

SDG REPORT 2019

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR 2030 AGENDA IN ITALY

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development adopted from the UN-Assembly General (*UN Resolution A/RES/70/1, New York*) is built on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.

The Goals of the 2030 Agenda refer to different areas of social, economic and environmental development, which need to be considered in an integrated approach, as well as the processes that may accompany and foster them in a sustainable way, that safeguards the planet and guarantees the well-being of people and an equitable distribution of development over time.

The 17 goals are articulated in 169 targets and the *United Nations Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs* (UN-IAEG-SDGs) proposed a first list of 244 indicators (232 are different) for their monitoring, which represent the general framework.

Istat, like other national statistical institutes, has the task of constructing the statistical information necessary for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for our Country and contributing to the realization of this global project. Therefore, starting from December 2016, Istat began to make the indicators available for Italy on a six-monthly basis on the information platform dedicated to SDGs, accessible from www.istat.it.

This year, along with the new annual release, the second **SDGs Report 2019**, Statistical information for the 2030 Agenda in Italy, is published. The Report proposes a further extension of the panorama of indicators.

In this sixth release Istat produces an updated set of 123 UN-IAEG-SDGs indicators and, for these, 303 statistical measures, all available on the website.

On this occasion, in application of the "no one left behind" principle, particular attention was paid to expanding possible breakdowns by gender, citizenship, presence of limitations (disability) and territorial level. In particular, for 175 statistical measures it was possible to provide regional breakdowns in a specific chapter.

In order to give an account of the intrinsic complexity of sustainable development, the Report also traces an analysis of the links between objectives, sub-objectives and indicators.

This is a work in continuous evolution, which takes into account the improvements in the production of statistical measures within the National Statistical System (Sistan) and thanks to synergistic action developed in it, working for a progressive extension of the "mapping" of the indicators proposed by UN-IAEG-SDGs.

Sustainable development trends

The summary picture of the trend trends of the last decade indicates progress with reference to the objectives Quality education (Goal 4), Gender equality (Goal 5), Industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), Consumption and production (Goal 12), Sustainable energy (Goal 7), Justice and institutions (Goal 16).

The effect of the economic crisis is evident from the analysis of the data referring to the 2007-2012 period, with indicators that worsen for the Goal 1 (Poverty), 8 (Work and growth), 11 (City), 2 (Food and agriculture), 14 (Sea).

In the nearest five-year period (from 2012 to 2017) a picture of moderate progress emerges. There are slight improvements in the Goal 2 (Food and Agriculture), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Sustainable Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 12 (Consumption and Production). The Goal 3 (Health), 11 (City), and 15 (Land) are deteriorating.

This edition of the Report also presents an overall assessment of the levels of sustainable development in the Regions, obtained from the distribution of quintiles of indicators in the last year available. This allows an effective synthetic representation of the regional positions with respect to the five groups, the first characterized by the most critical situation, the last by the relatively more favorable one.

The resulting geography of sustainable development does not differ much from the usual distribution of the Italian territory which sees the North in a situation that is mostly more favorable than the rest of the country.

Among the areas where the situation described by the SDGs indicators is more advanced, the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, the Valle d'Aosta, Lombardy, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Emilia Romagna emerge. If the medium-high profile is considered, these regions are joined by Tuscany and Piedmont.

The highest concentration of indicators in the area of difficulty is found in Sicily, Calabria and Campania. Lazio seems more similar to Abruzzo than to other regions of the central division. Further aspects of this geography emerge from the analysis of the groups carried out considering individually the Goals at the most disaggregated territorial levels. From this point of view, there are, for example, problematic elements also in Liguria, Valle d'Aosta and Piedmont with reference to Goal 1 (Poverty), or in Bolzano, with Sicily and Campania, for the Goal 3 (Health).

Trento, Friuli and Lombardy show more favorable situations for the Goal 4 (Education), while Campania, Puglia, Calabria and Sicily are penalized. A rather low percentage of high-performance indicators characterizes the regions of Southern Italy with reference to Goal 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), Goal 8 (Work and growth), Goal 10 (Inequalities), Goal 16 (Peace, justice and institutions), Goal 17 and Goal 6 (Water). The Goal 9 shows more favorable results for Emilia Romagna, Lombardy and Piedmont.

For the Goal 6 there are problems in Calabria and Sicily. The North-South polarity manifests itself to a lesser extent for Goal 2 (Food and Agriculture), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 7 (Energy), Goal 11 (City), Goal 12 (Production and Consumption) and the Goals 13 (Climate), 14 (Sea) and 15 (Earth) examined together.

SDGs main results in Italy



Goal 1

Between 2016 and 2017, people at risk of poverty or social exclusion diminishes in Europe, 22.4% of the population (113 million individuals). In Italy, the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion is 28.9% (about 17 million and 407 thousand individuals), a decrease compared to the previous year (30%).

The indicator of poverty or social exclusion considers different dimensions and corresponds to the proportion of people who present at least one of the following situations: 1) at risk of income poverty after social transfers, 2) Severely materially deprived people, 3) People living in households with very low work intensity.

In Italy, income poverty affects 20.3% of the population. This value is substantially stable compared to 20.6% in 2016. 10.1% of the population is in severe material deprivation, 2 points less than in 2016. The share of those who live in households with very low work intensity is 11.8%, down compared to 2016, when it was 12.8%.

The regional disparities are very wide, both for the indicator on poverty or social exclusion, and for the three measures that compose it: the South has the highest values in all four indicators. Almost half of individuals in the South are at risk of poverty or social exclusion (44.4%); in the North an individual every five (18.8%).

If we consider the employed who live at risk of poverty, Italy is fifth last among the nations of the European community with 12.2% of the employed at risk of poverty in 2017. Among the employed in Northern Italy, the percentage of those at risk of poverty it went from 4.5% in 2004 to 6.9% in 2017; in the South, the share of "poor workers", already very high, rose from 19.2% to 22.8%; the poor employed resident in Central Italy almost doubled (from 5.9% to 11.2%).

In 2017, individuals in absolute poverty are estimated to be 5 million and 58 thousand. The incidence of absolute poverty for individuals is 8.4%.



Goal 2

In 2017, almost 2 million hectares are invested in organic crops (2/3 of which are located in the Southern and Island regions). The increase is 6.3% over the previous year and more than 70% over 2010.

In agriculture, the use of plant protection products (mainly pesticides) lowers to 13 kg/ha (20% less than 2010), while the use of fertilizers remains stable (approx. 500 kg/ha): both are used mainly in the North (28 kg/ha of plant protection products and 1,355 kg / ha of fertilizers).

The ammonia emissions of agriculture are back on the rise, reaching 3,6 million tons in 2016 (like in 2010). About 60% of emissions is generated by livestock breeding. Compliance with the Gothenburg Protocol of 2012, requiring a reduction of 5% per year from 2020 on, is at risk.

The Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures keeps decreasing (from 0.38 to 0.22 between 2010 and 2017), going in the opposite direction to that recommended by the 2030 Agenda.

In Italy, about one child in three is overweight, but the trend is improving: between 2010/11 and 2016/17, the share drops from 36.6 to 32.9% in the age group from 6 to 10 years. Considering also adolescents (6-17 years) the share is 24.2%, but more than 30% in the Southern and Island regions.



Goal 3

Italy reached the lowest levels in Europe for neonatal mortality and mortality under 5 years. The rates continue to decrease, particularly in the Mezzogiorno, which slowly reduces the gap compared to the national average.

The standardized mortality rate between 30-69 years for malignant tumors, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease and chronic respiratory diseases is steadily decreasing from 2004 in Italy, especially among males, among which, however, rates are still 70% higher compared to females. The proposed objective for 2030 seems to be attainable in Italy, assuming that the average decrement rates observed between 2004 and 2016 can be maintained.

In Italy, in 2017, the incidence of HIV infections was 5.7 new cases every 100,000 residents, with an almost stable trend after 2015. The standardized suicide mortality rate in 2016 falls for the first time under 6 deaths, with 5.8 suicides for 100,000 inhabitants. In 2017, deaths in road accidents increased in Italy, while, the rate of serious injury in road accidents stopped growing.

In 2017 the expected years of healthy life at birth in Italy are 58.7, a value that is substantially stable compared to 2016, but increasing by 2.3 years, compared to 2009. The highest increase is observed among females (+ 2.7 years), which however are still disadvantaged comparing to males in terms of quality of survival. More marked the territorial inequalities, with more 4 years to be expected to live in good health at the in the North comparing to Mezzogiorno.

In 2017 about one-sixth of the population aged 15 years and over took on risky behaviors in alcohol consumption (16.7%), with a greater percentage among men and among people living in Northern regions.



Goal 4

Lights and shadows on the Goal for quality education: Italy is still in the last places in Europe for the number of graduates, drop-out rate and skills.

Early exit from the education and training system has increased in the last 2 years and amounted to 14.5% in 2018. There are still significant territorial differences to the detriment of the South and of males.

The alphabetic, numerical and English language skills are very low for some groups of students. In Italy, the proportion of children enrolled in the third year of upper secondary schools that do not reach the level of literacy is 34.4%; in mathematics, by 40.1%. Compared to males, a higher percentage of girls is below sufficiency in mathematical skills (41.7%, against 38.5% of males), while for reading the situation is reversed: 38.3% of the boys does not reach the sufficiency in the alphabetical competences, against 30.4% of the girls.

There are many territorial, gender and provenance differences, often determined by factors that feed inequalities in access to educational opportunities.

In Italy, 27.9% of young people aged 30-34 have a tertiary degree; however, the level of the rate remains much lower than the European average and is higher only than that of Romania. For women, the share of 30-34 year-old graduates is 34%, while for men it is 21.7%.



Goal 5

Violence against women decreases, but the severity increases and extreme violence remains stable. In particular both the proportion of women who have suffered a physical or sexual violence by partners and former partners, and the share of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from men other than partners decreases.

The percentage of women who are victims of extreme violence (rape and attempted rape), and who were threatened with weapons is stable. The violence that has caused wounds and the proportion of women who claim to have feared for their lives increases.

The share of daily time devoted by women to domestic work and unpaid care is about 2.6 times higher than that of men, it was more than triple in 2002-2003.

The ratio of employment rate for women aged 25-49 with at least one child aged 0-5 to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children, worsened in the last three years, in particular in the regions of southern Italy.

The presence of women in the national Parliament, in publicly traded companies and, albeit to a lesser extent, in regional councils and decision-making bodies increases. However, the presence of women in decision-making, economic and political places remains low: just over one-third in the national Parliament and in publicly traded companies, one fifth in regional councils and less than one fifth in decision-making bodies.



Goal 6

In some Eu28 countries there is still a share of the population without sanitation in their homes. In Italy, almost all of the population has access to water resources and sanitation.

However, persistent inefficiencies in the infrastructure still cause waste and loss of water resources, especially in some areas of the country.

Italy has the highest abstraction of drinking water per capita among the Eu28 countries: 156 m³ per inhabitant in 2015. Of the 9.5 billion m³ of water withdrawn for drinking use, only 8.3 billion were introduced into the municipal drinking water distribution networks. Of these, only 4.9 billion were supplied to users, corresponding to 220 litres per inhabitant per day. The efficiency of the drinking water distribution network is worsening. The share of water introduced into the network that reaches end users has fallen from 62.6% in 2012 to 58.6% in 2015.

In 2018, 10.4% of Italian households complained of irregularities in the service of water supply in their homes, a share still increasing compared to previous years. The percentage of families who declare that they do not trust to drink tap water is stable (29.0%).

In Italy, 17,897 urban wastewater treatment plants are in operation (2015 data). The percentage (in terms of population equivalents) of pollutant loads of civil origin that flow into secondary or advanced plants, which represent 44.2% of the treatment plant, is 59.6% of the potential pollutant loads generated on the territory. This figure is slightly better than in previous years, with an increase of two percentage points compared to 2012 and six percentage points compared to 2005.



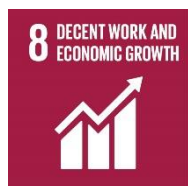
Goal 7

Historically characterized by lower levels than the EU average and many of the main European countries, Italy has progressively reduced its primary energy intensity over time: from 113.2 (2006) to 98.4 (2016) tons of oil equivalent per thousand euros of GDP. Between 2009 and 2015 the Islands, in particular Sardinia (-38%), mostly contributed to the decrease of CIL/GDP ratio (-23.8%), followed by North-east (-10.1%).

In Italy, over the last ten years, the share of energy consumption from renewable sources considerably increased, reaching in 2014 the national 20-20 target (17%). After the slowdown recorded between 2013 and 2015, in 2017, the overall consumption share from RES reached 18.3%, but in the electricity sector the share decreased.

In 2018, 93 out of a hundred families were satisfied with the electricity service.

After the increase recorded between 2008 and 2012, the share of population unable to keep home adequately warm decreased, reaching 15.2% in 2017. However, Italy is above pre-crisis values and on double levels compared to the EU average.



Goal 8

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita shows an improvement in the last three years (+ 1.0% in 2018). The annual growth rate of value added in volume per employed person is basically stationary.

The employment rate continued the growth in 2018 (63%; +0.7 percentage points compared to 2017), recovering pre-crisis levels, for the first year. However, the differences of gender and age, with respect to the EU average, are still relevant.

In 2018, the unemployment rate decreased to 10.6% (-0.6 points compared to 2017; +3.9 points compared to 2008). Despite that, the gap between the Italian and European unemployment rate is equal to +3.6 percentage points.

In the European comparison ranking with decreasing Italy and it is not clear for one of the highest levels of the unemployment rate, only lower than that of Spain and Greece. In the European comparison, Italy presents one of the highest values of the unemployment rate, lower only than Spain and Greece.

Although falling from 2015, in 2018 the share of NEETs among Italian 25-29 year-olds reaches the highest level in EU.

Despite the growth compared to 2010, the share of public expenditure for employment measures and social protection for the unemployed decreased, in 2017, with respect both to public spending and to GDP.

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Goal 9

According with the increasing tertiarization of advanced economies, between 1995 and 2017, in Italy manufacturing sector decreased in terms of both employment and weight on total value added. In 2016 the manufacturing industry is mostly developed in Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Marche, Piedmont, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardy.

The Italian R&D system suffers a structural delay compared to that of the EU. Despite the recorded increase in personnel involved in Research and Development (R&D), the gap is still particularly marked in terms of human resources, with an incidence of researchers on the population significantly lower than that of other main European countries, such as France and Germany. In the South of Italy, the number of researchers is less than half compared to the Center and the North.

Thanks to the greater growth registered by companies in the industrial sector and those of small size (10-49 employees), the number of innovative companies increased in the last three years by 6.2 percentage points, reaching 38.1 companies per 100 .

Between 2012 and 2016, the percentage of value added of Medium-High Technology (MHT) Italian manufacturing companies on the total value added of the sector grew. Despite an increase above the average Italian profile by the southern regions, the North has a higher technological intensity than the Center and, even more, than the South.

In 2018, 73.7 out of a hundred families and 94.2 companies (with more than 10 employees) out of one hundred connected to the Internet via fixed and/or mobile broadband. 71.4% of companies has a website.



Goal 10

Until 2007, the growth in the incomes of the lowest income population in Italy was higher than that of the incomes of the general population. Since 2008, due to the economic crisis, more decreases have been observed for lower incomes. The negative effect of the crisis on lower incomes stops only in 2016, when income growth is more intense for households with lower incomes (+4.8) than for the total of households (+2.7). The inequality of income followed the same trend, reaching the minimum in 2007 (5.2), the highest in 2015 (6.3), falling back to 5.9 in 2016.

In 2017, Italy has a level of economic inequality higher than the European average for the. The percentage of disposable income for the poorest 40% of the population, - an indicator used by Eurostat to compare the levels of inequality between EU countries - in fact, in 2017 it is 21.1% in Europe and 19.5% in Italy .

Italy is experiencing a profound change in the migratory phenomena that interest it. The last few years have been characterized by an increasing relevance of incoming flows of asylum seekers and international protection, with a sharp reduction in labor migrations. On the one hand, therefore, the country is called upon to govern the emergency of non-programmable arrivals, on the other it must manage the processes of inclusion of persons of foreign origin now rooted in the country. As for integration indicators, the growth of people with a long-term permit continues. In 2017, instead, for the first time, after a decade of constant growth, there was a decrease in the number of citizenship acquisitions (-26.4%).



Goal 11

The level of air pollution from particulate matter marks a setback in the downward trend in the medium and long term. In fact, a slight increase is observed for some pollutants in the last two years, also because of weather conditions. Values higher than the Eu average are recorded mainly in the cities of the Po Valley.

The share of urban waste sent to landfill continues to decrease, falling below a quarter in the last two years (23.4% in 2017) from about 50% in 2008.

In 2018, 32.4% of the families have much or enough difficulty in connecting with the public services in the area in which they live.

The population living in overcrowded houses is slightly decreasing and equal to 27.1%. The share of people who claim to live in houses with structural problems or humidity problems (16.1%) and that of those who complain of noise from neighbours or from the street (12.5%) falls to a greater extent.

In 2017, every hundred legal buildings, almost 20 are illegal, with strong territorial differences. In the 109 provincial capitals, the usable green area is equal on average to 9.1 m² per 100 of urbanized area. Public expenditure per capita spent on the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage has fallen by about twenty euros per capita in the last ten years, from 64.2 euros in 2007 to 44.7 euros in 2017.



Goal 12

After having reduced by 50% between 2000 and 2014, Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) grew again since 2015, following the resumption of productive activities. Today in Italy 8.2 tons per capita and 0.31 tons per thousand euro of GDP are consumed.

In the European comparison, Italy occupies a virtuous position, ranked last but two in the ranking of the DMC/GDP ratio (64% of the EU average) and last in that of CMI per capita (62%). Great regional disparities, with a CMI per capita ranging from 4.6 tons in Campania to 16.5 in Sardinia.

Although more than doubled between 2004 and 2017, the percentage of separate collection of municipal waste is still under the target set for 2012. The regional gaps are substantial.

Between 2012 and 2015, 19.5% of public institutions adopted non-financial reporting such as social and/or environmental balances/reports.

The diffusion of Green Public Procurement in public institutions is variable depending on the type of good/service.

In 2017, with 6,942 nights spent per thousand inhabitants, Italy reaches the highest level of tourist intensity in the last twenty years. Piedmont recorded the most intense growth in tourism, followed by Basilicata, Puglia and Lombardy. The incidence of tourism on waste is also growing.

In 2017, the nights spent in touristic structures with greater sustainability (open-air establishments, farmhouses and mountain refuges) is around 20%. The presence of this type of structure is greater in the Marche, Tuscany and Umbria; Sicily is instead the region in which they are less widespread.



Goal 13

Globally, carbon dioxide emissions have increased by 40% compared to 2000. In the last year available, 2015, there was a slight decrease compared to the previous year, with emissions amounting to 32,294.213 million tonnes of CO₂. In Europe, emissions of greenhouse gases and other climate-changing gases per capita show a slight decrease between 2015 and 2016, with 8.7 tonnes per capita. The decrease in Italy is similar (7.2 tonnes per capita). The dynamics of this indicator are different between countries.

Three quarters of emissions are generated by production activities and a quarter by household consumption. Among the production activities, the first responsible for emissions is the manufacturing industry (22.1%), then the supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (21.7%). For the household component, "Heating/cooling" and "Transport" each account for 12%. The dissociation between the dynamics of emissions from production activities and GDP has alternating phases. In the last year available, decoupling seems to have increased.

In Italy, hazardous events are intensifying, also due to climate change, with disastrous multi-risk cascade events: landslides, floods, forest fires, storms, extreme climatic phenomena, heat waves, water deficits. The fragility and mismanagement of the territory, the poor maintenance and obsolescence of the infrastructures aggravate the human, economic and environmental losses. In 2017, 10.4% of the population was exposed to flood risk, i.e. the risk of personal injury (deaths, missing, injured, evacuated), while the population exposed to landslide risk was 2.2%.

Temperature anomalies on the mainland at the global and national levels resulted in an increase of 1.20 and 1.30 °C, respectively, compared to normal climate values (1961-1990). The impact of forest fires peaks in 2007, 2012 and 2017. The area covered by fire reached a value of 7.5 for 1,000 km² in 2007, 4.3 in 2012 and 5.4 in 2017. The regions of the South have suffered the greatest impacts.

Our country is also subject to events of seismic and volcanic origin, which cause greater losses and damage where the territory and infrastructure are more fragile and vulnerable. 2016 was a year of high seismic intensity, with 67 events, 6 of which were greater than magnitude 6.



Goal 14

In Italy, the surface area of marine protected areas is equal to a total of 3,020.5 km². Three quarters of the protected areas are in Sardinia, Sicily and Tuscany. The marine areas included in the Natura 2000 network in 2017 have an area of 5,878 square kilometers.

Percentage of authorized coastal bathing waters on the total of the coastal line in accordance with the regulations in force is 66.9% in 2017. The share of unbathing coastline includes areas with health and hygiene or safety risks, but also military areas, ports, river mouths and areas subject to natural protection.

Most fish stocks are in over exploitation. Intensive fishing in the North-East Atlantic (and adjacent areas) and the Mediterranean (Western) geographical area needs to be more limited to return to biologically sustainable levels.

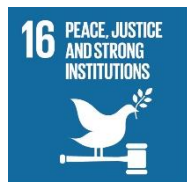


Goal 15

Woods cover 31.6% of the national territory (+ 0.6% per year, from 2000 to 2015), increasing also their density in terms of above-ground biomass (from 95 to 111 tons/ha). The process of growth and densification of forest areas improves carbon sequestration, however it is largely uncontrolled, and often resulting from abandonment and degradation of rural landscapes in the inner areas. The system of protected areas covers around 80% of the Key biodiversity areas, 35.1% of forest areas and 21.6% of the entire national territory.

Land consumption continues to advance (14 hectares per day in 2017). 7.65% of the national territory is covered by artificial surfaces that seal the soil, but almost 40% has a high fragmentation rate, due to the proliferation of physical barriers created by urbanization.

Offences detected in application of the international convention against illegal trafficking of protected species are increasing (from 2.5 to 4 every 1,000 checks, from 2015 to 2016).



Goal 16

In 2017, 0.6 murders per 100,000 inhabitants were committed in Italy. The rate of murders of men over the years has decreased while it remains stable in the case of women.

The proportion of the population victims of physical assault or robberies consumed in the last 12 months is 1.4%; 1.2% for physical assaults alone. 27% of the victims of aggression have reported. 4.1% of women and 0.7% of men between 18 and 29 years of age were victims of sexual violence before the age of 18. In 2016, 60.6% of citizens feel safe when walking alone in the dark in the area where they live, a value that is one percentage point higher than in 2009 but significantly lower compared to 2002 (64.6%).

7.9% of families have been involved in at least one case of corruption during their lifetime, 2.7% in the last 3 years, 1.2% in the 12 months preceding the survey (years 2015-2016).

Over the years, the share of unsentenced adults detainees awaiting first trial as a proportion of overall prison population has decreased (16.5% in 2018).

The effective average duration of civil proceedings in ordinary courts remains very long, 429 days in 2018, with large differences at the territorial level.



Goal 17

In 2018, government revenue accounted for 42.1% of GDP, a slightly decreasing share since 2016, but 2.1 percentage points higher than in 2000.

Despite the increase recorded also in 2017, Italian Official Development Assistance as a proportion of gross national income (equal to 0.30) is still very far from the targets of 2030 and below the average contribution of the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) countries.

After the decrease started in 2012, foreign workers' remittances returned to grow in 2018, reaching 6.2 billion euros. The percentage increase was 22% compared to the previous year, around 60% compared to 2005.

The regional differences in the use of ICT are still wide. The percentage of the population that uses the Internet has grown rapidly, as the incidence of companies with a website, but the territorial differences are significant.