Outline

1. Indicators and indicators' systems

2. The "Beyond GDP" approach and the Agenda 2030

3. Well-being measures and policy making

Is GDP not enough?

Simon Kuznets (one of the fathers of GDP) was well aware of its limitations:
"*the welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measure of national income.*
Distinctions must be kept in mind between <u>quantity and quality of growth</u>, between costs and returns, and between the short and long run.
Goals for more growth should specify <u>more growth of what and for what</u>."
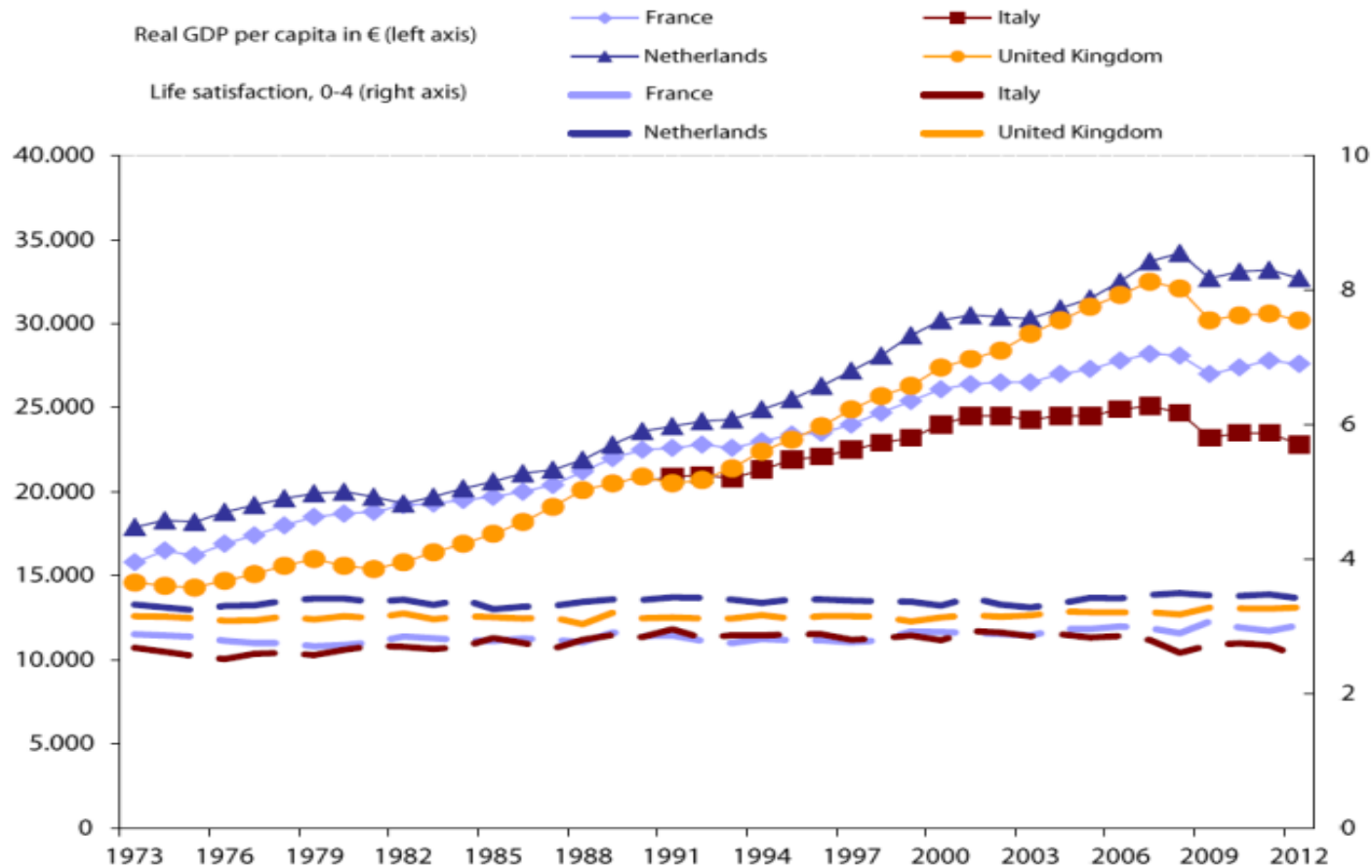(Report to the US Congress, 1934)

[The Bob Kennedy speech, 1968](#)

Rich and satisfied? The Easterlin Paradox

Fig. 1 - Life satisfaction and GDP per capita for selected MS

Real GDP per capita in € (left axis)

Life satisfaction, 0-4 (right axis)

France — Italy
Netherlands — United Kingdom
France — Italy
Netherlands — United Kingdom

Data source: World Database of Happiness, Measure 121C (Eurobarometer data); Eurostat. nama aux ghp

A different approach

A new view on progress was developed by Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen

- to shift the focus from GDP increase to people-centered policies and human capabilities

→ public, academics, and politicians should evaluate development not only by economic advances but also improvements in human well-being.

The UNDP Human Development Index (1990)

2 concepts for a new way of approaching progress: :
1. People must be at the centre of all development
2. Growth in national production (GDP) is absolutely necessary to meet all essential human objectives, but it is important to study how this growth translates – or fails to translate – into human development

3 Dimensions to be considered

Formation of human capabilities
1. to live a long and healthy life
2. to acquire knowledge and skills
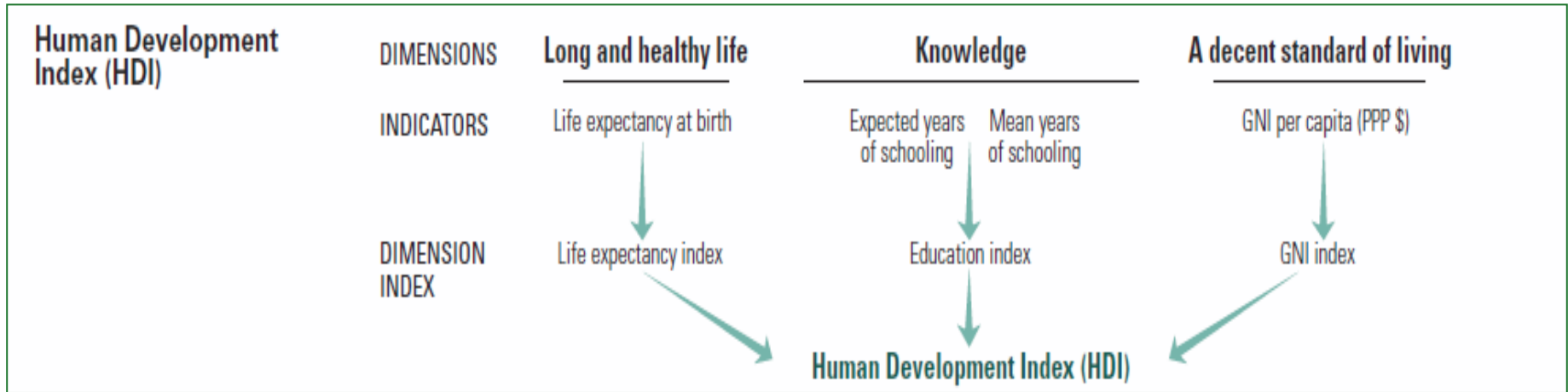
Access to resources needed for a decent standard of living
3. income not as an end in itself but as a means to acquiring human well-being

4 measures:
1. Life expectancy at birth
2. Expected years of schooling (6 years old)
3. Mean years of schooling (25+ years old)
4. Per capita income

The UNPD Human Development Index (1990)

Human Development Index (HDI)

DIMENSIONS	Long and healthy life	Knowledge	A decent standard of living
INDICATORS	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling · Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP $)
DIMENSION INDEX	Life expectancy index	Education index	GNI index

Human Development Index (HDI)

- geometric mean of normalized indices for the three key dimensions of human development

- partial (simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails) but easy to communicate

- recently complemented by indices on other issues relevant for human development: inequality, gender disparity and poverty

HDI in 2015

The highest countries in the ranking.....

1	Norway	0,949
2	Australia	0,939
2	Switzerland	0,939
4	Germany	0,926
5	Denmark	0,925
5	Singapore	0,925
7	Netherlands	0,924
8	Ireland	0,923
9	Iceland	0,921
10	Canada	0,920
10	United States	0,920

In 2015 Italy is ranked 26°

...and the lowest

179	Eritrea	0,420
179	Sierra Leone	0,420
181	Mozambique	0,418
181	South Sudan	0,418
183	Guinea	0,414
184	Burundi	0,404
185	Burkina Faso	0,402
186	Chad	0,396
187	Niger	0,353
188	Central African Republic	0,352

The new idea gains momentum

Policy making should take into account not only economic growth, but also societal progress and individual well-being, considering:
- more aspects of people life
- environmental issues (not a burden, but a necessary component of development)

Millennium development goals (UN 2000)

Global decision to launch a policy agenda focusing on a number of issues related to development

→ More dimensions, compared to HDI

→ Wider set of indicators (from 4 to 60)

The 8 Millennium Development Goals

1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

e.g., indicators for Goal 2 are:

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

After MDGs:
Sustainable Development Goals (UN 2015)

17 goals
for the
2030
Agenda

An integrated vision

5 areas=5 P

Persons - Planet - Prosperity - Peace - Partnership

17 Goals

169 Targets

244 Indicators (232 unique)

The focus on statistical measures

- Development of broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product (GDP)

- Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data

- Follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, of the progress made

Global effort to:

- Define indicators

- Produce needed data

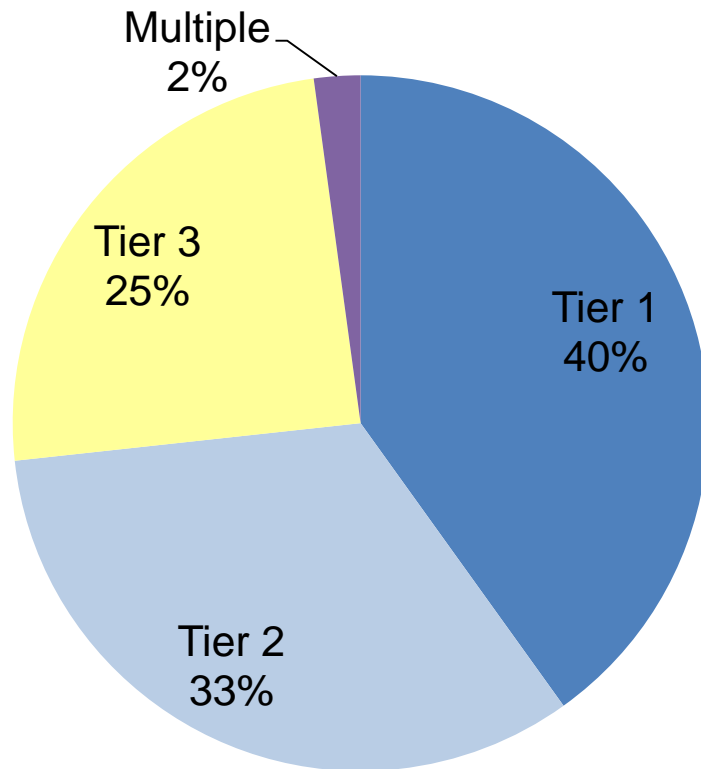- Analize results

Defining the set of indicators

High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Member States and regional and international agencies (observers)
- to provide strategic leadership for the sustainable development goals implementation process as it concerns statistical monitoring and reporting.

Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

- ✓ Member States and regional and international agencies (observers)
- ✓ To provide a proposal of a global indicator framework for consideration by the UN Statistical Commission
- ✓ Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators
- ✓ Work Plans for Tier III Indicators
- ✓ Metadata Repository

Tiers classification of SDGs Indicators

Multiple 2%

Tier 3 25%

Tier 1 40%

Tier 2 33%

1= conceptually clear, internationally established methodology and standards, data regularly produced by at least 50% of countries

2= conceptually clear, internationally established methodology and standards, data are not regularly produced

3= iinternationally established methodology or standards to be developed

Looking into Goals

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Tier I	World Bank	ILO	Tier I	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Tier I	World Bank	UNICEF	Tier I	
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier II	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	Tier II	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Tier I	ILO	World Bank	Tier II	IAEG-SDG 3rd meeting: Lack of sufficient data coverage (classified as Tier II)

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Tier III	UN-Habitat	UNICEF, WHO	Tier II	Reviewed at Sept 2018 WebEx meeting (classified as Tier II)
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Tier III	World Bank, UN-Habitat	FAO, UNSD, UN Women, UNEP, IFAD	Tier II	Reviewed at 6th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II)

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier II	UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA Population Division	Tier II	Sendai modification; Reviewed at 5th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II) Repeat of 11.5.1 and 13.1.1
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Tier II	UNISDR	UNEP, FAO	Tier II	Sendai modification; Reviewed at 5th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II)
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier II	UNISDR	UNEP	Tier I	Data availability reviewed in Nov. 2017 (classified as Tier I) Sendai modification; Reviewed at 5th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II) Repeat of 11.b.1 and 13.1.2
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		UNISDR		Tier II	Reviewed at 6th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II) Sendai modification; Reviewed at 5th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier III) Repeat of 11.b.2 and 13.1.3

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes				Tier III	UNSC 48 Refinement; Reviewed at 5th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier III)
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Tier III	Under discussion among agencies (ILO, UNESCO-UIS, WHO)		Tier II	IAEG-SDG 3rd meeting: There is an established methodology for the indicator (classified as Tier II)
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP				Tier III	UNSC 48 Refinement; Reviewed at 5th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier III)
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Tier III			Tier III	

SDGs indicators at the country level: the Italian experience

The project started in 2016 at Istat:

- Assessment of data availability and data gaps
- Cooperation among data producers (Istat and other national authorities)
- December 2016 → first set published
90+ indicators related to 66 SDGs indicators

- July 2018 → last update
235 national measures for 117 global indicators

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

The istat web site for SDGs

I file sono in formato xls e pdf; il contenuto è in lingua inglese.

Obiettivo 1 | xls | pdf |
Porre fine a ogni forma di povertà nel mondo

Obiettivo 2 | xls | pdf |
Porre fine alla fame, raggiungere la sicurezza alimentare, migliorare la nutrizione e promuovere un'agricoltura sostenibile

Obiettivo 3 | xls | pdf |
Assicurare la salute e il benessere per tutti e per tutte le età

Obiettivo 4 | xls | pdf |
Fornire un'educazione di qualità, equa e inclusiva, e promuovere opportunità di apprendimento per tutti

Obiettivo 5 | xls | pdf |
Raggiungere l'uguaglianza di genere ed emancipare tutte le donne e le ragazze

Obiettivo 6 | xls | pdf |
Garantire a tutti la disponibilità e la gestione sostenibile dell'acqua e delle strutture igienico-sanitarie

Obiettivo 7 | xls | pdf |
Assicurare a tutti l'accesso a sistemi di energia economici, affidabili, sostenibili e moderni

Obiettivo 8 | xls | pdf |
Incentivare una crescita economica duratura, inclusiva e sostenibile, un'occupazione piena e produttiva e un lavoro dignitoso per tutti

Obiettivo 9 | xls | pdf |
Costruire un'infrastruttura resiliente, promuovere l'innovazione e una industrializzazione equa, responsabile e sostenibile

Obiettivo 10 | xls | pdf |
Ridurre l'ineguaglianza all'interno di e fra le nazioni

Obiettivo 11 | xls | pdf |
Rendere le città e gli insediamenti umani inclusivi, sicuri, resilienti e sostenibili

Obiettivo 12 | xls | pdf |
Garantire modelli sostenibili di produzione e di consumo

Obiettivo 13 | xls | pdf |
Adottare misure urgenti per combattere il cambiamento climatico e le sue conseguenze

Obiettivo 14 | xls | pdf |
Conservare e utilizzare in modo sostenibile gli oceani, i mari e le risorse marine per uno sviluppo sostenibile

Obiettivo 15 | xls | pdf |
Favorire un uso sostenibile dell'ecosistema, gestire le foreste, contrastare la desertificazione, arrestare il degrado del terreno e la perdita di biodiversità

Obiettivo 16 | xls | pdf |
Promuovere società pacifiche e inclusive, rendere disponibile l'accesso alla giustizia per tutti e creare organismi efficaci, responsabili e inclusivi a tutti i livelli

Obiettivo 17 | xls | pdf |
Rafforzare i mezzi di attuazione e rinnovare il partenariato mondiale per lo sviluppo sostenibile

Goal 1 End poverty

Target	Global indicator		Italy indicator
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	---
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Proportion of population living below the national (absolute) poverty line *Incidenza di povertà assoluta individuale*

Name of indicator -English -Italian	Units	Time Series												
		2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
- Proportion of population living below the national (absolute) poverty line - Povertà assoluta	%													
Italia	%	**3,3**	**2,9**	**3,1**	**3,6**	**3,9**	**4,2**	**4,4**	**5,9**	**7,3**	**6,8**	**7,6**	**7,9**	**8,4**
Territorio														
Nord	%	2,3	2,2	2,6	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,4	5,5	5,5	5,7	6,7	6,7	7,0
Centro	%	2,7	2,6	2,8	2,8	2,1	4,5	4,0	4,6	5,9	5,5	5,6	7,3	6,4
Mezzogiorno	%	5,0	3,8	3,8	5,2	6,0	4,8	6,1	7,3	10,6	9,0	10,0	9,8	11,4
Sesso														
Maschi	%	3,1	2,6	2,8	3,4	3,9	4,1	4,2	6,0	7,3	7,0	7,9	7,8	8,8
Femmine	%	3,5	3,1	3,3	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,7	5,8	7,4	6,6	7,3	7,9	8,0
Classe di età														
0-17 anni	%	3,9	2,8	3,1	3,7	4,3	4,5	5,0	6,9	9,9	10,0	10,9	12,5	12,1
18-34 anni	%	3,1	2,3	2,7	3,9	4,2	4,5	4,6	6,8	8,7	8,1	9,9	10,0	10,4
35-64 anni	%	2,7	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,4	3,8	4,0	5,7	6,9	6,1	7,2	7,3	8,1
65 anni e più	%	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,8	4,9	5,1	4,5	4,1	3,8	4,6

For each indicator

Disaggregations
- ✓ Geographical
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Ages
- ✓ Others (e.g. occupational status, disability,….)

Time series
At least 10 years

Metadata
- Description
- Typology (identical, similar, contextual)
- Source
- Responsible body

The first report (July 2018)

Goal evolution at a glance

Rif. SDG	Indicatori	VARIAZIONI			
		lungo termine	medio termine		breve termine
		2006-2016	2006-2011	2011-2016	2015-2016
1.2.1					
	Povertà assoluta	[rosso] a	[rosso] b	[rosso] c	[rosso] d
	Incidenza di povertà relativa individuale	[arancio] a	[arancio] b	[arancio] c	[rosso] d
1.2.2					
	Percentuale di popolazione che vive in condizione di povertà o esclusione sociale	[arancio]	[arancio]	[arancio]	[arancio]
	Grave deprivazione materiale	[rosso]	[rosso]	[arancio]	[rosso]
	Individui in famiglie a bassa intensità lavorativa	[arancio]	[verde chiaro]	[arancio]	[rosso]
	% di persone che vive in famiglie con un reddito disponibile equivalente, inferiore al 60% del reddito mediano	[giallo]	[giallo]	[giallo]	[arancio]
1.3.1					
	Popolazione di 16 anni e più che non ha effettuato cure mediche di cui aveva bisogno perchè troppo costose			[giallo]	[verde]
1.4.1					
	Percentuale di persone che vivono in abitazioni con problemi strutturali o problemi di umidità	[giallo]	[arancio]	[verde chiaro]	[verde]
	Tasso di sovraccarico del costo della casa	[verde chiaro]	[verde]	[arancio]	[rosso]

LEGENDA

- [verde] Netto miglioramento
- [verde chiaro] Lieve miglioramento
- [giallo] Stabilità
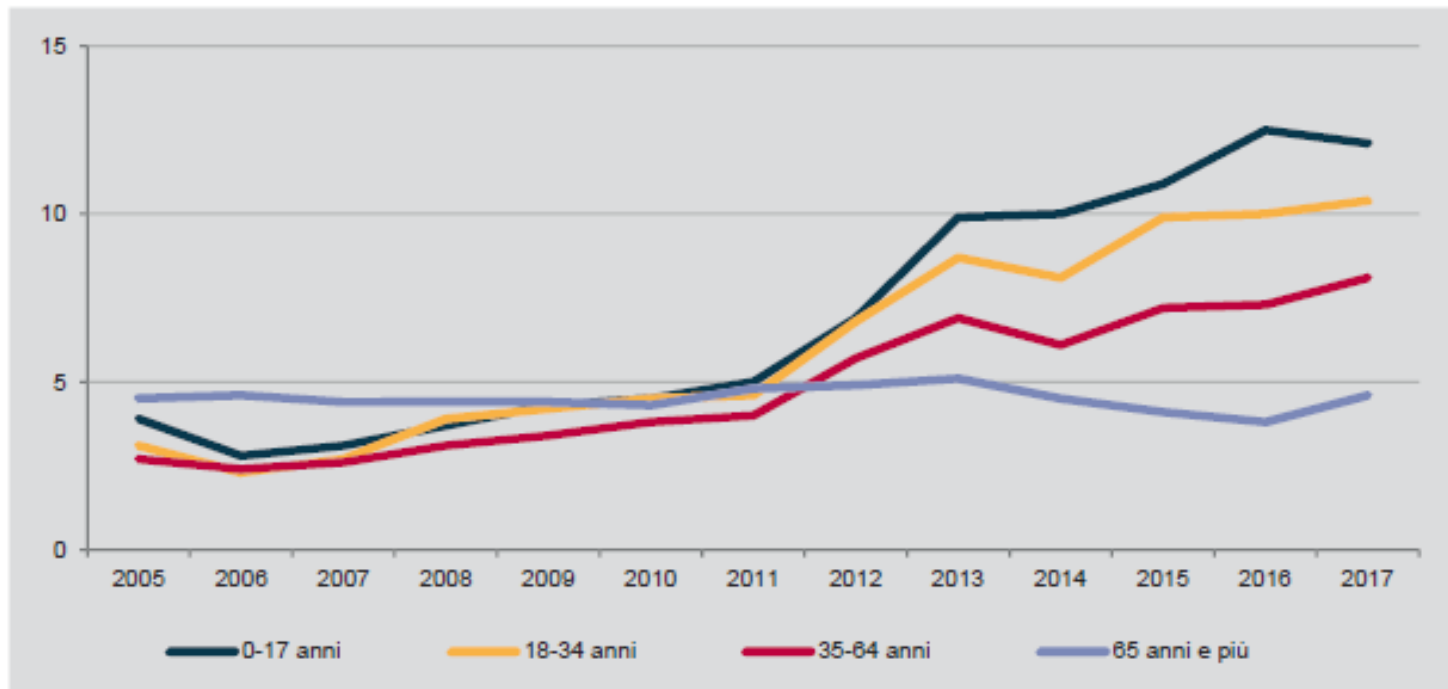- [arancio] Lieve peggioramento
- [rosso] Netto peggioramento

NOTE

(a) 2007-2017
(b) 2007-2012
(c) 2012-2017
(d) 2016-2017

The first report (July 2018)

Trend analysis

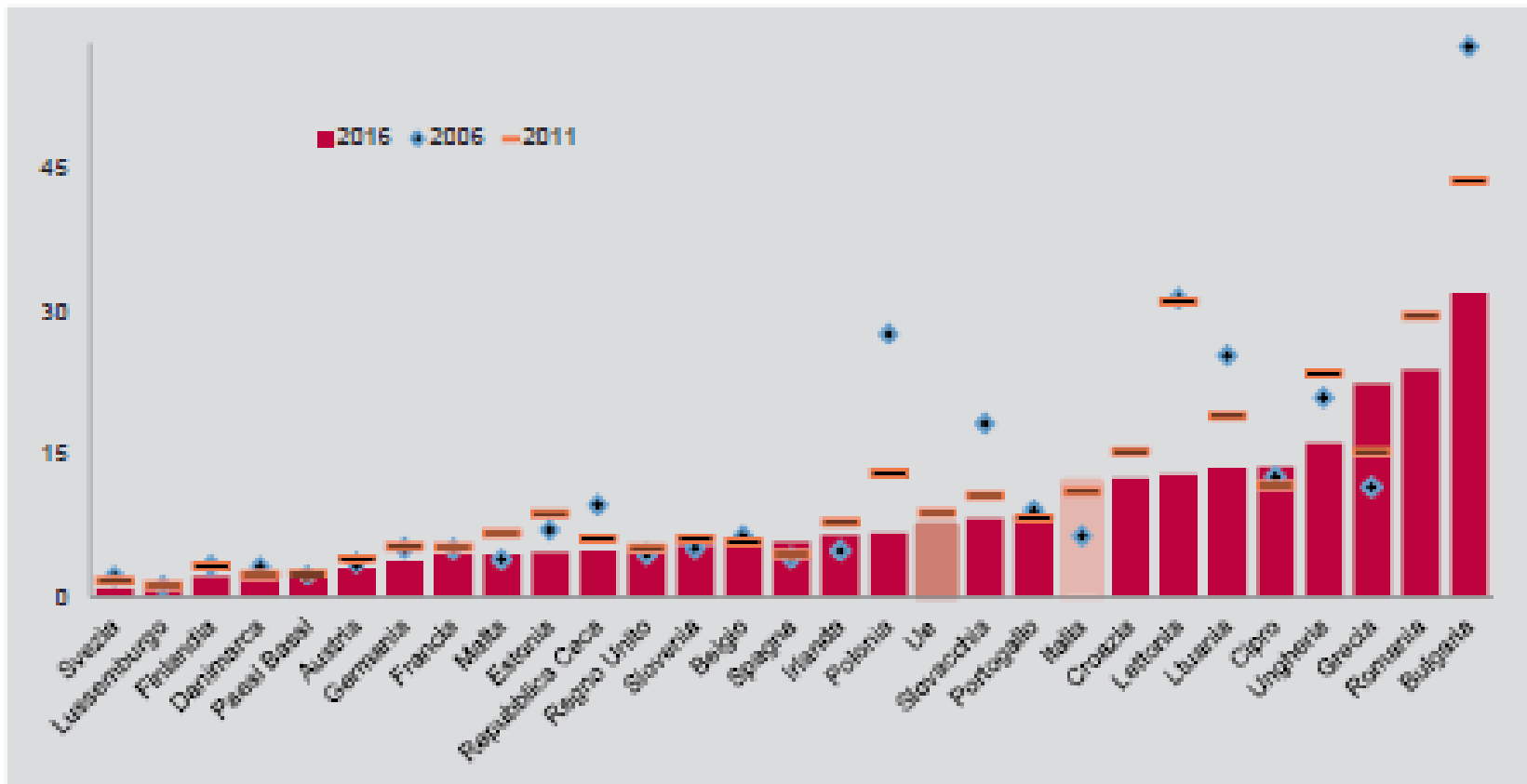Persons living below the national poverty line – Italy, 2005-2017 (%)

Fonte: Istat, Spese delle famiglie

The first report (July 2018)

International comparisons

Persons living with severe material deprivation – EU countries (%)

Fonte: Eurostat, Eu-Silc

The National Development Strategy in Italy

Italy position with respect to the 17 Goals

National weak and strong points

Priority areas Strategic choices National targets

Draft of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development

Italian Strategy presented to the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

2016   January 2017   July 2017

Consultations

National Strategy for Sustainable Development approved December 2017

▪ To monitor evolution

▪ To identify responsibilities
→Defining national targets (quantitative)
→Developing models to evaluate policy (sub-set of indicators)

Office of the Prime Minister
- **Coordination**

Ministry of Environment
- **National issues**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- **International relationships**

Ministry of Economy and Finance
- **Link with economic policy**
- **Coordination for evaluation modelling**

ISTAT
- **Data and indicators**

SDGs indicators in Europe

- Official documents (UNECE and EU)

- Monitoring Reports

- Visualization tools

- Comparisons among countries

- Graphics by goal and indicator

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview

UN Global Monitoring

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

Arabic   Chinese   English   French   Spanish   Russian

Bertelsmann Institute & Sustainable Development Solution Network

The SDG Index project
- How countries are performing
- How the Agenda 2030 can be implemented

➢ Data for all 193 UN member states
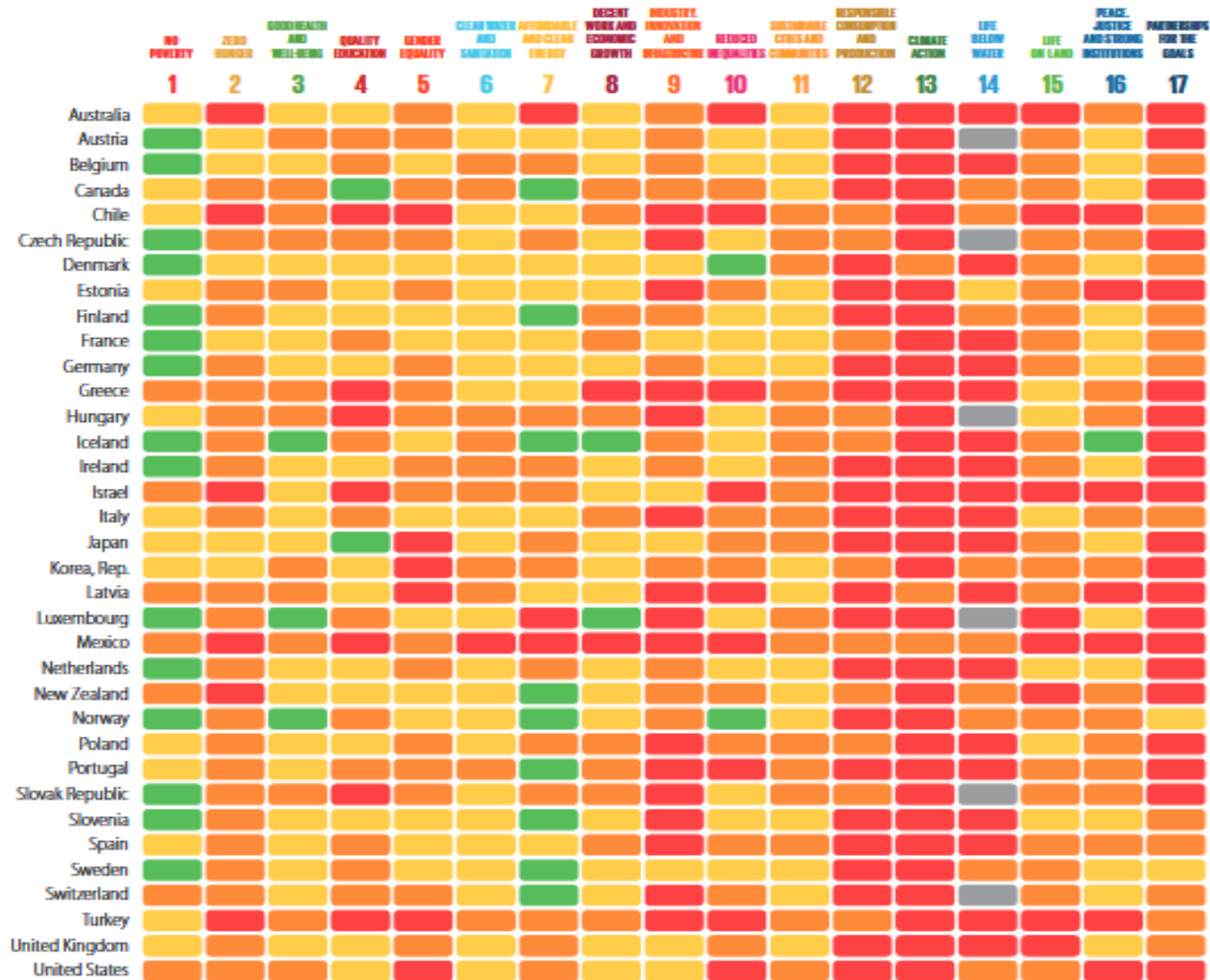➢ Estimates of the percentage of SDG achievement

Sweden	85.0
Denmark	84.6
Finland	83.0
Germany	82.3
France	81.2
Norway	81.2
Switzerland	80.1
Slovenia	80.0
Austria	80.0
Iceland	79.7

29° Italy   74.2

The SDG Index project

Figure 7 | SDG Dashboard for OECD countries

Source: Authors' analysis