



# SDGs REPORT 2026

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN ITALY

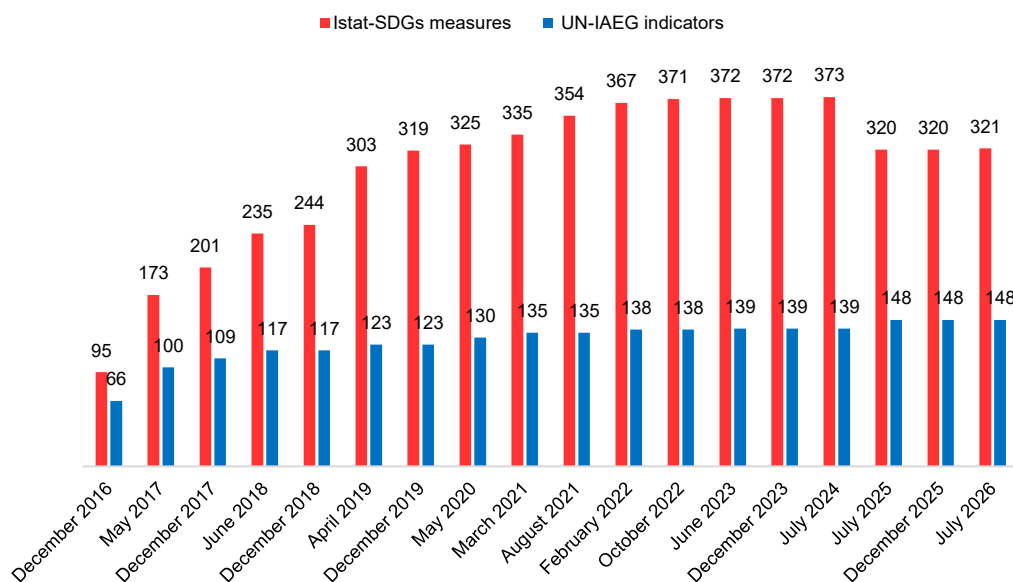
The Istat Report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) makes available the updating and analysis of statistical measures aimed at monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Italy, contributing to the realization of this important global project<sup>1</sup>.

The 17 SDGs, and the specific targets they are articulated, include the three dimensions of sustainable development, extending the 2030 Agenda from the purely social pillar, as envisioned by the Millennium Development Goals, to economic and environmental pillars with the addition of the institutional dimension.

The ninth edition of the Report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes the dissemination of 321 statistical measures<sup>2</sup>, of which 301 unique for they are not repeated across multiple Goals, connected to 148 indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (UN-IAEG-SDGs) of the United Nations for monitoring the progress of the 2030 Agenda at a global level.

Since December 2016, Istat has made available the information platform for SDG indicators, updated twice a year (Figure 1). After the extensive restructuring carried out last year to improve the quality of data and metadata, this eighteenth release, finalised with information available as of 25 June 2026, consolidates the Istat-SDGs System in its renewed configuration (Figure 2). Compared to the December 2025 dissemination, 203 statistical measures have been updated.

**FIGURE 1. ISTAT-SDGS STATISTICAL MEASURES AND UN-IAEG-SDGS INDICATORS, BY DATE OF DISSEMINATION**

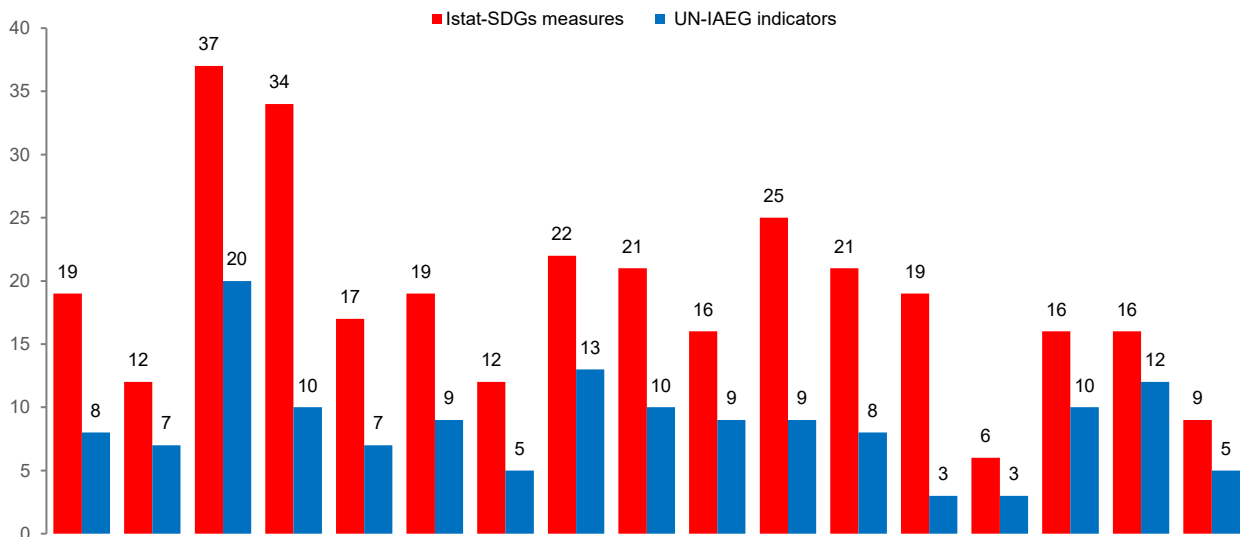


<sup>1</sup> On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Resolution A/RES/70/1, New York).

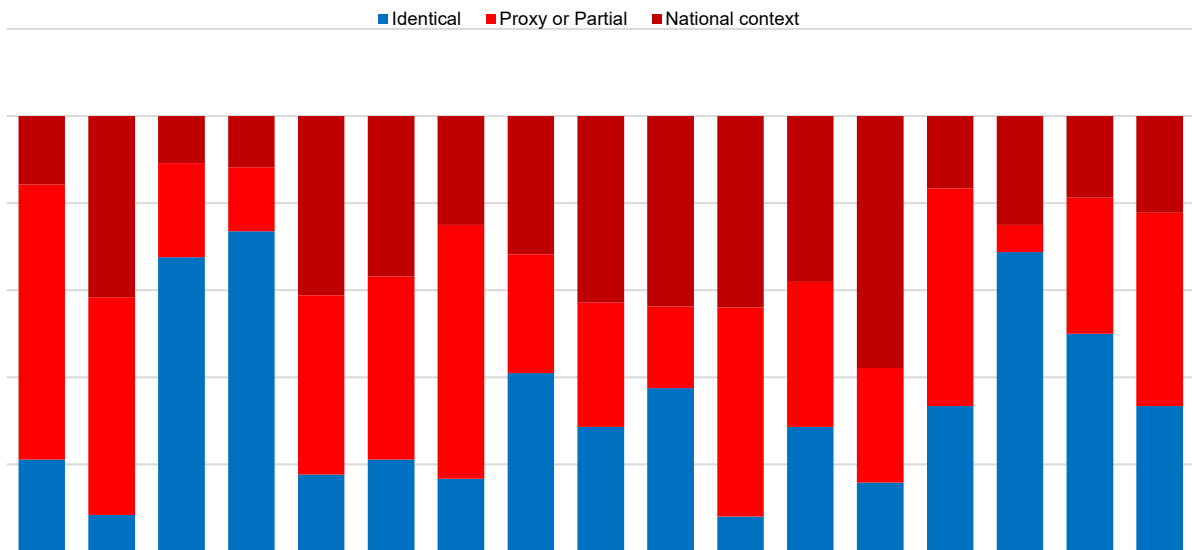
<sup>2</sup> The statistical measures were developed through collaborations established both within the National Statistical System (Sistan) and with institutions outside Sistan. Namely: ASviS, Banca d'Italia, Consob, CREA, Enea, FAO, GSE S.p.A, Inail, Inapp, Invalsi, INGV, ISPRA, ISS, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale, Ministero dell'agricoltura della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste, Ministero della Giustizia, Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, Ministero della Salute, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica, Ministero dell'Interno, Ministero dell'Istruzione e del Merito, Ministero dell'Università e Ricerca, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri - Dipartimento Pari Opportunità, Terna S.p.A, UNRAE.

The measures identical to the indicators required by the UN-IAEG are 120, those that are similar or partial are 105, while 96 are specific to the national context (Figure 3). The expansion of the level of informational detail for each measure also continued, in line with the 2030 Agenda principle of “Leaving no one behind”. The measures shared with the system of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (BES) indicators are 56.

**FIGURE 2. ISTAT-SDGS STATISTICAL MEASURES AND UN-IAEG-SDGS INDICATORS, BY GOAL**



**FIGURE 3. ISTAT-SDGS STATISTICAL MEASURES, BY TIPOLOGY AND GOAL**



The ninth edition of the Report enriches the analyses of the overall trends in the Istat-SDGs measures with respect to the targets of the 2030 Agenda, in relation to the Goals and across the territory. Chapter 1 makes available the overall SDG framework, short- and long-term time trends, and a detailed analysis of the positioning of the regions in relation to the national average, based on the calculation of distances. Chapter 2, which illustrates the time and territorial trends for each of the 17 Goals in detail, it is enriched this year by in-depth contributions from scholars and representatives of the institutions involved in producing statistical information for the measurement of sustainable development. Finally, Chapter 3 makes available analyses aimed at a comparative assessment of Italy’s positioning in relation to the EU27 and the major European economies.

The Report makes available also infographics, a dashboard for interactive interrogation of the indicators, data dissemination and metadata files related to the statistical measures. Documentation is available online at <https://www.istat.it/en/statistical-themes/focus/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable-development-goals/>.

## Progress Towards Sustainable Development

More than a decade after the launch of the 2030 Agenda, and with only four years remaining until the deadline for its implementation, the issue of sustainability is set against a context that has changed profoundly from the one in which the Sustainable Development Goals were defined. Recent years have confirmed that the transition towards environmental, social and economic sustainability cannot be regarded as a linear path, but must contend with the instability of the international context, the vulnerability of the economic framework to exogenous shocks, and persistent environmental criticalities and social divides.

Italy's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals was analysed with reference to the most recent year, (short-term evolution), on the basis of 243 statistical measures, and with reference to the last decade (long-term evolution), on the basis of 221 statistical measures.

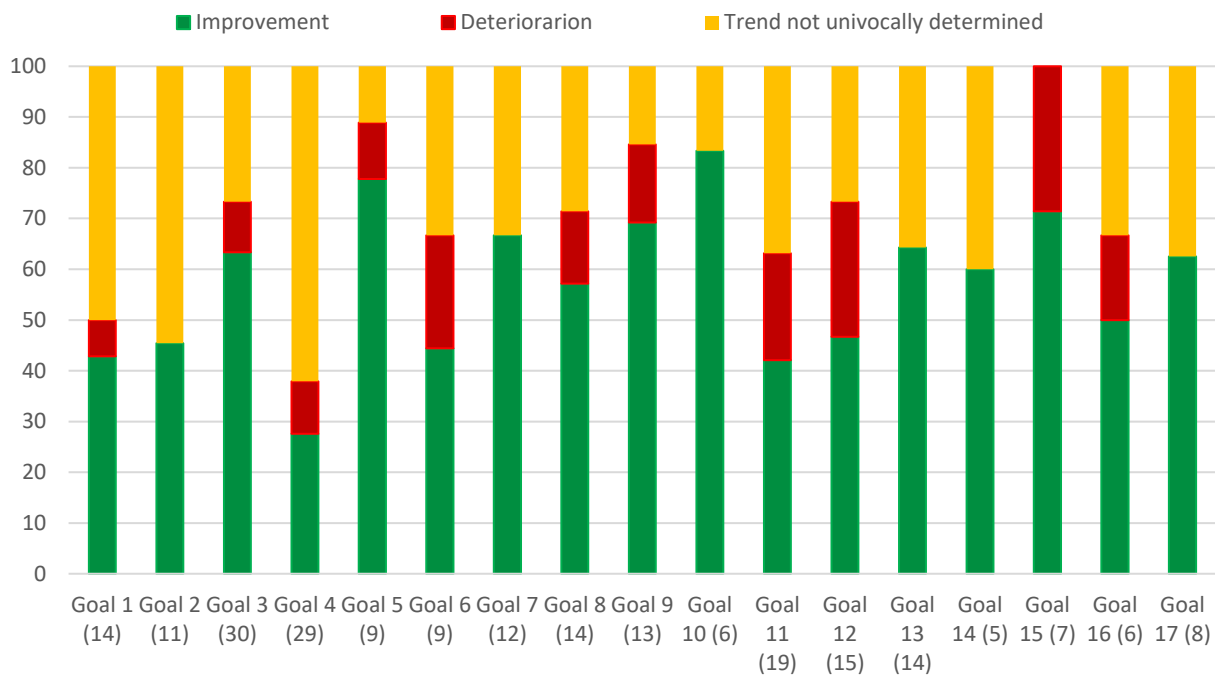
Over the most recent year, half of the measures show an improvement (51%); more than one quarter are characterised by stability or stagnation; deteriorations concern 24% of the measures. Negative changes are more frequent in Goal 16 (Peace, justice and institutions), due to the worsening of female and youth representation in Parliament and the increase in prison density; in Goal 4 (Education), because of the deterioration in students' competences and the contraction in the share of young graduates; and in Goal 1 (No poverty), due to the worsening of poverty and deprivation measures. By contrast, Goal 17 (Partnerships) records progress across all the measures considered. High shares of improvement are also observed in Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities), owing to the reduction of distributive inequalities, and Goal 2 (Zero hunger), thanks to the improvement of some measures of agricultural sustainability. Environmental measures show greater inertia: in Goal 15 (Life on land), more than three quarters of the measures remain stable; high levels of stability also affect Goal 6 (Water) and Goal 14 (Life below water; Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4. SHORT-TERM TIME EVOLUTION OF STATISTICAL MEASURES, BY GOAL**



Trends over the last decade provide a partially positive picture, while overall highlighting the need for acceleration: 53.8% of the measures are improving, 11.3% are worsening, while 34.8% show a trend that cannot be univocally determined. This large group of measures with an uncertain trajectory reflects the presence of discontinuous patterns, marked by alternating phases of improvement and deterioration, suggesting a limited capacity to consolidate progress over time. Positive trends are more evident in Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities), Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) and Goal 7 (Energy). Goals 15 (Life on land) and 13 (Climate action) also show a high share of measures improving, but with elements of uncertainty or criticality: in Goal 13, a large component of non-determined trends weighs significantly, while Goal 15 also records the highest incidence of measures worsening. Negative signals are more frequent in Goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production), Goal 6 (Water) and Goal 11 (Sustainable cities; Figure 5).

**FIGURE 5. LONG-TERM TIME EVOLUTION OF STATISTICAL MEASURES, BY GOAL**



## Territorial Trends

The analysis of regional disparities with respect to the 17 SDGs, carried out on the basis of 146 statistical measures referring to the latest year available, defines the relative positioning of the regions in relation to the national average and identifies areas of excellence and critical issues at territorial level.

The reading of the results, structured according to the traditional “5Ps” taxonomy of the 2030 Agenda, highlights a complex geography. The People and Prosperity areas confirm the territorial dualism to the disadvantage of the South and Islands; conversely, the Planet, Peace and Partnership areas show a more nuanced polarization and, for many of the measures in the environmental area, relatively more favourable results for the South and Islands.

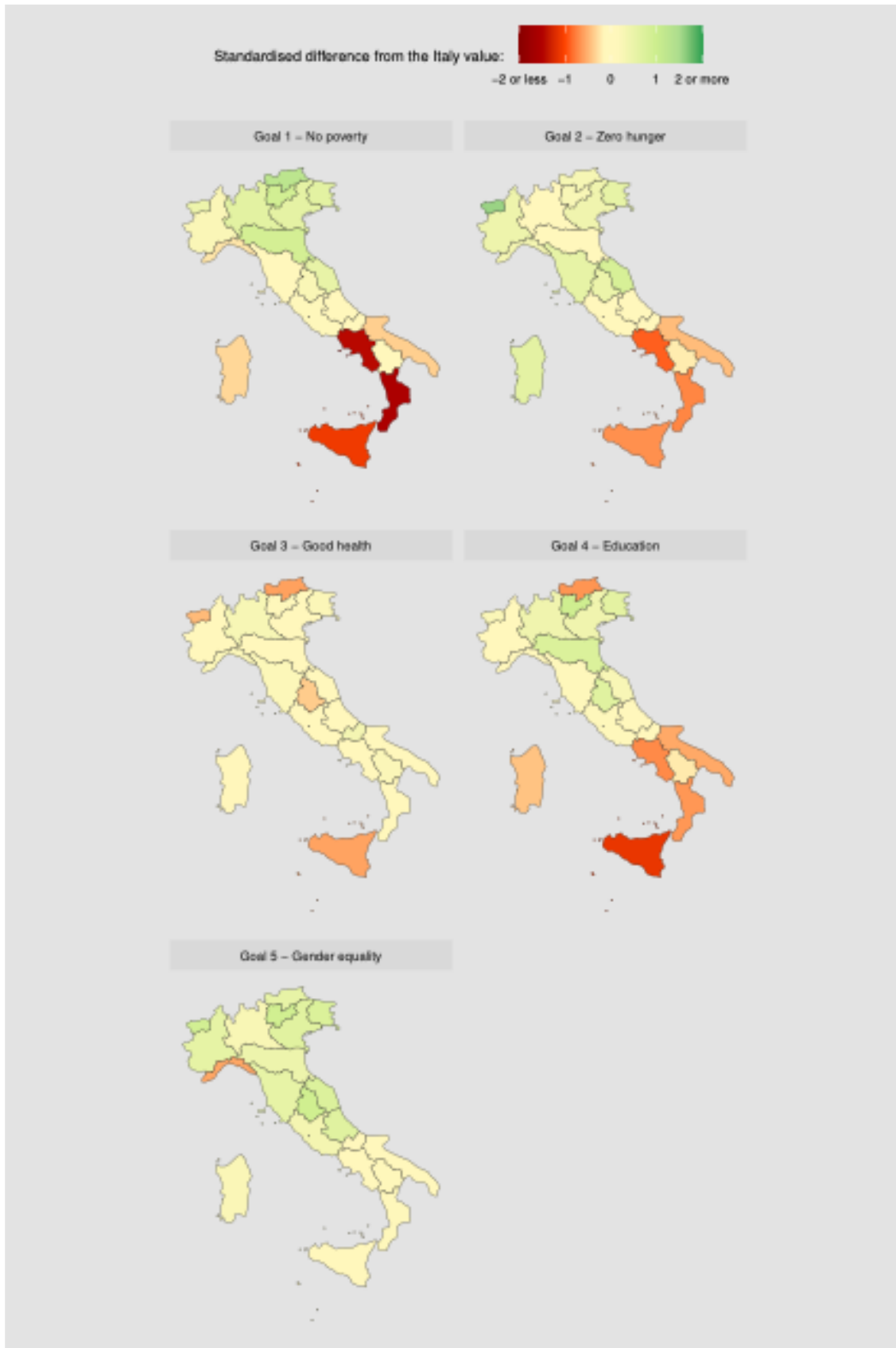
In the People area (Figure 6), Goal 1 (No poverty) shows the widest territorial variability: the regions of the North, with the exception of Liguria, stand above the national average, while critical issues emerge in the South and Islands, particularly in Campania and Calabria, with the exception of Molise and Basilicata. Goal 3 (Good health) shows a more balanced distribution. Goals 2 (Zero hunger) and 4 (Education) display moderate geographical polarisation, which is more nuanced in Goal 5 (Gender equality). In Goal 2, Valle d’Aosta/Vallée d’Aoste stands out positively; in Goal 4, Sicilia records a more pronounced lag.

In the Planet area (Figure 7), Goals 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) show a more favourable pattern for the South and Islands than for the North across all measures, Goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production) displays limited variability. More marked differences emerge in Goals 6, 13 and 14, with specific critical issues related, among other things, to water and sewerage services in Sicilia (Goal 6), a higher incidence of population at risk of landslides in Valle d’Aosta/Vallée d’Aoste and Basilicata (Goal 13), and beached marine litter in Lazio (Goal 14).

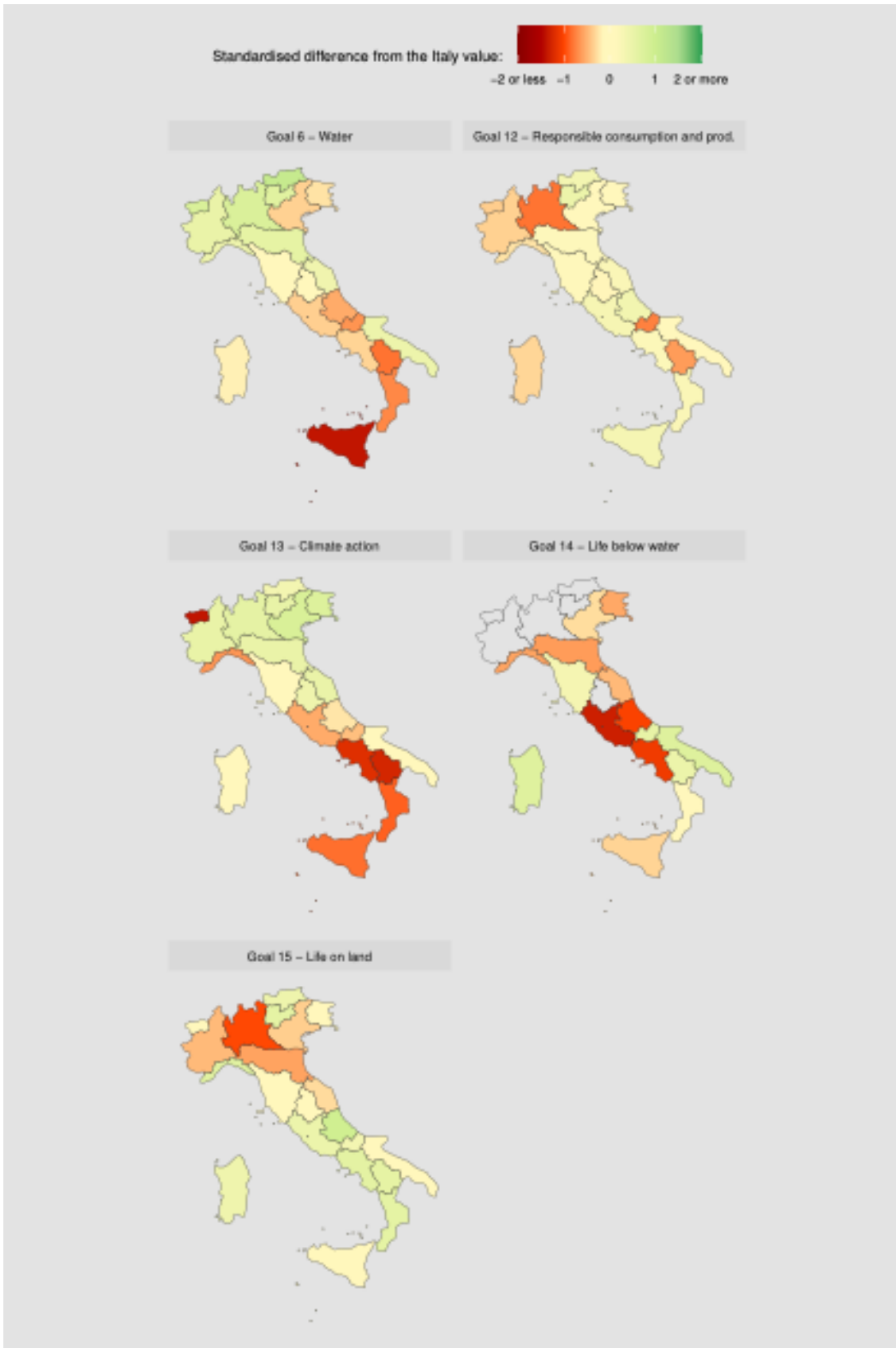
In the Prosperity area (Figure 8), the North-South divide is confirmed: almost all Goals indicate more favourable conditions in the North and more pronounced fragilities in the South and Islands, with the sole exception of Goal 11 (Sustainable cities). The most significant gaps concern Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities), where Campania, Calabria and Sicilia show marked vulnerabilities in income and poverty risk, while the Autonomous Province of Bolzano/Bozen, Emilia-Romagna and Valle d’Aosta/Vallée d’Aoste show a risk of poverty significantly lower than the national average and lower inequalities in income distribution. In Goal 7 (Energy), the Autonomous Provinces of Bolzano/Bozen and Trento and Valle d’Aosta/Vallée d’Aoste stand out positively for a stronger orientation towards renewable energy; in Goal 8 (Work and economic growth), the most pronounced gaps concern Calabria and Sicilia, due to marked employment fragilities.

In the Peace and Partnership area (Figure 9), Goal 16 (Peace, justice and institutions) shows regional values close to the national average, whereas Goal 17 (Partnerships) records more marked heterogeneity, with delays in the South and Islands, especially in Calabria, in the daily and advanced use of the Internet.

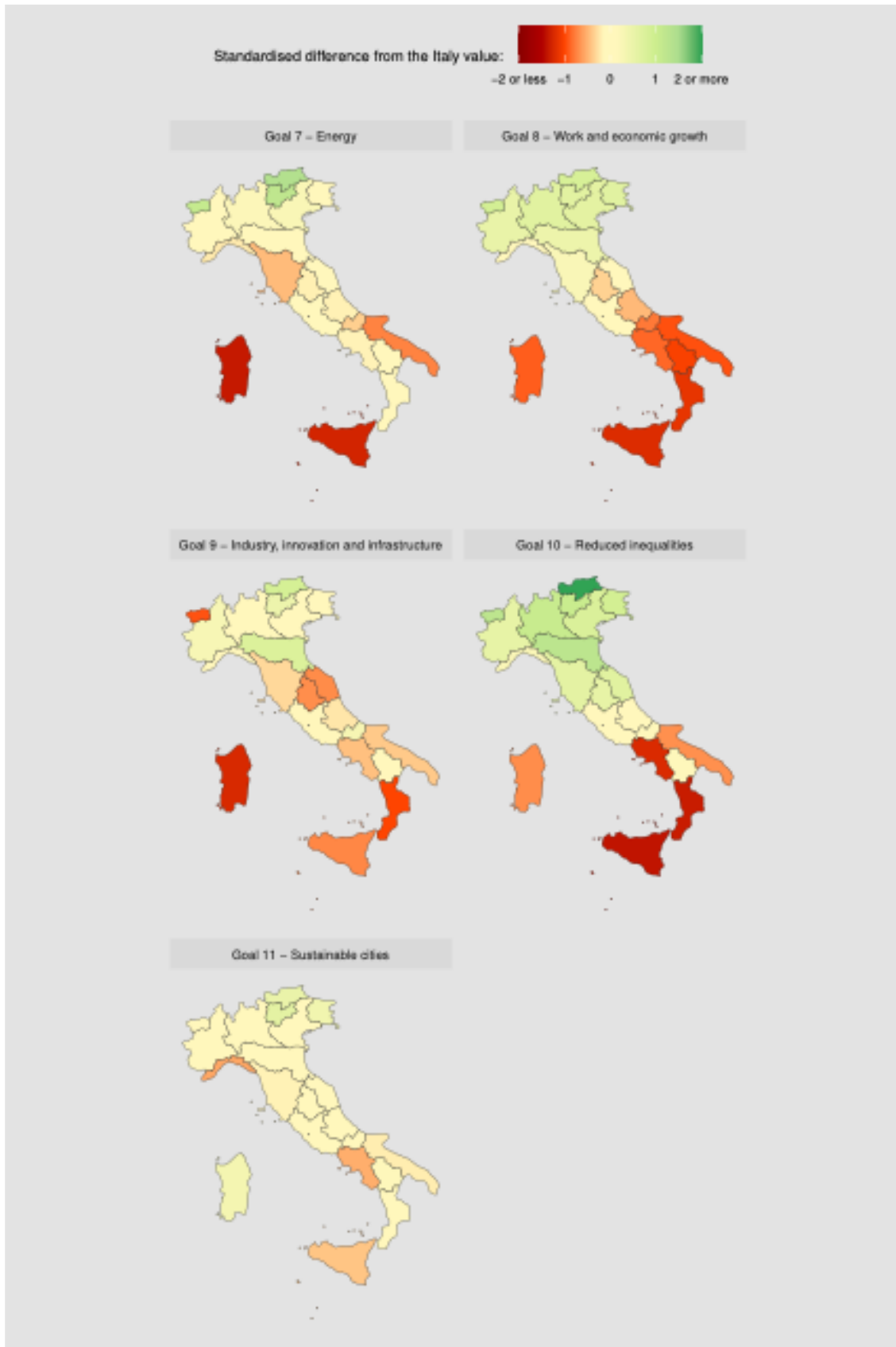
**FIGURE 6.** STANDARDISED DIFFERENCES FROM THE ITALY AVERAGE FOR THE PEOPLE AREA GOALS. LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (standard deviation units)



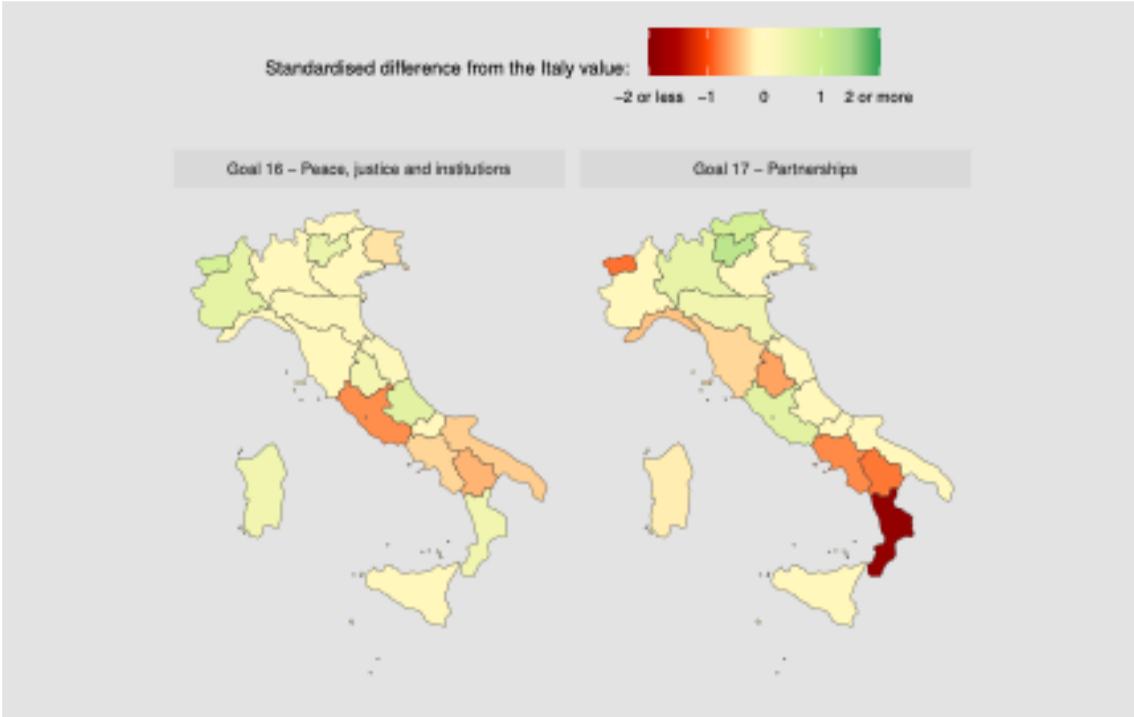
**FIGURE 7.** STANDARDISED DIFFERENCES FROM THE ITALY AVERAGE FOR THE PLANET AREA GOALS. LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (standard deviation units)



**FIGURE 8.** STANDARDISED DIFFERENCES FROM THE ITALY AVERAGE FOR THE PROSPERITY AREA GOALS. LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (standard deviation units)



**FIGURE 9.** STANDARDISED DIFFERENCES FROM THE ITALY AVERAGE FOR THE PEACE & PARTNERSHIP AREA GOALS. LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (standard deviation units)



## Comparison with Europe

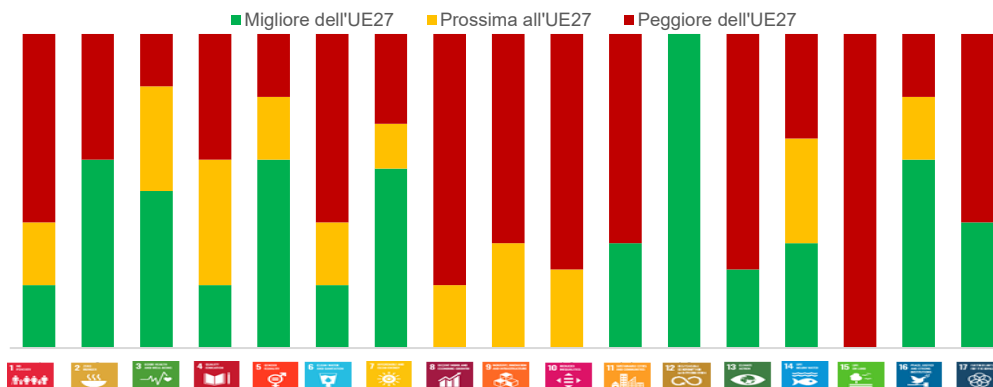
The most recent assessments confirm that, in the international frame, the achievement of the SDGs is seriously at risk. In Europe, sustainability remains central to EU policies, within a framework that seeks to reconcile the ecological transition, competitiveness and security, in an attempt to counter the significant slowdown in progress towards the Goals of the 2030 Agenda, which risks to undermine the results achieved in many areas.

Italy's positioning in relation to the EU27, both as a whole and with respect to the major European economies, Germany, Spain and France, was analysed on the basis of 82 indicators selected from Eurostat's EU-SDG indicator set.

In 2025, around half of the indicators (49.0%) place Italy in a disadvantaged position compared with the EU27 average; 34.0% indicate an advantage and 17.0% show a position close to the European average. Compared with 2015, a partial improvement can be observed: in 2015 the share of favourable indicators was 28%, while that of unfavourable indicators reached 54%.






The most favourable profile is observed in Goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production), where all the indicators place Italy in a better position than the EU27 average (Figure 10). Indicators with values better than the EU average also prevail in Goal 2 (Zero hunger), Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 7 (Energy) and Goal 16 (Peace, justice and institutions). The most marked critical issues emerge instead in Goal 15 (Life on land), where all indicators place Italy in a worse position than the European average, and in Goal 8 (Work and economic growth), Goal 13 (Climate action), Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities), Goal 11 (Sustainable cities) and Goal 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), where the share of critical indicators is particularly high.






**FIGURE 10. - ITALY'S POSITIONING IN RELATION TO THE EU27, BY GOAL. YEAR 2025. (percentage values)**





## Main results in Italy by the 17 SDG Goals

 <p><b>1</b> NO POVERTY</p>	<p>In 2024, absolute poverty in Italy affected approximately 5.7 million individuals (9.8% of total residents). The incidence remained stable across almost all of the national territory, except in the Islands, where a significant increase was recorded (+1.5 percentage points compared to 2023). In 2025, the share of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion fell to 22.6%. The decrease was linked to employment growth, which reduced low work intensity by 1 percentage point, from 9.2% in 2024 to 8.2% in 2025. However, large territorial gaps in the risk of poverty or social exclusion persisted: in the South, the incidence (38.4%) was almost triple compared to the North (13.1%), despite the improvements observed in Molise and Calabria and the worsening conditions affecting Piemonte and Liguria. In 2025, the housing cost overburden rate stood at 5.0%, affecting approximately 3 million residents, a figure substantially stable compared to the previous year and below the EU average (7.7%).</p>
 <p><b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>Food insecurity has risen to 2.2% in 2025, reaching 4.9% among foreign nationals and 3.9% among households with members with disabilities. In 2025, 31.1% of children aged 3 to 5 were overweight. This figure has improved slightly for the second consecutive year. In agriculture, organic farming continued to gain ground (accounting for over 20% of the utilised agricultural area in 2024) and ammonia emissions decreased. The share of non-regular workers in agriculture increased again in 2023 (to 20.8%), reaching 27.9% in the South and Islands.</p>
 <p><b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>In 2025, the greater vulnerability of male children under 5 years of age compared with female children was confirmed, with a mortality rate of 3.4 per 1,000 live births versus 2.8. Healthy life expectancy at birth in 2025 was estimated at 59.1 years (60.2 years for men and 58.0 for women), with an average increase compared with 2024 of nearly 1 year of healthy life (0.4 years for men and 1.4 years for women). The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 69 from cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases further decreased in 2023 to 8.0%, although significant gender and territorial disparities persisted. In 2025, more than half of the population aged 65 and over was vaccinated against influenza; however, high territorial disparities remained.</p>
 <p><b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>In 2023/2024, the number of places in socio-educational services for early childhood accounted for 31.6% of the number of children aged 0-2 years. Availability remains limited, with wide regional disparities. In the 2024/2025 school year, the share of students who did not achieve the basic competence level in Italian and mathematics deteriorated, widening the gap from prepandemic levels. Conversely, performance in English continued to improve steadily. In 2025, 54.3% of people aged 16-74 had at least basic digital skills, below the EU27 average (60.4%) but growing compared to 2023. In 2025, the share of early leavers from education and training among 18-24-year-olds fell to 8.2%, surpassing the European target set for 2030 (9.0%).</p>
 <p><b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>The number of Italian women victims of physical or sexual violence in the five years before the interview remained substantially stable compared with 2014. The availability of specialised services for women victims of violence continued to grow in 2024, particularly the number of shelters. In 2025, the ratio of the employment rate of women aged 25-49 with at least one preschoolaged child to that of childless women aged 25-49 held steady at 75.1%, confirming that the former remains at a disadvantage compared with the latter, with employment rates of 58.1% and 77.4%, respectively. Over the long term, the ratio improved only in southern Italy, while worsening in the other geographical areas.</p>

<p><b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 	<p>In 2024, freshwater withdrawal for public water supply was at its lowest, but Italy – with 8.86 billion cubic metres – remained first in the EU27 by volume and second in per capita terms. In 2024, in provincial and metropolitan capitals, public water supply networks recorded a decline in the volume supplied (233 litres per inhabitant per day, -30 litres compared with 2012) and a stable level of efficiency (64.8%). The number of provincial and metropolitan capitals affected by water rationing measures rose from 14 out of 109 in 2023 to 17 in 2024. In 2025, almost one out of three households did not trust drinking tap water and one out of ten experienced irregularities in water supply, confirming a stable situation.</p>
<p><b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> 	<p>In 2024, energy intensity in Italy continued to improve, reaching one of the lowest levels in the EU27 (73.3 Toe/M€). Final energy consumption in households per capita remained stable compared with 2023, but it was below the EU27 average. The growth of renewable energy sources (RES) has proceeded at a pace insufficient to meet the trajectories set out in the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan. In 2024, the overall share of RES in gross final energy consumption reached 19.4%, remaining broadly stable compared with 2023. The share of gross inland electricity consumption covered by renewables continued to increase in 2024 (41.7%), confirming electricity as the leading sector for RES. By contrast, the heating and cooling, and transport sectors recorded a slight decline. In 2025, registrations of electric and hybrid vehicles (12.7% of total new vehicle registrations) increased significantly. Despite this growth, electric mobility remained insufficient to meet the regulatory targets set for 2030.</p>
<p><b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> 	<p>Italian GDP per capita increased by 0.6% in 2025, below the EU27 average but above that of France and Germany. In 2025, the Italian labour market continued to expand, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years, with the employment rate among people aged 20-64 increasing (+0.5 percentage points) and the unemployment rate declining (-0.4 percentage points). Italy remained well below the EU27 average for the employment rate. Despite the progress made in recent years, significant gender and territorial disparities persist: in 2025, women and residents of Southern Italy experienced lower employment and higher unemployment levels, while men and the North continued to show more favourable conditions. In 2023, non-regular workers accounted for 10% of total employment in Italy, up slightly from 2022 (+0.3 percentage points).</p>
<p><b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>Research intensity, measured by the R&amp;D-to-GDP ratio, increased until 2020, then declined and stabilised at 1.37% in 2023, below the EU27 average of 2.26%. Business R&amp;D expenditure as a share of GDP increased from 0.71% in 2013 to a peak of 0.93% in 2020, before declining to 0.80% in 2023. In 2025, 15.3% of enterprises made online sales to final customers (+1.1 percentage points compared with 2024), while 12.1% made online sales to the public sector and other enterprises (+1.2 percentage points compared with 2024). The share of ICT specialists in total employment declined from 3.5% in 2018 to 3.0% in 2025, remaining stable compared with 2024. In 2024, total freight transport amounted to 1,694.9 million tonnes, an increase of 4.5 percentage points compared with 2023.</p>
<p><b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>In 2025, the disposable income of households increased by 2.4% compared to the previous year (+32.4 billion euro), resulting in a recovery in purchasing power (+0.9% compared to 2024). In 2024, the top 20% of the population with the highest incomes had, on average, 5.1 times the income of the poorest 20%, a decrease of 0.4 points compared to the previous year. In 2025, the share of people at risk of poverty stood at 18.6% (approximately 10.9 million individuals), 1.3 percentage points lower than a decade earlier. Marked territorial and socio-demographic disparities persisted: the incidence was highest in the Islands (35.4%) and among foreign citizens (34.9%). In 2024, new residence permits decreased by 12.3% compared to 2023, because of the drop in entries for study and family. Regular residents rose to 3.8 million (+5.6%) and citizenship acquisitions (217,448) slightly increased (+1.8%), concentrating for over half in the North of the country.</p>

<p><b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>In 2024, the share of municipal capitals with annual average PM2.5 concentrations above 20 micrograms per cubic metre fell to 11.0%, down from 25.0% in 2014. In 2023, premature deaths attributable to PM2.5 exposure decreased to 73 per 100,000 inhabitants (down from 86 in 2022). In 2025, the following shares improved slightly compared with the previous year: households reporting difficulties accessing public transport (34.0%), students who usually travel to their place of study by public transport (28.9%), and frequent public transport users (13.9%). In 2024, the overall supply of local public transport services in municipal capitals remains broadly stable (at 4,699 seat-km per inhabitant).</p>
<p><b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>In 2024, domestic material consumption remained stable both in relation to GDP (0.26 tonnes per thousand euros) and population. Italy continued to rank among the leading EU27 countries. Municipal waste generated per capita grew compared with the previous year (+2.3%), but Italy, at 507.7 kg per inhabitant, remained below the EU27 average. In 2024, both the separate collection and the recycling rate of municipal waste continued to increase (+1.0 and +1.5 percentage points, respectively, compared with 2023). The circular material use rate reached 21.6% in 2024, placing Italy among the EU27's bestperforming countries.</p>
<p><b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>In 2024, the greenhouse gas emissions from the Italian economy continued to decline (-2.8% compared to the previous year), below the lowest level recorded in 2020. Among industrial sectors, electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, as well as manufacturing, contributed most to the reduction. Emissions from households increased (+3.5%), mainly due to private transportation (+5.2%). In 2024, temperatures were 1.04°C higher than the 1991-2020 average globally and by 1.33°C in Italy. In 2024, 2.2% of Italy's resident population was at risk of landslides. In the same year, there were 15 earthquakes with a magnitude of 4.0 or higher. In 2025, there were also 15 such events, all with a magnitude below 5.0. In 2024, wildfires affected 1.8 per thousand km<sup>2</sup> of the national territory.</p>
<p><b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 	<p>In 2024, beached marine litter remained stable compared with 2023 (252 items per 100 meters of beach), showing a significant decrease compared with 2015 (518 items/100 m) but still far from EU27 Target (20/100 m). In 2024, 11.6% of Italy's coastal waters are protected by marine protected areas. The proportion of marine protected areas has slowly increased (+1.3 p.p. since 2018) but remains well below the EU27 target of 30% by 2030. In 2023, the proportion of sustainable fish stocks increased significantly to 56% (+17.7 p.p. compared with 2022). In 2024, the share of bathing waters with excellent quality remained stable compared with 2023 (90.6%). 98% of the waters meet the minimum EU27 standards.</p>
<p><b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>Forest areas have increased in extent and density: in 2025, they covered 31.9% of the national territory (+1.7 percentage points since 2015 and +12.7% in biomass per hectare). Sustainable certified forest areas also increased (1.1 million hectares in 2024; +9% compared with the previous year), but accounted for only 11.1% of total forest areas, compared with the EU27 average of 55.8%. Protected areas covered 21.7% of the national territory in 2024 (+0.1 percentage points since 2012). No progress was observed towards the 30% target set for 2030, according to the European and National Biodiversity Strategies. In 2024, 42.4% of Italian territory showed high or very high fragmentation, linked to land consumption, that impaired the ability of ecosystem to support "life on Earth".</p>

<p><b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<p>In 2024, homicides decreased slightly (0.56 per 100,000 inhabitants), returning to the 2022 level, which represents a historic low. In 2025, the prison density index worsened (from 120.6 in 2024 to 123.8 in 2025) due to an increase in the Italian inmate population rather than in the foreign inmate population. In Italy, the average length of civil proceedings decreased to 409 days (down from 446 in 2024). The shortest average was recorded in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (160 days), whilst the longest was in Basilicata (828 days). In 2025, the percentage of people with a positive evaluation of the Municipal Register services increased slightly (+1.4 percentage points).</p>
<p><b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>After the contraction in 2023, the share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in gross national income increased for the second consecutive year, reaching 0.30% in 2025, according to provisional data. The share of ODA allocated to the least developed countries also increased in 2024, reaching 0.05%. In 2025, remittances sent abroad by immigrants in Italy increased by 3.9% (+€323 million compared with 2024), reaching €8.6 billion. In Italy, the share of households living in areas with a very high-capacity next-generation access (Fiber To The Home - FTTH) has grown steadily over the years, rising from 23.9% in 2018 to 77.6% in 2025.</p>

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## LA STATISTICA UFFICIALE ASCOLTA I SUOI UTENTI

In occasione del Centenario dalla sua fondazione, l'Istat promuove una **consultazione pubblica** per raccogliere contributi, osservazioni e proposte sui bisogni informativi non ancora pienamente soddisfatti dalla statistica ufficiale.

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L'iniziativa intende rafforzare la qualità, la rilevanza e l'utilizzabilità della produzione statistica, favorendo al tempo stesso trasparenza e partecipazione.

La consultazione è aperta a istituzioni, comunità scientifica, operatori dell'informazione, imprese, associazioni e cittadini.

**PARTECIPA ADESSO**