



NOTEBOOKS OF ARMADILLA SCS ONLUS

ISTAT Report 2019

Sustainable Development Goals

Statistical Information for the 2030 Agenda in Italy

edited by the Program Department

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Introduction

Armadilla is a non-profit organization of social utility involved in international cooperation. ([Www.armadilla.coop](http://www.armadilla.coop))

It also carries out training and information activities on the issues of the 2030 agenda proposed by the United Nations, for the defense of human rights and for the achievement of the 17 objectives for sustainable human development: <https://www.unric.org/it/agenda-2030>

In this context, these Notebooks want to contribute to disseminating information, critical analysis and possible answers to the priority problems that are faced among the students and the public opinion that Armadilla addresses.

The collection of all the Notebooks from 2015 to the present can be found at: <http://armadilla.coop/quaderni/>

In this Booklet we present a summary of the ISTAT 2019 Report on sustainable development objectives and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Italy.

The full text of the Report can be found at the following site:

https://www.istat.it/it/files//2019/04/SDGs_2019.pdf

The 2030 Agenda, approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, proposes the achievement, by 2030, of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that set 169 goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.

In 2017, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted a list of over 200 useful indicators for monitoring the progress made by countries in pursuing the Agenda. It is a system of indicators of great complexity that includes within it some consolidated and available indicators for most countries, and others that are not currently produced or that have not yet been exactly defined at an international level. In any case, it is a system in continuous evolution. The work of production and analysis of the metadata necessary for the construction of the indicators, carried out - also with the collaboration of Istat - by the Inter-Agency Expert Group of the UN, will lead in 2020 to the revision of the list of the indicators themselves, to which another will follow in 2025. In this context, the issue of the modernization and strengthening of statistical systems at national and global level is of crucial importance. The road to be traveled internationally is defined by the Cape Town Global Action Plan, a plan resulting from the work of the High-level Group for Partnerships, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and adopted by the General Assembly of the UN in 2017. Istat is actively

engaged, not only in the framework of the National Statistical System (Sistan), but also internationally, working with the United Nations Statistics Division and offering its technical cooperation in capacity building activities of other national statistical systems.

In this sense it should be noted, for example, that in the last year Istat, in collaboration with the Italian Development Cooperation Agency, has launched several statistical cooperation projects in the SDGs area; initiatives that lead researchers to collaborate with the statistical institutions of three different countries: Vietnam, Palestine, Tanzania. **Starting from December 2016, ISTAT has made available, every six months, many indicators for Italy on the information platform dedicated to the SDGs on the Institute's website. The platform is currently populated by 273 measures that respond, often supplementing it, to the informative question that emerges from most of the indicators proposed by the UN. From 2018 Istat provides a Research Report on SDGs as an orientation tool within this complex system.** In addition to Italy's positioning along the path of sustainable development, the Report offers some thematic and analytical insights. In particular, this year a special effort was made in order to make available a greater number of breakdowns of the indicators that allow a deeper analysis both at a territorial level and with respect to the different socio-demographic characteristics of people. The link between policies and indicators for monitoring is increasingly close. In March 2018, on the initiative of the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, a working table on indicators was set up to implement the National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNSvS) which defined a first restricted group and representative of indicators for monitoring the Strategy starting from those made available to Istat on its platform.



1. "Summary for each objective In Italy"



In Italy the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion is equal to 28.9%, a decrease compared to the previous year. The indicator of poverty or social exclusion is multidimensional and corresponds to the proportion of people who present at least one of the following situations:

- 1) are at risk of income poverty,
- 2) they are seriously materially deprived,
- 3) live in families with a very low work intensity.

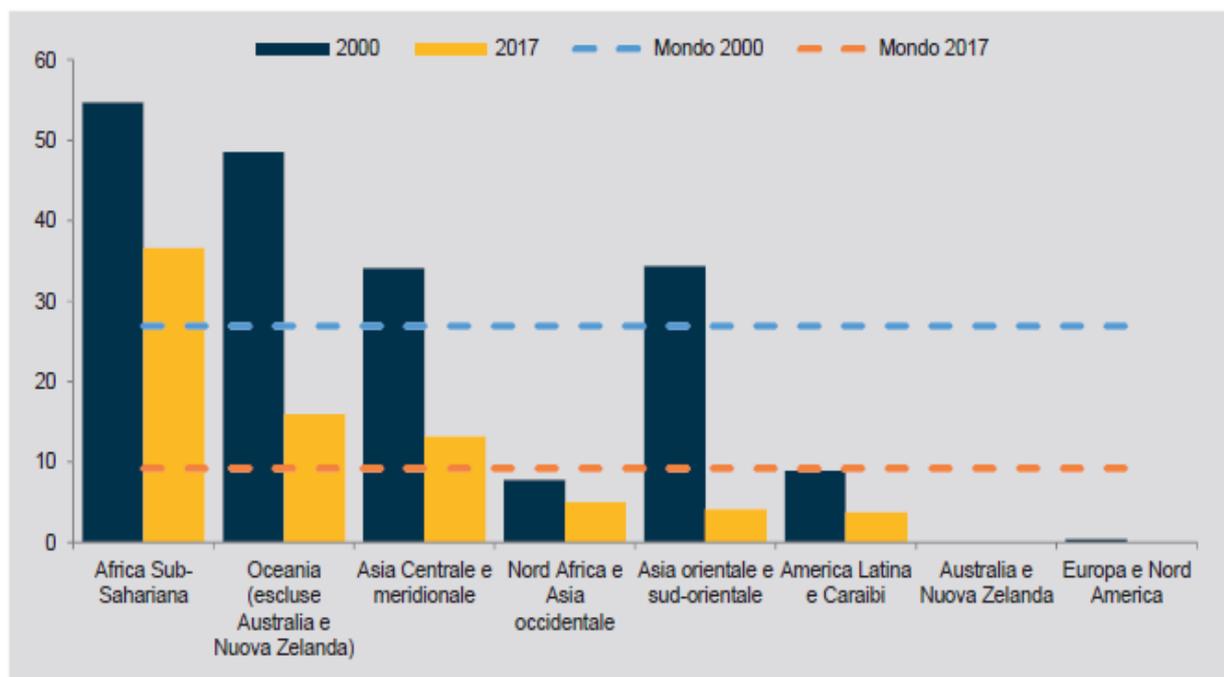
Income poverty concerns 20.3% of the Italian population; the severe material deprivation 10.1% and the share of those living in families with a very low work intensity is 11.8%. The situation appears to be improving, but regional disparities are very wide. In 2017 it is estimated that there are 5 million and 58 thousand individuals in absolute poverty.

As regards the world, in the emerging and developing countries, in 2017, about 300 million workers live in conditions of extreme poverty, a figure that rises to over 700 million when workers classified as moderately poor are added (ie live on less than US \$ 3.10 per day). Progress in reducing labor poverty is still too slow to keep pace with the expansion of the workforce and the number of workers in extreme poverty in the developing world is expected to remain at over 100 million. More intense efforts are needed, especially for the populations of sub-Saharan African countries, where extreme poverty has involved, in 2017, more than 35% of the employed. In Europe, extreme poverty is not present among the employed; it is possible, however, to calculate the percentage of employed persons at risk of income poverty, ie those who, although having an occupation, receive an equivalent income below 60% of the median equivalent income (after social transfers). In Europe, 9.4% of employed people live in conditions of income poverty; Italy is fifth last among the nations of the European community, with 12.2% of those at risk of poverty. Only Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Romania have higher percentages of workers at risk of poverty.

In Italy, the economic crisis between 2008 and 2014 has made "poor" work even more widespread, associated with low pay, with a smaller amount of hours worked (18.6% of those with a part-time work), with a low level of education (20.9% of those in employment with at least a first-level secondary school diploma), the precariousness of the employment contract (at risk of poverty) 22.5% of those who have a fixed-term employment contract), to be foreign citizens (32.8% of foreign citizens are at risk of poverty). Among those employed in Northern Italy, the percentage of those at risk of poverty rose from 4.5% in 2004 to 6.9% in 2017; in the South, the share of "poor workers", already very high, grew from 19.2% to 22.8%; while the poor employed in Central Italy almost doubled (from 5.9% to 11.2%). In Europe, income poverty is the most widespread form of poverty.

In 2017, 85.3 million people (16.9% of the EU population, down from 17.3% in 2016) live at risk of poverty, after social transfers (such as unemployment and sickness benefits or disability benefits among others). The share of people varies, among European countries, from 9.1% (Czech Republic) to 23.6% (Romania). In Italy, income poverty affects 20.3% of the population. In 2017 it is estimated that in Italy 1 million 778 thousand families (6.9% of resident families) are in absolute poverty⁹, for a total of 5 million and 58 thousand individuals (8.4% of the entire population). The incidence of absolute poverty increases for individuals (from 7.9% in the previous year to 8.4%), reaching in the South the highest value (11.4%) among the divisions. Among individuals in absolute poverty it is estimated that women are 2 million 472 thousand (incidence equal to 8.0%), minors 1 million 208 thousand (12.1%), young people aged 18-34 1 million and 112 thousand (10.4%, highest value since 2005) and the elderly 611 thousand (4.6%). The conditions of minors remain critical: the incidence is 12.1%, as is the rise in the incidence among adults aged 35-64 (from 2.7% in 2005 to 8.1% of 2017).

Figura 1.1 - Percentuale di occupati che vivono con meno di 1,90 US\$ (PPP) al giorno sul totale degli occupati per ripartizioni geografiche. Anni 2000 e 2017



Fonte: ILO



In Italy, one child in three (6-10 years) is overweight, but the tendency is to improve. In agriculture, the area invested in organic farming continues to

increase and the use of pesticides decreases, but also ammonia emissions, returned to 2010 levels, and do not decrease the use of fertilizers. Furthermore, the index of orientation to agriculture in public spending continues to decline.

The areas intended for organic farming amounted to almost 2 million hectares in 2017, of which about two-thirds are located in the South. Their increase was 6.3% over the previous year and over 70% over 2010. In agriculture, the use of pesticides decreased (13 kg / ha, - 20% compared to 2010), while employment remained stable of fertilizers (around 500 kg / ha). Pesticides and fertilizers are used above all in the northern regions (1,355 kg / ha of fertilizers and 28 kg / ha of pesticides). Ammonia emissions from the agricultural sector are returning to growth, returning to the 2010 levels (358 thousand tonnes, about 60% of which were generated by livestock). Respect for the Göteborg Protocol (2012), which requires a reduction of 5% per year starting from 2020, remains at risk. The index of orientation to agriculture in public spending continues to decrease (from 0.38 to 0.22 points between 2010 and 2017), in the opposite direction to that desired by 2030 Agenda. In Italy, about one child in three is overweight, but the trend is to improve: between 2010/11 and 2016/17, the prevalence of phenomenon in the population from 6 to 10 years decreases from 36.6 to 32.9%. Among children and adolescents (6-17 years) the prevalence is 24.2%, but more than 30% in the South.

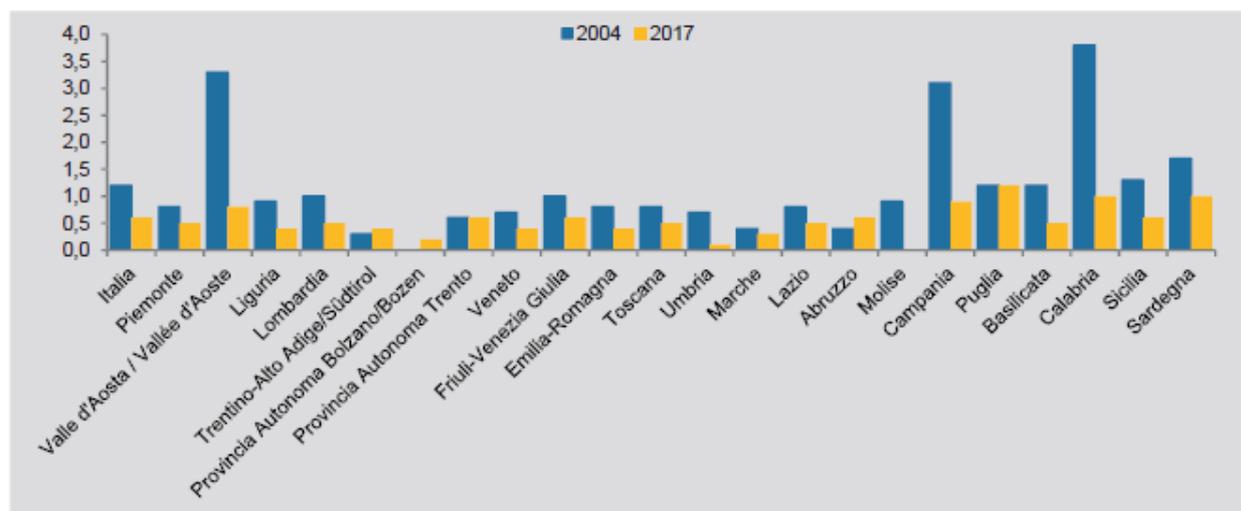


Italy has long achieved the goal set by the United Nations for neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality, ranking among the lowest in Europe, both for neonatal mortality and for the probability of death under the 5 years. The decrease continues in the medium term, particularly in the South, which slowly reduces the gap compared to the national average. Globally, the incidence of HIV has halved compared to 2000, also thanks to the spread of antiretroviral therapy. In Italy, in 2017, the incidence of HIV infections fell to 5.7 new cases per 100,000 residents, with an almost stable trend after 2015. The standardized mortality rate between 30-69 years for malignant tumors, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases and chronic respiratory diseases have been steadily decreasing since 2004, especially among males, who still have rates of 70%, higher than females. In the last year the decrease has resumed, which had suffered a setback in 2015. The target proposed for 2030, in the hypothesis that the average decrease rates observed between 2004 and 2016 are maintained, seems to be achievable in Italy. The standardized mortality rate for suicide is lower in Italy than in the rest of Europe, and in 2016 it falls for the first time below 6 deaths, with 5.8 suicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. The disadvantage of males and residents in the North-East is confirmed. In 2017, road accident deaths are on the rise in Italy, further removing the possibility of reaching the goal of halving the number of deaths for this cause between 2010 and 2020.

The growth in the rate of serious injuries in road accidents is instead stopped, among the main elements to be contrasted identified for the new decade on road safety 2020-2030. In 2017, the expected years of healthy life at birth in our country are 58.7, a substantially stable value compared to 2016, but an increase of 2.3 years compared to 2009. The greatest

increase is observed among females (+2.7 years), which however maintain their disadvantage compared to males in terms of survival quality. The territorial inequalities to the detriment of the South are more marked, with an expected difference in life in good health at birth between North and South equal to about 4 years.

Figura 16.2 - Tasso di omicidi per regione. Anni 2004-2017 (per 100.000 abitanti)



Fonte: Ministero dell'interno



The last ten years have brought widespread progress on the front of inclusive education, but Italy is still in the last places in Europe in terms of number of graduates, drop-out rate and skills. The abandonment rate rose for the second consecutive year and reached, in 2018, 14.5%. There are still significant territorial differences to the detriment of the South and of males.

In Italy, 27.9% of young people aged 30-34 have a tertiary degree and the national target set by Europe 2020 (26-27%) has been reached, although with important territorial and gender differences. For women, the share of 30-34 year-old graduates is 34%, while for men it is 21.7%. Extensive territorial, gender and origin inequalities Lights and shadows on the Goal for quality education: Italy is still in the last places in Europe in terms of number of graduates, drop-out rate and skills. The territorial and social inequality in the school inclusion process, in the training path and in the developed competences can be explained by the lack of opportunities, and risks to prefigure a vicious circle where educational poverty is added to situations already of strong deprivation.

Early exit from the education and training system has increased in the last 2 years. The abandonment rate rose for the second consecutive year and stood at 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 boys enrolled in the third year of upper secondary schools that do not reach the level of alphabetical skills is 34.4%; in mathematics, by 40.1%. On average, 26.1% of students do not reach A2 level in their comprehension of written English and 43.7% on A2

level in understanding English spoken. Among the students who attend the second grade secondary schools, 33.5% do not reach a sufficient level in alphabetic skills and 41.6% in numerical ones. 27.9% of 30-34 year olds have completed tertiary education: wide territorial and gender differences. In Italy, 27.9% of 30-34 year olds have a tertiary qualification and the expected national target has been largely achieved from Europe 2020 (26-27%); 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%.



Violence against women decreases, but it increases their severity and extreme violence remains stable. The gender gap is wide, although decreasing in unpaid domestic work and care. Regarding women in decision-making, economic and political places, positive signs emerge, but the presence remains low. As regards the sexual and reproductive health of women and reproductive rights, the rate of voluntary abortion is constantly decreasing. The gender disadvantage in the use of digital technologies remains among older women. Violence against women decreases, but it increases their severity. Extreme violence remains stable.

Important signs of improvement emerge: both the share of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence by partners and ex-partners' decreases, as well as the share of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence by men other than their partners. The share of women victims of extreme violence (rape and attempted rape) and that in which violence has resulted in the use or threat of using weapons remain stable.

The violence is also on average more serious: the violence that caused injuries increases and the proportion of women who claim to have feared for their lives increases. Unpaid domestic and care work: a still wide gender gap although decreasing. The share of daily time devoted by women to unpaid domestic work and care is about 2.6 times higher than that of men; it was more than triple in the two-year period 2002-2003. Despite this improvement, in 2013-2014 Italy had the highest gender gap between all European countries with available data.

Domestic work and care: in the last three years the employment rate of women with children of preschool age has worsened. The employment rate of women with children of preschool age, who had recorded a positive trend between 2004 and 2015, marked in the last three years a deterioration, which was concentrated in particular in the southern regions that already had the greatest disadvantage. Women in decision-making, economic and political places: positive signs, but the presence remains low. The presence of women in the national Parliament, in listed companies and, to a lesser extent, in regional councils and in decision-making bodies increases. However, the presence of women in decision-making, economic and political places continues to remain low: just over a third in the national Parliament and in listed companies, a fifth in regional councils and less than a fifth in decision-making bodies (Privacy Authority, Agcom, Competition and Market Authority, Constitutional Court, Superior Council of the Magistracy, Ambassadors, Consob). Women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights: the rate of voluntary abortion continues to

decline In Italy the rate of recourse to voluntary abortion is constantly decreasing over time. From the beginning of the 1980s until the mid-1990s the decline was significant and regular, reaching a value of 9 per thousand, around which the phenomenon settled until 2005, before falling back, albeit with less intensity, to at current levels of 6 cases per thousand women aged 15-49. 110 SDGs Report 2019. Statistical information for the 2030 Agenda in Italy Use of digital technologies: the gender gap remains to the disadvantage of the elderly In Italy the gender differences in the use of the Internet have greatly decreased between 2010 and 2018. The improvement is attributable, in particular, to women aged 35-59 who have recovered most of the disadvantage. In 2018 the differences are nil until the age of 44, while from 45 years on, the gap between males and females shows a growing trend until reaching the highest value among the population 65-74 years.



Italy has the largest withdrawal of water for drinking per capita use among the 28 countries of the European Union: 156 cubic meters per inhabitant in 2015. In 2015, 9.5 billion cubic meters of water were used for drinking water, but only 8.3 were introduced into the municipal distribution networks and 4.9 were provided to users, corresponding to 220 liters per inhabitant per day. The efficiency of the drinking water distribution network is deteriorating. In 2018 10.4% of Italian families complain of irregularities in the water supply service in their homes. In 2015, the share of civilian pollutant loads merged into secondary or advanced plants, which represent 44.2% of the purification plant, is equal to 59.6%.

70% of the world's population has access to safely managed drinking water. In Europe (Eu28), in some countries, there remains a share of the population without sanitary facilities in their homes. In Italy, almost all of the population has access to water and has sanitary facilities in their homes. Italy has the largest withdrawal of water for drinking per capita among the 28 countries of the European Union: 156 cubic meters per inhabitant in 2015. In 2015, 9.5 billion cubic meters of water were used for drinking water, but only 8.3 billion cubic meters of water were introduced into the municipal drinking water distribution networks. Of these, only 4.9 billion cubic meters of water were supplied to users, corresponding to 220 liters per inhabitant per day. The efficiency of the drinking water distribution network is deteriorating. The proportion of water fed into the network that reaches end users has actually fallen, from 62.6% in 2012 to 58.6% in 2015. In 2018, 10.4% of Italian households complain of irregularities in the delivery service of water in their homes. This share is still increasing compared to previous years. The 29.0% share of families who say they do not trust drinking tap water is stable. In 2015, in Italy, 17,897 urban waste water treatment plants are in operation. The percentage (in terms of equivalent inhabitants) of polluting loads of civil origin merged into secondary or advanced plants, which represent 44.2% of the purification plant, is equal to 59.6% of the potential polluting loads generated in the area; slightly better than in previous years, with an increase of two percentage points compared to 2012 and six percentage points compared to the 2005 figure.



Italy, historically characterized by primary low energy intensity, saw the indicator decrease, between 2000 and 2016, from 113.2 to 98.4 tons of oil equivalent per 1000 euro of GDP. Sardinia is the region where the greatest decrease in the CIL / GDP ratio is recorded, followed by Molise, Marche and Abruzzo. After the slowdown recorded between 2013 and 2015, in

2017, the contribution of renewable sources to overall energy consumption returns, but not for electricity. Although falling since 2013, the share of population that has problems in heating the home, remains above pre-crisis values and at levels twice the EU average.

From the Islands the greatest contribution to the decrease in primary energy intensity. In addition to being historically characterized by lower levels than the EU average and many of its main competitors, Italy has progressively reduced its primary energy intensity over time: from 113.2 (2006) to 98.4 (2016) tons of oil equivalent per 1000 euros of GDP. Between 2009 and 2015, it is the Islands, and in particular Sardinia (-38%), that contribute most to the drop in the CIL / GDP ratio (-23.8%) followed by the north-eastern division (-10.1 %). The share of energy consumption from renewable sources is recovering. Over the last ten years the share of energy consumption from renewable sources has recorded a considerable increase in Italy, anticipating the achievement of the national target set for 2020 (17% to 2014)).

After the slowdown in growth recorded between 2013 and 2015, in 2017 the consumption share from RES continues to increase, reaching 18.3% (+0.9 percentage points compared to 2016). Also for 2017, the decline in the contribution of renewable sources to electricity production is confirmed. In Italy, the contribution of renewable sources to electricity production has grown rapidly over time (from 13.8% in 2005 to 37.3% in 2014). The last three years, however, mark a turnaround and the percentage of electricity consumption covered by renewable sources declined in 2015-2016, to drop further by 2 percentage points in 2017 and reach 31.1% (-2 percentage points). 138 SDGs Report 2019. Statistical information for the 2030 Agenda in Italy. Stable household satisfaction for the electricity service. With 93 families out of 100 in 2018, the share of families that are very or fairly satisfied with the continuity of the electricity service shows a substantially stable trend starting from 2010. Decreases the share of population with home heating problems. After the increase recorded between 2008 and 2012, the share of the population that has difficulty in adequately heating the house drops to reach 15.2 % in 2017. Italy is in any case above pre-crisis values and at levels twice the EU average.

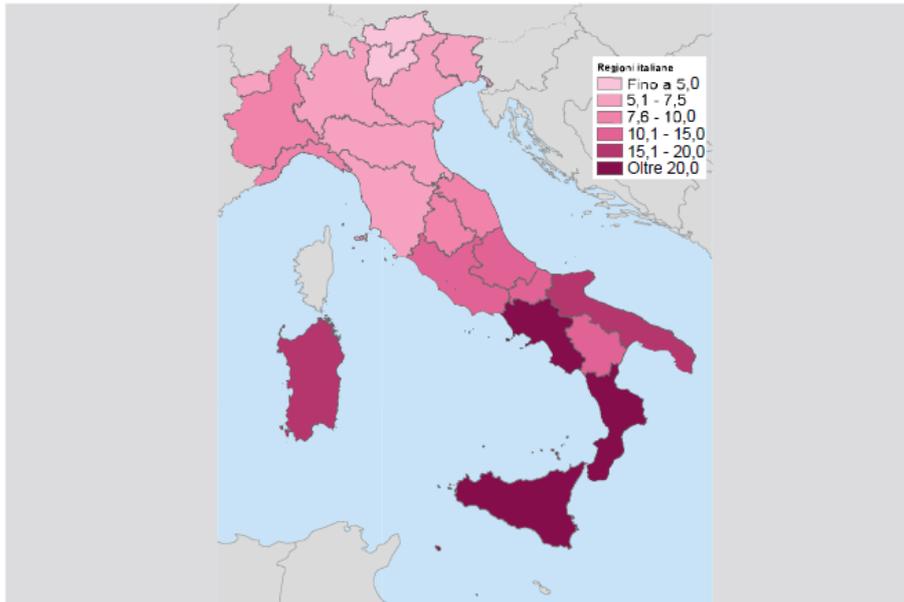


The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita shows an improvement in the last three years (+ 1.0% in 2018), but the dynamics of labour productivity remains weak. While remaining above pre-crisis levels, the unemployment rate continues to fall (10.6% in 2018; -0.6 compared to 2017). The rate of non-participation in the work is almost double compared to the EU. The employment rate continues to grow also in 2018 (63%; +0.7

compared to 2017), recovering the pre-crisis levels for the first year. Although declining starting from 2015, the share of NEETs among 25-29 year-olds, in 2018, reaches the highest value in the EU. In 2017, the share of public expenditure for employment measures and for the social protection of the unemployed decreases, both with respect to public spending and to GDP. In 2018 signs of a recovery in per capita GDP, but labour productivity still remains. The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita shows an improvement in the last three years (+ 1.0% in 2018). The value added per occupied is substantially stationary. Material consumption in sharp decline compared to fifteen years ago. The consumption of internal material per capita, as well as per unit of GDP, has almost halved over the last fifteen years, settling in 2017, on 8.16 tons per inhabitant and 0.31 tons per thousand euros. Employment growth continues, but with gender and age differentials. The employment rate continues to grow also in 2018 (63%; +0.7 compared to 2017), recovering the pre-crisis levels for the first year. However, the differences with respect to the EU average of gender and age are still relevant. The unemployment rate continues to fall, but in 2018 it is still higher than the pre-crisis levels. In 2018, the unemployment rate reached 10.6% (-0.6 points compared to 2017; +3.9 compared to 2008).

However, the gap between the Italian and European unemployment rate is equal to +3.6 percentage points and Italy ranks third in the European ranking by level of unemployment rate. In Italy, the lack of participation in work is almost double compared to Europe, with higher differentials compared to the unemployment rate. The percentage of young people without a job has increased compared to 2004 even though they are not included in an education or training course (NEET). Although falling from 2015, the share of NEETs between 25-29 years of age, in 2018, reaches the highest value in the EU (30.9%). In the last year, public spending on employment and social protection for the unemployed has been declining. Despite the growth compared to 2010, the share of public spending for employment measures and for the social protection of the unemployed decreases, in 2017, both with respect to public spending and to GDP.

Figura 8.5 - Tasso di disoccupazione per regione. Anno 2018



Fonte: Istat, Rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro (Rfl) (PSN: IST-00925)



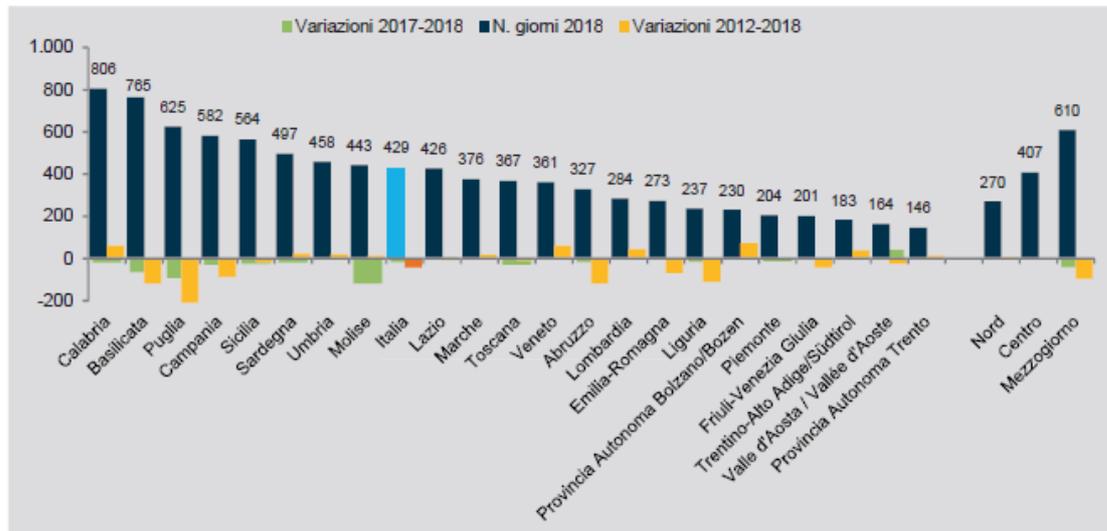
The production system is constantly changing, with a decrease, between 1995 and 2017, in the weight of the manufacturing sector in terms of incidence on the total, both in terms of employment and added value. In 2017, the intensity of CO2 emissions on value added (178.28 tons per million euro) touches the historical minimum. The Italian R&D system suffers a structural delay compared to that of the EU, which the slow progression of research intensity and of the personnel involved in R&D is not able to compensate. The incidence of companies that introduce technological innovations (equal in the three-year period 2014-2016 to 38.1%; +6.2 percentage points compared to the previous three-year period) and the percentage of added value of the Italian manufacturing companies MHT on the total added value of the manufacturing sector (32.2%). The ICT is greatly expanding both in families and in businesses, but with strong territorial differences. Manufacturing industry down over the last fifteen years. Consistent with the increasing tertiarisation of advanced economies, between 1995 and 2017, Italy marks a downsizing of the manufacturing sector in terms of both employment and weight on total added value. In 2016 the manufacturing industry is developed above all in Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Marche, Piedmont, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardy. In 2017, the intensity of CO2 emissions on the added value decreases, reaching an all-time low. The Italian R&D system suffers a structural delay compared to that

of the EU. Despite the increase recorded by the personnel involved in R&D, the gap is particularly marked in terms of human resource endowments, with an incidence of researchers on the Italian population of just over a quarter compared to that of Denmark, Sweden and Finland. In the south, the number of researchers is less than half compared to the Center and the North. The incidence of companies that introduce technological innovations is growing again in the last three years. Thanks to the greater growth registered by companies in the industrial sector and those with a number of employees between 10 and 49, the number of innovative companies has increased in the last three years by 6.2 percentage points, reaching 38.1 companies each 100. Between 2012 and 2016, the percentage of added value of Italian MHT manufacturing companies on total value added in the manufacturing sector is growing. Despite an increase above the average Italian profile by the southern distribution, the North has a higher technological intensity than the Center and, even more, in the South. Expanding ICT, but with strong territorial differences. In 2018 the percentage of Internet connections via broadband is equal to 73.7 out of 100 families and 94.2 out of 100 companies with more than 10 employees. 71.4% of companies with a website.



Until 2007, the growth in the incomes of the lowest income population in Italy was higher than that of the incomes of the total population. Since 2008, due to the economic crisis, more marked decreases have been observed for relatively lower incomes. The negative effect of the crisis on lower incomes stops only in 2016, when income growth is more marked for families with lower incomes (+4.8) than for the total of families (+2.7) , in a framework of very heterogeneous trends in the different territorial contexts. Italy is experiencing a profound change in the migratory phenomena that interest it. Once the age of labor migrations has passed, the last few years have been characterized by an increasing relevance of incoming flows of asylum seekers and international protection. 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%).

Figura 16.10 - Famiglie che dichiarano molta difficoltà a raggiungere almeno tre servizi essenziali (a). Anno 2018 (%)



Fonte: Istat
(a) Il dato di ciascun anno è calcolato come media triennale.

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 marked decreases have been observed for relatively lower incomes. The negative effect of the crisis on lower incomes stops only in 2016, when income growth is more marked for families with lower incomes (+4.8) than for the total of families (+2.7), in a framework of very heterogeneous trends in the different territorial contexts. The inequality of disposable 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 worse performance than the European average for economic inequality. 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. Once the age of labor migrations has passed, the last few years have been characterized by an increasing relevance of incoming flows of asylum seekers and international protection. On the one hand, therefore, the country is called to govern the emergence of non-programmable arrivals, on the other it must manage the phenomena 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%).



There is a halt to the medium and long-term decrease in the level of particulate air pollution. A slight increase in pollutants is noted for some values over the past two years (also due to weather conditions). Values above the EU average still remain too high, especially in the cities of the Po Valley.

There has been a general improvement in housing distress factors after years in

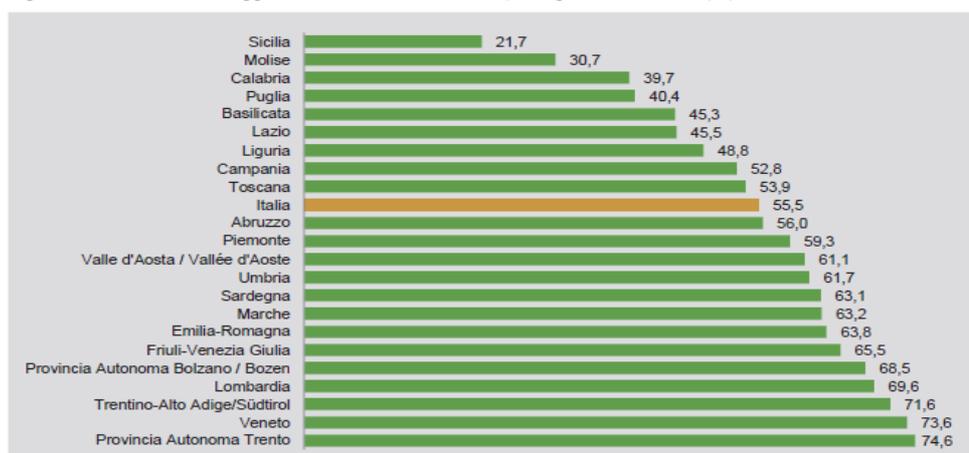
which it was on the rise: the population living in overcrowded houses has slightly decreased and equal to 27.1%. More relevant are the variations found due to the incidence of people declaring that they live in houses with structural problems or problems with humidity, dropped to 16.1% and the problem related to noise from neighbors or from the street, which has decreased and reported by 12.5% of people. A third of the families is still dissatisfied with the use of public transport: 32.4% declare, in 2018, that they have much or enough difficulty connecting in the area where they live. The data on unauthorized building, growing in recent years, is around 20% in 2017; strong territorial differences. Public spending per capita for the protection of biodiversity and landscape assets has fallen by around twenty euros per capita over the past ten years: from 64.2 euros in 2007 to 44.7 in 2017. The decrease in the share of urban waste sent to landfill continues: more than half went to landfill until 2008, while it fell below a quarter in the last two years (23.4% in 2017).

In the 109 provincial capitals the incidence of the usable green area is on average equal to 9.1 m² per 100 urbanized surface. There are about two million people aged between 14 and 65 who have suffered some form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months²² (stalking, exhibitionism, obscene phone calls, verbal and physical harassment, harassment on social networks) with an incidence of 5.1%.



Italy is in a virtuous position in the EU due to the low consumption of natural resources, thanks also to the sharp decline recorded in the last fifteen years. However, the consumption of materials is growing again in conjunction with the resumption of production activities, reaching, in 2017, 8.2 tons per capita; with remarkable regional disparities. Despite the numerous positive signs relating to waste management, Italy is still lagging behind the separate collection targets set by the legislation. Between 2012 and 2015, two public institutions out of 10 have adopted forms of non-financial reporting. The diffusion of Green Public Procurement varies greatly depending on the type of good / service purchased. The incidence of tourism on waste is still growing, following the resumption of tourism intensity in the last three years. In 2017, tourist presences in structures with greater sustainability are 20 out of 100, a higher incidence in the Marche, Tuscany and Umbria. Significant progress in the field of consumption of natural resources, but with a turnaround in the last period. Between 2000 and 2016, the consumption of internal material decreased consistently, decreasing by about 50%, but returned to growth starting from 2015, following the resumption of production activities.

Figura 12.9 - Rifiuti urbani oggetto di raccolta differenziata, per regione. Anno 2017 (%)



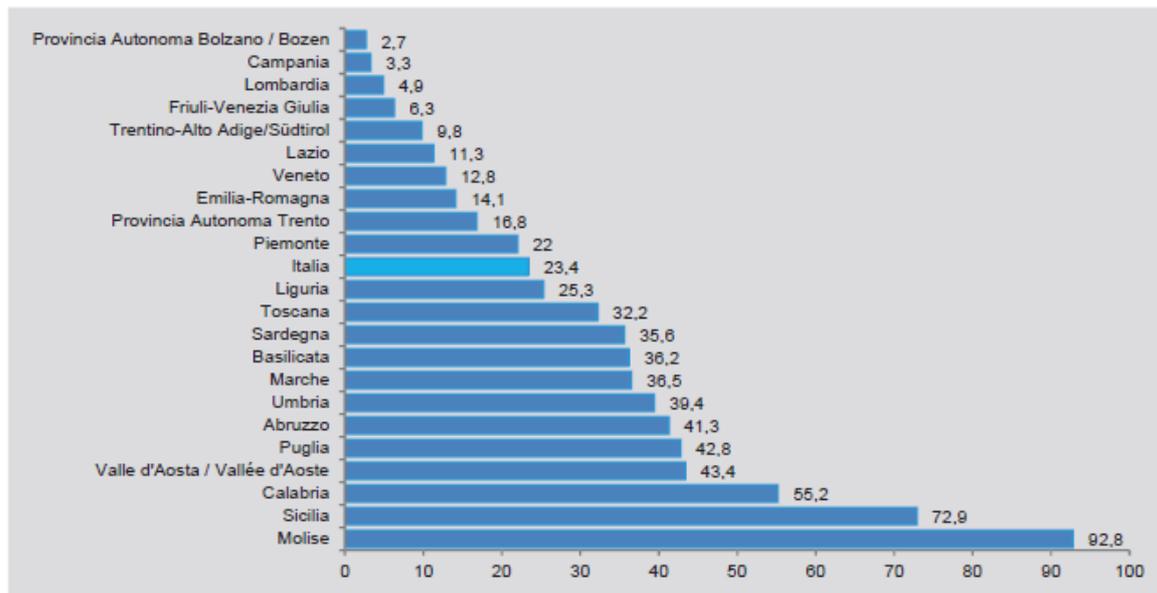
Fonte: Ispra, Produzione, recupero, trattamento e smaltimento di rifiuti urbani, speciali e pericolosi (PSN: APA-00001)

Today in Italy, 8.2 tons are consumed per capita and 0.31 tons per 1,000 euros of GDP. In the European comparison, Italy occupies a virtuous position with respect to internal material consumption. Our country ranks third in the ranking of the material consumption / GDP ratio (64% of the EU average) and in the last place in terms of CMI per capita (62%). Considerable disparities are observed at the regional level, with a CMI per capita ranging from 4.6 tons in Campania to 16.5 in Sardinia. Positive signs from the trend of indicators relating to waste management. In 2017, the percentage of urban waste sent to landfill has decreased to reach 23%; the recycling percentage has increased reaching the target of 50% set by the EU for 2020. Italy is still behind the differentiated collection targets set by Italian legislation.

Although more than doubled, between 2004 and 2017, the percentage of waste subject to separate collection is still below the target set for 2012. The regional gaps are also substantial. Two public institutions out of 10 adopt non-financial reporting. Between 2012 and 2015, 19.5 of public institutions adopted budgets / social and / or environmental reports. The diffusion of Green Public Procurement is very variable depending on the type of good / service. Over the past three years, there has been a strong increase in the number of tourists per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2017, Italy, with 6,942 presences per 1,000 inhabitants, reaches the highest level of tourist intensity in the last twenty years, with more intense growth for Piedmont, Basilicata, Puglia and Lombardy.

The number of tourist presences in structures with greater sustainability is 20 out of 100, with a strong territorial variability. In 2017, the tourist presence in open air accommodation establishments, holiday farms and mountain shelters, equal to about 20%, is higher in the Marche, in Tuscany and in Umbria; Sicily is the region where this type of tourism is less widespread. The incidence of tourism on waste is still growing. The contribution of the tourism sector to the production of waste shows a growing trend in the last three years, coinciding with the resumption of the tourism phenomenon.

Figura 11.11 - Rifiuti urbani conferiti in discarica sul totale dei rifiuti urbani raccolti. Anno 2017 (%)



Globally, carbon dioxide emissions have increased by 40% compared to 2000 levels. In 2015, there was a slight decrease compared to the previous year. In Europe, greenhouse gas emissions and other greenhouse gases per capita show a slight decrease between 2015 and 2016, with 8.7 tons per capita. A similar decline in Italy (7.2 tons per capita), where greenhouse gas emissions have been decreasing since 2005. Three quarters are generated by production activities and a quarter by household consumption. The dissociation between the dynamics of the emissions of productive activities and the GDP presents alternate phases. The intensification of calamities, also due to climate change, provoke multi-risk cascade events. In 2017, 2.2% of the population is exposed to landslide risk and 10.4% to flood risk. The temperature anomalies are equal to 1.30 ° C with respect to the normal climatological values. The impact of forest fires peaks in several years. In 2017, the area covered by fire was 5.4 per thousand km². The southern regions have suffered the greatest impacts. Furthermore, Italy is subject to disasters of seismic and volcanic origin. 2016 was a year of high seismic intensity, with 67 events, of which six were greater than magnitude 6. At global level, carbon dioxide emissions increased by 40% compared to 2000 values. In the last year available, the 2015, there was a slight decrease compared to the previous year, with a level of emissions amounting to 32.294.213 million tons of CO₂. In Europe, greenhouse gas emissions and other greenhouse gases per capita show a slight decrease between 2015 and 2016, with 8.7 tons per capita. A similar decline in Italy (7.2 tons per capita). The dynamics of this indicator is different between countries. In Italy, greenhouse gas emissions (Unfccc) have been decreasing since 2005, when they amounted to 580,851 thousand tons of CO₂ equivalents. In 2016 there are 427.86 thousands, with a decrease of about 1% compared to the previous year.

Three quarters of the emissions are generated by production activities and a quarter by the consumption component of households. Among the productive activities, the first responsible for the emissions is the manufacturing industry (22.1%), therefore the supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (21.7%). For the household component, "Heating / cooling" and "Transport" account for 12% each. The dissociation between the dynamics of the emissions of productive activities and the GDP presents alternate phases. In the last year available, decoupling would seem to be accentuated. In the composition of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the predominant element is carbon dioxide (CO₂), which accounts for more than 80%; methane (CH₄) contributes 10%; the other climate-changing gases follow. In Italy, the calamitous 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 the bad management of the territory, the poor maintenance and the obsolescence of the infrastructures aggravate the human, economic and environmental losses.

In 2017, it is exposed to the risk of floods, or the risk of personal injury (deaths, missing, injured, evacuated), 10.4% of the population; while the population exposed to landslide risk is 2.2%.

Figura 11.10a - Popolazione esposta a rischio di frane. Anno 2017 (%)

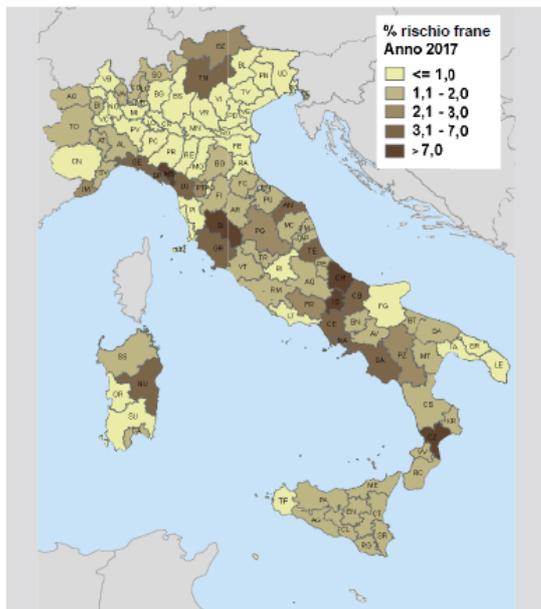
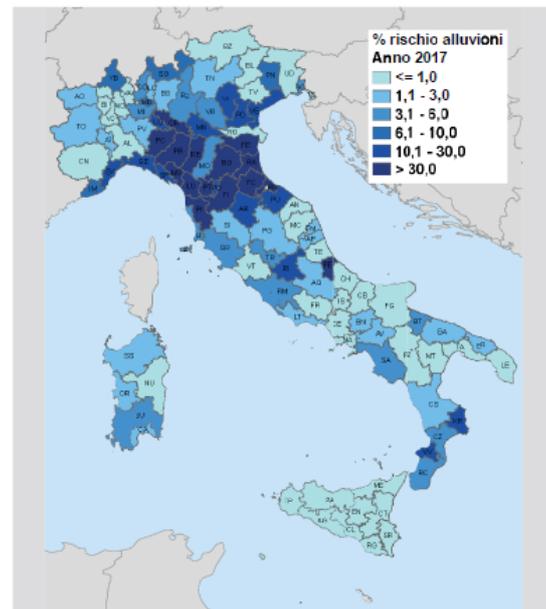


Figura 11.10b - Popolazione esposta a rischio di alluvioni. Anno 2017 (%)



The temperature anomalies on the global and Italian mainland resulted in an increase equal to 1.20 and 1.30 ° C, respectively, compared to normal climatological values (1961-1990). The impact of forest fires presents peaks in 2007, 2012 and 2017: in 2007 the area covered by fire for 1,000 km² reached the value of 7.5, in 2012 4.3 and in 2017 5.4% thousand Km². The southern regions have suffered the greatest impacts. Our country is also subject to disasters 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, of which six were greater than magnitude 6.



In Italy, the surface of marine protected areas is a total of 3,020.5 km². Three quarters of protected areas are located in Sardinia, Sicily and Tuscany. The marine areas included in the Natura 2000 network have an extension of 5,878 square kilometers in 2017. The percentage of sea-bathing coasts is 66.9%. Most fish stocks are over-exploited. Intensive fishing in the north-eastern Atlantic (and adjacent areas) and in the geographical area of the (Western) Mediterranean must be more contained to be included in biologically sustainable levels.

Most fish stocks are overfished. Intensive fishing in the north-east Atlantic (and adjacent areas) and in the geographical area of the (Western) Mediterranean should be more contained to fit within biologically sustainable levels. In Italy, the surface of marine protected areas is a total of 3,020.5 square kilometres. Three quarters of protected areas are located in Sardinia, Sicily and Tuscany.

The marine areas included in the Natura 2000 network have an extension of 5,878 square kilometres in 2017. The percentage of sea-bathing coasts is equal to 66.9% in 2017. The proportion of non-bathing coasts includes areas that present risks of a hygienic-sanitary or safety nature, but also military areas, ports, river mouths and areas subject to natural protection. The variations over the years, both in the extension of the protected marine areas and in the percentage of the seawater bathing coast are marginal, especially if assessed at the national average level, while different regional trends emerge.



31.6% of the national territory is covered by woods, whose extension has increased by 0.6% a year from 2000 to 2015, and their density in terms of biomass also increases (from 95 to 111 t / ha) . The system of protected natural areas covers about 80% of key areas for biodiversity, 35.1% of

forest areas and 21.6% of the entire national territory. However, soil consumption continues to advance (14 hectares per day in 2017), and invasive alien species continue to spread (on average, more than 11 new species are introduced each year from 2000 to 2017). Violations of the rules on illicit trafficking of protected species are on the increase (2.5 to 4 for every thousand checks from 2015 to 2016). 31.6% of the national territory is covered by woods, whose extension has increased by 0.6% per year from 2000 to 2015. Their density in terms of biomass is also increasing (from 95 to 111 t / ha). The growth and densification of forest areas improves the absorption of carbon dioxide, but it is largely an uncontrolled process, fueled by the abandonment and degradation of rural landscapes in the hinterland. The system of protected natural areas covers about 80% of key areas for biodiversity, 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 waterproof artificial surfaces, but almost 40% is characterized by a high degree of fragmentation, due to the proliferation of physical barriers created by urbanization. Invasive alien species continue to spread: from 2000 to 2017, an average of over 11 new species were introduced in Italy each year. Contrary to the number of controls carried out, the violations

contested in application of international standards against illegal trafficking of protected species are increasing (from 2.5 to 4 per 1,000 checks from 2015 to 2016).



In 2017, 0.6 murders per 100,000 inhabitants took place. The homicide rate is reduced for men over the years, while it remains stable for women. The share of the victim victimized by attacks or robberies is 1.4%. 4.1% of women and 0.7% of men between the ages of 18 and 29 were victims of sexual violence before the age of 18. 7.9% of families were involved in at least one case of corruption during their lifetime. The proportion of adult prisoners in prisons has decreased over the years

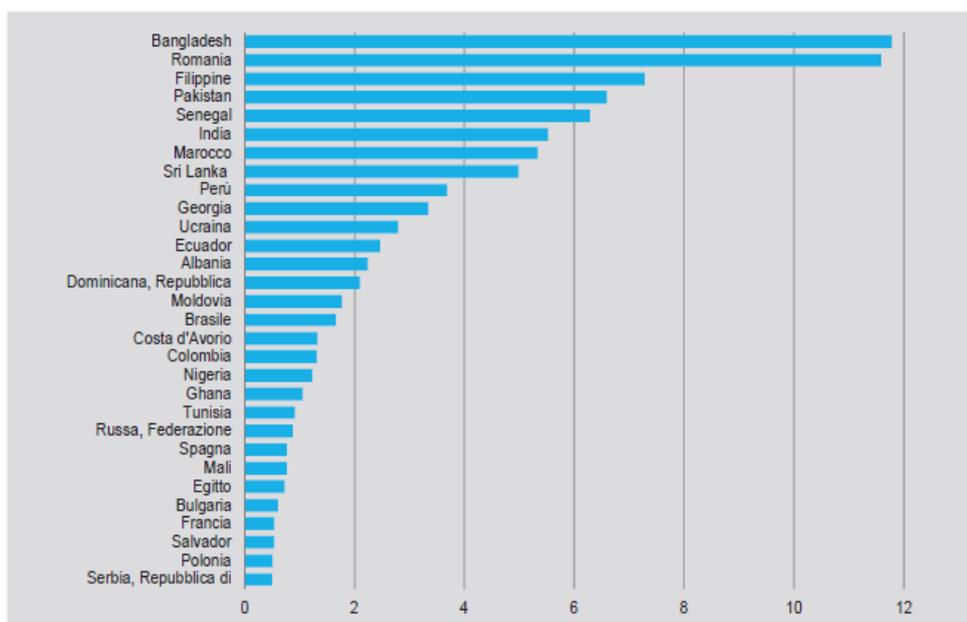
Italians awaiting first judgment (16.5% in 2018). The average duration for the completion of civil proceedings of ordinary courts remains very high, 429 days on average in 2018, with large differences at the territorial level. In 2017, 0.6 murders per 100,000 inhabitants took place. The rate of homicides of men over the years is reduced. In the case of women, the rate remains stable. The share of the victim victim of attacks or robberies consumed in the last 12 months is equal to 1.4%, 1.2% for aggressions only. 27% of the victims of aggression in the last 12 months have filed a complaint. 4.1% of women and 0.7% of men between the ages of 18 and 29 were victims of sexual violence before the age of 18. In 2016, the share of citizens who feel safe when they walk in the dark alone in the area where they live (60.6%) recovers a percentage point compared to 2009 (59.6%), but remains significantly lower than the 2002 (64.6%). 7.9% of families were involved in at least one life-long corruption case, 2.7% in the last 3 years, 1.2% in the last 12 months from the survey / interview. Over the years, the share of adult prisoners in Italian prisons decreasing before the first trial is decreasing (16.5% in 2018). For minors, this share is 70.5% in 2017, but it is not appropriate to make a comparison between the two numbers, in particular because the suspension of the trial and the putting to the test is often ordered with regard to minors, and this order is prior to the sentence. The average duration for the completion of civil proceedings of ordinary courts remains very high, 429 days on average in 2018, with large differences at the territorial level.



The share of gross national income allocated by our country to public development aid continues to grow also in 2017, while the trend of APS to less developed countries is stable. However, Italy remains very far from the 2030 targets set by the Agenda. In 2018, government revenue accounted for 42.1% of GDP, a slightly decreasing share starting in 2016, but 2.1 percentage points higher than in 2000. Remittances from abroad for immigrants in Italy, which have been decreasing since 2012, are returning to growth in 2018, to reach € 6.2 billion.



Figura 17.9 - Rimesse verso l'estero degli immigrati in Italia, per paese. Anno 2018 (%)



Fonte: Elaborazione Istat su dati Banca d'Italia

The incidence of general government tax revenues on GDP has grown over the past year. In 2018, government revenue accounted for 42.1% of GDP, a slightly decreasing share starting in 2016, but 2.1 percentage points higher than in 2000. Official development aid still very far from the 2030 target. Despite the growth recorded, also for 2017, in the share of gross national income allocated by Italy to the APS, our country remains very far from the targets to 2030 and is below the average contribution of the DAC countries. In 2018, remittances to immigrants from Italy return to growth. Remittances abroad, down from 2012, increased in 2018, reaching 6.2 billion euro, with a percentage increase compared to the previous year of 22% (+ 60% approximately compared to 2005). Broadband rapidly expanding, but territorial variability is still high. The incidence of families that access the Internet via broadband connection has grown, between 2010 and 2018, from 43 to 73%; that of companies, between 2003 and 2018, from 31 to 94%. The regional differences in the use of ICT are still wide.

The percentage of the population that uses the Internet has grown rapidly, as has the incidence of companies with a website, but the territorial differences are significant. Remittances abroad of immigrants in Italy grew, between 2005 and 2018, from 3.9 to 6.2 billion euros (+ 59%). This increase is the result of two sub periods marked by opposite trends. Excluding the decline recorded in 2010 (-2.6%), the volume of remittances presents a constant growth in the period 2005-2011. 2011 is characterized by a peak of 7.4 billion euros, after which there is a reversal of the trend: the decline is particularly significant in

2013, when the volume of money sent to the countries of origin by immigrants in our country drops to 5.5 billion, with a percentage change of almost -20% compared to the previous year. The following years are characterized by smaller decreases, up to 2017, stable compared to the previous year. The overall loss in the volume of remittances between 2011 and 2017 is almost € 2.5 billion (-31.4%). 2018 marks a new significant increase of over 20% (+1.1 billion) and remittances reach 6.2 billion, thanks, above all, to the contribution of Bangladesh (+198 million or + 37%), Pakistan (+176 million; + 76%) and the Philippines (+126; + 39%). In 2018, the country receiving the largest share of remittances from Italy is Bangladesh, to which 11.8% of the total volume of remittances is conveyed; followed by Romania (11.6%), the Philippines (7.3%), Pakistan (6.6%), Senegal and India (around 6%), Morocco and Sri Lanka (around 5%). Overall, these countries collect about 60% of total remittances

Figura 17.2 - APS per paese donatore del DAC. Anno 2017 (percentuale del reddito nazionale lordo)

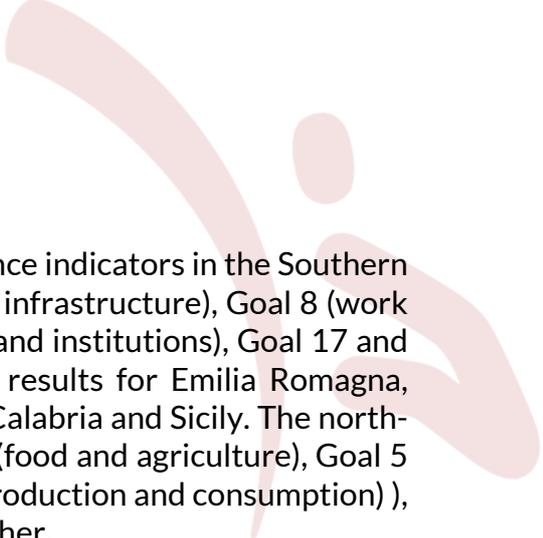


Fonte: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

2. Sustainable development in the Italian regions

Among the Italian regions where the situation described by the SDGs indicators is more favorable, Trento, Bolzano, the Valle d'Aosta, Lombardy, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Emilia Romagna emerge. If we consider the medium-high profile, 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 quantile analysis carried out by considering individually the Goals at the most disaggregated territorial levels. For example, there are also elements of problematic in Liguria, Valle d'Aosta and Piemonte with reference to Goal 1 (poverty), or for Bolzano, together with Sicily and Campania, for Goal 3 (health). Trento, Friuli and Lombardy show more favorable situations for the Goal 4 (education), while Campania, Puglia, Calabria and Sicily are penalized.



They also exhibit a rather low percentage of high-performance indicators in the Southern regions with reference to Goals 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). For the Goal 9 there are more favorable results for Emilia Romagna, Lombardy, 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 Goal 13 (climate), 14 (sea), 15 (land) examined together.

The informative wealth offered by the Istat SDGs Information System guarantees the possibility of carrying out further analyses in the future in this regard, guaranteeing all the statistical information useful for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals not only at national level but also at the most disaggregated territorial levels.

In fact, chapter 5 of the Report presents the indicators making them available for each single region and thus allowing further analysis necessary to progress towards sustainable equality.