land classification



64 Olive trees

63 Fruit trees

26 Cropland

28 Sparsely vegetated areas

21 Quarries

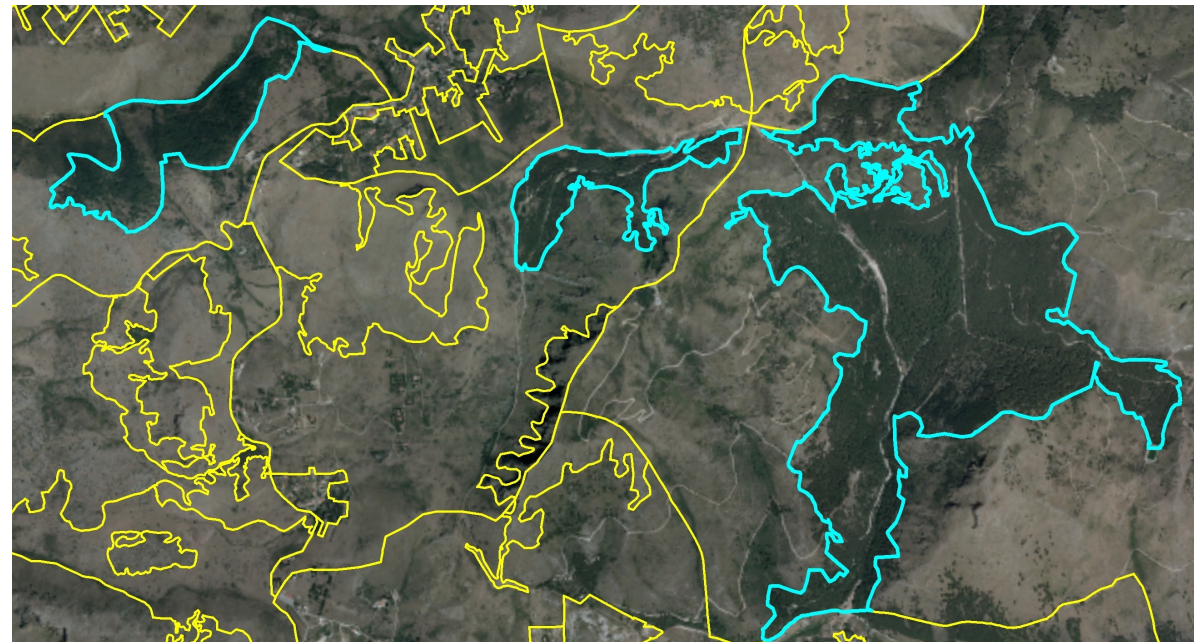


Enumeration Area's 2021: Green areas



Monumental villa: A very big elegant building surrounded by gardens of historical significance

Green Urban areas: parks in urban areas rich in meadows and trees



Woodland:
FAO definition
'land with tree
crown cover (or
equivalent
stocking level) of
more than 10
percent and an
area of more
than 0,5
hectares (ha)

From global to local and from local to global, a big challenge for sustainability: Statistical Register of Places (RSBL)

The **geographical statistical information of Statistical Register of Places** has an **increasing potential** to consider **statistical measures** related to **sustainability**.

- **Green cover** in urban areas using high resolution remote sensed images via the production of vegetation indices, and extraction of statistical information linked to the total vegetation cover **in the major Italian urban centres**; very useful to consider sustainability and climate change indicators
- **Air pollution** analysed considering very **detailed territorial area** and linked with exposed population
- **Land consumption, Protected areas**

Population grid statistics as an alternative to population statistics for administrative areas. Population grids are a powerful tool to describe our society and to study the interrelationships between human activities and the environment. They are particularly useful for analyzing phenomena, and their causes, which are independent of administrative boundaries, such as, **fires, flooding, commuting and urban sprawl, air pollution ...**

320.000 cells

400mila polygons in EAs2011 | 700mila polygons in EAs2021



Population Grids on Gistat

