



Policy coherence for sustainable development: mainstreaming the SDGs in Italian decision making process

Structural Reform Support Programme

3rd Workshop: Connecting the existing evaluation and monitoring mechanisms related to sustainability within the revision of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and towards the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Action Plan



Duration: 4 hours

Format: Zoom with working language English

Link <https://meetoecd1.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJclc-ytqzoiHtRHZqCUeMu2iS0bouL6Wf0B>

Date: Thursday, 17 June 2021

Time: 9h00-13h00 CET

Background note Session 1: Mapping and Connecting sustainability indicator frameworks to monitor and evaluate policies across institutions in the context of the NSDS revision process.

Structure of the session:

- *The implementation and the revision process of the NSDS: monitoring and assessment needs and tools.*
MITE – Mara Cossu (DG CRESS)

- *Analysis of the situation in Italy: assessing the coherence of the NSDS and EWS/BES measurement frameworks along key parameters, and their relation to the NSDS strategic objectives and related policies.*
OECD – Ziga Zarnic, Liva Stokenberga, Guillaume Cohen (Directorate WISE)

Discussants:

- ISTAT:
 - Alessandra Tinto – BES/EWS indicators
 - Angela Ferruzza – IAEG SDGs indicator framework
- ISPRA – Giovanni Finocchiaro – Environmental indicators and interconnections.
- MEF – Susan Battles

Questions from the floor with OECD moderation.

Wrap up. Rapporteur, Andrea Innamorati (AT Sogesid SpA/MITE)

Objective of the session: facilitate discussions on interlinkages, convergence and relevance of a coherent set of indicators to support policies.



Introduction: The background note provides a broad overview of commonalities and differences among sets of indicators to monitor national sustainable development and well-being objectives, as considered by ISTAT, NSDS and BES reports.

A coherent approach to policy measurement can help make multidimensional well-being assessments more systematic by defining a core set of well-being and sustainability priorities that all policy decisions need to be evaluated against. This helps to ensure that all government agencies are engaged in multidimensional well-being and sustainability analysis, that there is consistency in the domains and dimensions that are being considered, and that they build on the same set of core indicators for each of these domains and dimensions.

Moreover, advancing towards greater alignment of sustainable development and well-being assessment frameworks, can further improve the efficiency of monitoring policy outcomes in a systematic way with a core set of indicators. This would facilitate the use of a multidimensional evaluation system to support policies consistently across different levels of government, with due attention to specific policy areas and dimensions of wellbeing.

This analysis is based on the available data and indicators used by related OECD work on measuring progress towards achieving SDG targets as well as on the data collected throughout the implementation of this project.

In this regard, it provides an indicative mapping of indicators to relevant policy areas for achieving respective SDG targets, and to inform on some of the main factors to consider in policy evaluation coherently with a PCSD Action Plan. With due attention to distinguishing between the monitoring and policy evaluation approaches, the note may support further discussions on how to effectively steer a cross-ministerial and multi-level governance dialogue to facilitate integration of SDGs and NSDS indicators into Italy's decision-making and budgetary process consistently with the NSDS on a non-prescriptive basis.

Specific objectives

The background note:

- Summarises various measurement approaches considered in Italy, to understand better their common points and differences in order help arriving towards a coherent approach for consistently monitoring Italy's strategic priorities in the context of the 2030 Agenda;
- Informs discussion about potential areas of measurable outcome indicators that can be connected to policy drivers, essential to mainstream and deliver on SDGs in Italy's decision-making and budgetary processes, consistently with the NSDS.

A comparative assessment of different sets of indicators for equitable and sustainable well-being and development considered by Italy's government

In Italy, there are four main frameworks considered to monitor equitable and sustainable well-being and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda.



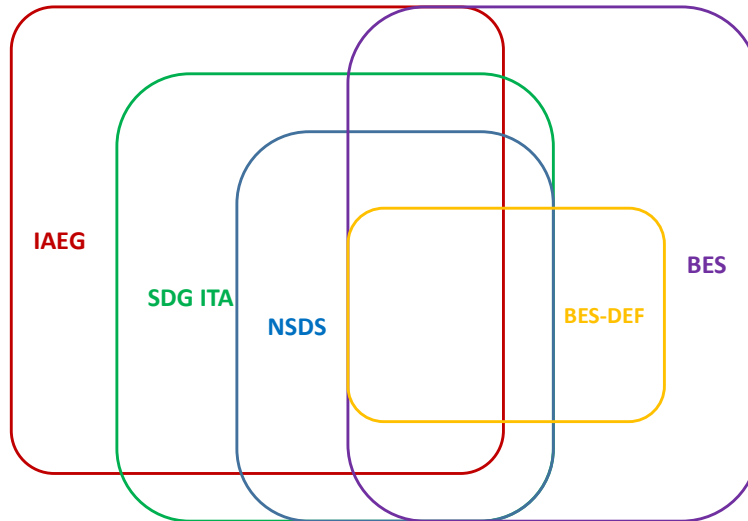
1. *The ISTAT indicators for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.* Derived from the list of indicators curated by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators, it includes 369 (of which 337 different) data series that allow to track for 133 UN-IAEG-SDGs indicators (106 of the 169 SDG targets)¹. While there are significant efforts to align these two datasets, there is not a perfect match. ISTAT updates the SDG platform twice a year. In 2020, ISTAT acknowledged that 30% of the statistical measures were identical to those in the IAEG Indicator List, 40% are proxy measures and another 30% are specific to the Italy's national context. In other OECD countries the same averages are encountered, for instance France has 40% of the statistical measures considered for their national monitoring identical to those in the IAEG Indicator List, 30% are proxy measures and another 30% are specific to the French's national context.¹
2. *The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) indicators.* The strategy arranged SDGs targets by strategic priority rather than by SDGs. This allows to identify interlinkages and trade-offs associated to that objective across policy areas and SDGs. The disadvantage is that the NSDS didn't quantified the targets associated to the strategic priorities but there numeric values will be included in 2021 as part of the NSDS revision. Over the last few years a list of 43 indicators, related to the 2017 version of the ISTAT SDG platform, has been identified and discussed across national and sub-national administration and will be validate as part of the revision process.
3. The set of the *Equitable and Sustainable Well-Being (ESW/BES) indicators*, is updated and illustrated annually in the BES report. The report is published every year together with a set of indicators. The indicators are available in time series, and disaggregated by regions, gender, age group and level of education whenever possible. In 2020, the set of indicators included 152 indicators. 12 of the *Equitable and Sustainable Well-Being (ESW/BES) indicators* are systematically embedded in the budgetary process. In April, the Ministry of Economy and Finance presents an ESW Annex to the Economic and Financial Document (EFD), showing the evolution of ESW indicators as well as forecasts over the budgetary process horizon and in February, the Ministry of Economy and Finance presents to the Parliament a Report on ESW indicators, analysing the evolution of ESW indicators in light of the policy measures that were adopted with the Budget Law and other related legislation.

Chart 1 provides a schematic view of how the different frameworks connect to each other. For example, it shows that 58 data series of the ISTAT indicators for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2021) are also included in the BES indicator set (or 66 if including the data series reported more than once in the SDG framework); out of which, **52 data series constitute NSDS indicators (see Annex).**

¹ Accessed on 17th May (source: [Istat indicators for the United Nations sustainable development goals, 17 May 2021](#)). 2020 SDGS REPORT. STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR 2030 AGENDA IN ITALY ([2020 SDGs Report. Statistical information for 2030 Agenda in Italy \(istat.it\)](#)). Details in Annex.



Chart 1. Comparison of IAEG, SDGs for Italy, NSDS and BES indicator frameworks in Italy



Further details on the mapping of different frameworks is provided by Charts 2, 3 and 4². Chart 2 shows how three sets of indicators (BES, BES-DEF and NSDS³) are distributed among the Strategic objectives of the NSDS. It should be acknowledged in this exercise that the three sets of indicators were developed to respond to separate and different mandates. For example, Chart 2 shows that BES indicators capture all dimensions of the NSDS framework (i.e. SNSvS). It further indicates that BES indicators depict “Peace” and “People” indicators in greater detail, while the NSDS indicators are predominantly concentrated on the “Planet” category. The “Prosperity” category shows a more balanced picture, the BES having more indicators to cover dimension II. while NSDS having more indicators to cover dimension III. and IV. Finally, both framework seems unable to properly track the *Vettori di sostenibilità*. Overall, the BES-DEF set of indicators is the most balanced as it contains at least one element of the 5 Ps; however, not all of the underlying strategic objectives, as shown by Table 1. Annex 1 also shows in bold the 8 indicators out of the 43 of the NSDS that are among the 12 BES-DEF.

² This mapping is based on the [Istat indicators for the United Nations sustainable development goals](#), the [BES indicator set](#) and the *Matrice Relazioni*, developed by Italian authorities that compares BES and NSDS data to the IEAG-SDG Indicator list.

³ NSDS 43 indicator set based on December 2017 ISTAT SDG Platform.



Chart 2: Comparison of indicator sets according to 5 Ps and NSDS strategic objectives

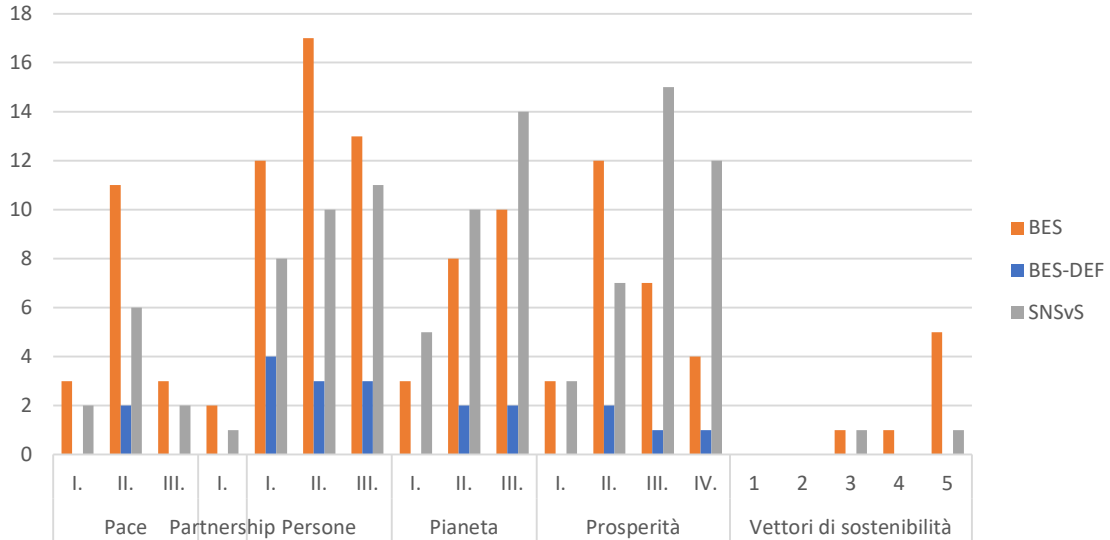
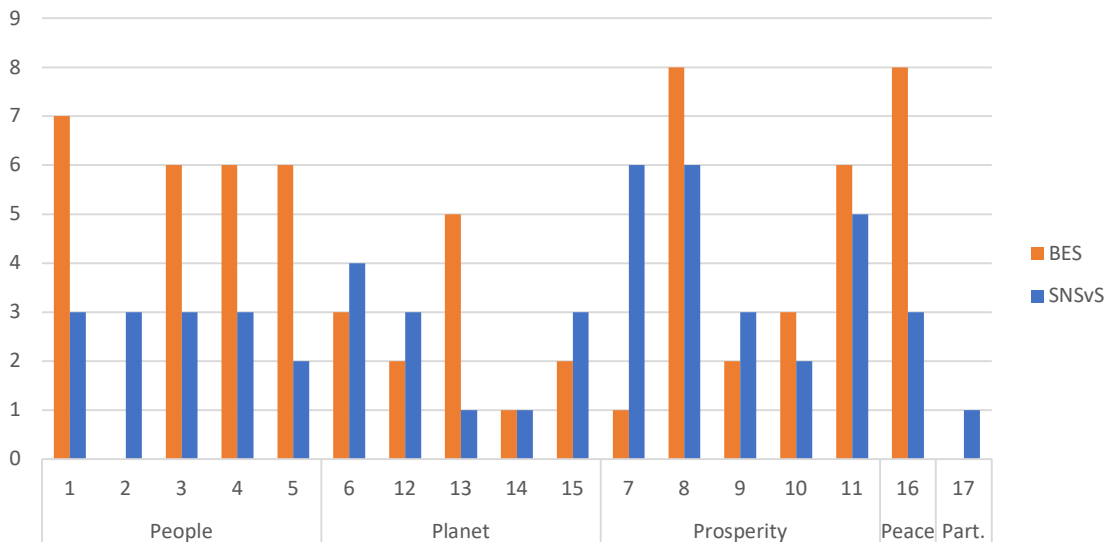


Chart 3 shows how the indicators (BES and NSDS/SNSvS) are distributed among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 5 Ps (as grouped by the OECD). While the grouping along the 5Ps differs from the NSDS, it confirms that BES indicators give a more detailed picture of the “Peace” and “People” categories of indicators while the NSDS indicators are more numerous on the “Planet” category. In addition, Chart 3 shows that BES indicators capture all 17 Goals except for Goal 2 (Food) and Goal 17 (Partnerships); while NSDS indicators cover all 17 Goals.

Chart 3: Distribution of indicators according to the 5Ps and the 17 SDGs

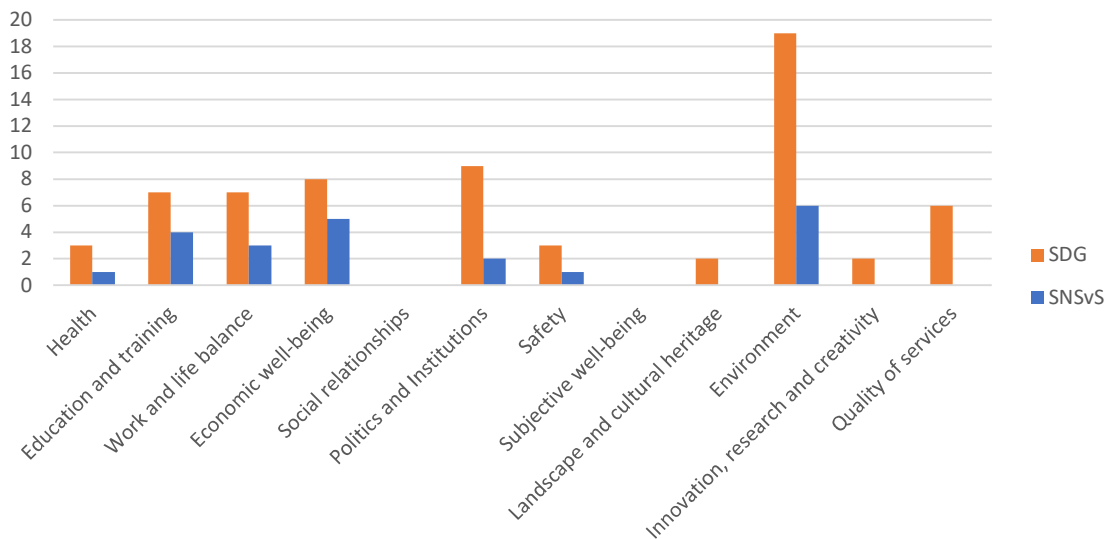




Note: The preamble of the 2030 Agenda mentions that it is "a plan of action for People, Planet and Prosperity [that] also seeks to strengthen universal Peace [with] all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative Partnership". Yet, no official mapping between the 5Ps and Goals and Targets had been endorsed. The mapping proposed here had been first proposed by the United Nations and is used by the OECD in the Measuring Distance to SDG Targets report. Yet, it should not be considered as binding, the SDGs are integrated and indivisible and some Goals might relate to more than one P. The subdivision proposed here does not reflect the NSDS that is built on the concept of interlinkages among the SDGs.

Chart 4 shows how the NSDS indicators are distributed among the BES dimensions. In particular, it shows that NSDS indicators do not capture all dimensions of Equitable and sustainable Well-Being (i.e. do not capture Social relationships, Subjective well-being, Landscape and cultural heritage, Innovation, research and creativity and Quality of services). Two of them (i.e. Social relationships, Subjective well-being) are neither covered by the ISTAT indicators for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Chart 4: Distribution of indicators according to BES dimensions



Mapping of indicators across different frameworks with the main policy domains for equitable and sustainable well-being

Table 1 provides a summary of different frameworks considered in Italy and indicates their potential linkages with relevant high-level policy areas, to support coordination across the government’s ministries and agencies. The indicator-policy mapping is informed by related OECD statistical exercise carried out to map SDGs and key policy “avenues/drivers” outlined by the 2019 OECD PCSD Report, based on the OECD Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth.⁴

⁴ OECD (2019), Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2019: Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/a90f851f-en>; OECD (2018), *Opportunities for All: A Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264301665-en>.



Table 1 aims to facilitate discussion by:

- Advocating a coherent whole-of-government approach to the elaboration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of equitable and sustainable development.
- Showing the links between different SDGs and indicative policy areas in broad terms that can contribute to their achievement.
- Adopting a sufficiently flexible structure that can be adapted to Italy-specific challenges and circumstances.



Table 1. Mapping of indicator frameworks with key policies for equitable and sustainable development in Italy

BES domain	BES EDF indicator	Corresponding NSDS indicator	Corresponding NSDS domain and strategic objective	SDG target (global indicator framework)	A high-level mapping of indicators and SDG-relevant contributing policy areas from the report OECD Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2019 ⁵	Data Source
Economic well-being	1. Adjusted gross disposable income per capita	Adjusted gross disposable income per capita	People 1. Combatting poverty and social exclusion by eliminating territorial disparities.	SDG 10.1.1 Global indicator: “Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes and transfers - Education and skills policies - Labour market policies 	ISTAT, National Accounts
	2. Disposable income inequality (S80/S20)	Index of inequality of disposable income	People 1. Combatting poverty and social exclusion by eliminating territorial disparities.	SDG 10.1.1 Global indicator: “Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes and transfers - Structural and regulatory policies. 	ISTAT, EU-SILC survey

⁵ The taxonomy of policies corresponds to the mapping of SDGs and policy areas in the report OECD Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2019: Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality, consistent with the OECD Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth, which was endorsed by OECD ministers at the 2018 Ministerial Council Meeting and builds on a range of OECD strategies and projects, including the Jobs Strategy, Skills Strategy, Innovation Strategy, Going for Growth Strategy, Going Digital project and Green Growth Strategy, among others
 OECD (2018), Opportunities for All: A Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264301665-en>
 The OECD Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth taxonomy was subsequently applied to the OECD Inclusive Growth Review of Korea, which further informs this section of policy domains, as relevant.
 OECD (2021), Inclusive Growth Review of Korea: Creating Opportunities for All, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/4f713390-en>.



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	3. People living in absolute poverty (incidence)	Absolute poverty	People 1. Combatting poverty and social exclusion by eliminating territorial disparities.	SDG 1.2.1 Global indicator: “Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes and transfers - Education and skills policies - Labour market policies 	ISTAT, Household budget survey
Health	4. Healthy life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy in good health at birth	People 3. Promote health and well-being	SDG 3.4.1 Global indicator: “Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health policies - Taxes and transfers 	ISTAT, Mortality tables and Italian survey Aspects of Daily Life
	5. Overweight or obesity (standardized rates)	Excess weight among adults	People 3. Promote health and well-being	SDG 2.2.2 Global indicator: “Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age” (this indicator was not mapped with Goal in the figures above) SDG 3.4.1 (for Italy, indicator refers to adults in context of cardiovascular disease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health policies - Taxes and transfers. 	ISTAT, Italian survey Aspects of Daily Life



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Education	6. Early leavers from education and training	Early exit from the education and training system	Prosperity 2. Ensure full employment and quality training	SDG 4.1.2 Global indicator: “Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and skills policies - Investment policies 	ISTAT, Labour force survey
Work-life balance	7. Non-participation rate	Rate of non-participation in work (by gender)	People 2. Guarantee the enabling conditions for the development of people’s potential Prosperity 2. Ensure full employment and quality training. 3. Affirm models for sustainable production and consumption Peace 2. Eliminate all forms of discrimination	SDG 8.5.2 Global Indicator: “Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural and regulatory policies - Labour market policies - Education and skills policies. 	ISTAT, Labour force survey
	8. Ratio of employment rate for women aged	Employment rate ratio of women aged 25-49 with at	People 1. Combatting poverty and social exclusion by eliminating territorial disparities. 2.	SDG 5.4.1 Global Indicator: “Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural and regulatory policies - Labour market policies 	ISTAT, Labour force survey



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	25-49 with at least one child aged 0-5 to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children	least one pre-schooler and childless women.	Guaranteeing the enabling conditions for the development of people’s potential Peace 2. Eliminate all forms of discrimination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies supporting a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. - Education and skills policies - Taxes and transfers 	
Security	9. Predatory crime rate index	NA	NA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and Skills policies - Governance policies 	Police and ISTAT survey on personal security
Politics and institutions	10. Length of civil proceedings	Efficiency index of civil justice	People 2. Guaranteeing the enabling conditions for the development of people’s potential	SDG 16.6.2 (in the mapping, we were referring to “Length of civil proceedings” rather than Efficiency index of civil justice) Global Indicator: “Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data exchange, trade and competition policies - Investment policies. - Governance policies 	Ministry of Justice



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Environment	11. Emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses	CO2 emissions and other climate-altering gasses	<p>People 3. Promote health and well-being</p> <p>Prosperity 4. decarbonise the economy</p> <p>Planet 2. Guarantee a sustainable use of natural resources; 3. create resilient communities and territories, safeguard landscapes and cultural heritage</p>	SDG 13.2.2 Global Indicator: “Total greenhouse gas emissions per year”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies supporting a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy; - Structural and regulatory policies - Investment policies - Governance policies. 	ISTAT, Emissions accounts “NAMEA”
Landscape and cultural heritage	12. Illegal building rate	Illegal building	<p>Planet 2. Guarantee a sustainable use of natural resources; 3. create resilient communities and</p>	SDG 11.3.1 Global Indicator: “Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance policies 	CRESME



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			territories, safeguard landscapes and cultural heritage			



Questions for the session:

The analysis presented in this background note highlights the characteristics of the various sustainability and well-being measurement and monitoring frameworks and how these interplay with one another and could eventually contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives of the NSDS and SDGs. It also highlights some shortcomings, for instance gaps of coverage for sustainability and well-being dimensions for each of the frameworks, thus prompting a reflection for greater alignment and coherence of metrics. Such reflection will also have to take into consideration results of interviews with stakeholders highlighting the complexity of the forecasting exercise related to the BES indicators included in DEF, on the one hand, while, on the other, register the opinion of those who believe that a single reference framework containing specific targets could benefit the overall sustainability measuring and monitoring system, making it possible to act on the budget law cycle through measuring distance from a specific target/policy choice. In the session, we would now invite participants to discuss how the measurement frameworks can be useful for them and inform their work, though considering the **relevance** of the frameworks, the **challenges** to employing them, and possible **solutions**:

- Relevance: have the four indicator frameworks discussed here supported policy-making, particularly at sectoral level?
- Challenges: which are some of the main gaps that participants have come across at their working level?
- Solutions: how could a more harmonised framework (with associated numeric targets and indicators within the NSDS) support the designing of policy packages? What other measurement-related solutions can be imagined?



ANNEX – Mapping BES, SNSvS and SDG indicators

This mapping is based on the *Istat indicators for the United Nations sustainable development goals* (accessed on 17th May 2021), the *BES indicator set* (access on 17th May 2021) and the *Matrice Relazioni*, developed by MITE that compares BES and NSDS data to the IEAG-SDG Indicator list. Yet, these documents and list are regularly updated and some of the most recent developments of the different frameworks may not be captured by this mapping. In bold, the 8 ESW indicators monitored by FED and included in the 43 NSDS indicators are highlighted.

Goal	Indicator	Statistical Measure	Included in the SNSvS	Included in the BES
1	1.1.1	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate	0	0
1	1.2.1	Absolute poverty (incidence)	1	1
1	1.2.2	At risk of poverty or social exclusion - AROPE	0	0
1	1.2.2	Severe material deprivation rate	1	1
1	1.2.2	Very low work intensity	0	1
1	1.2.2	People at risk of poverty	1	1
1	1.3.1	Population aged 16 and over reporting unmet needs for medical care due to being too expensive	0	0
1	1.4.1	Housing cost overburden rate	0	1
1	1.4.1	Households very or fairly satisfied with the continuity of the service of electricity supply	0	0
1	1.4.1	Inability to keep home adequately warm	0	0
1	1.4.1	Households per difficulties of links with public transport means	0	0
1	1.4.1	Landfill of waste	0	1
1	1.4.1	Irregularities in water supply	0	1
1	1.4.1	Households with fixed and/or mobile broadband connection	0	0
1	1.4.1	People age 6 and older who use their mobile phone at least daily, per 100 people with the same characteristics	0	0
1	1.5.1	Deaths and missing persons for landslides	0	0
1	1.5.1	Deaths and missing persons for floods	0	0
1	1.5.1	Injured persons for landslides	0	0
1	1.5.1	Injured persons for floods	0	0
1	1.a.1	Proportion of bilateral Official Development Assistance spending on essential services for developing countries (education, health and social protection)	0	0
1	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	0	0
2	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity	0	0
2	2.1.2	Prevalence of severe food insecurity	0	0
2	2.1.2	Households with signals of food insecurity	0	0
2	2.2.2	Overweight or obesity among children from 3 to 5 years of age	1	0
2	2.2.2	Overweight or obesity among minors from 3 to 17 years of age	0	0
2	2.3.1	Production of farms per labour unit	0	0
2	2.3.2	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization of farms (EBITDA)	1	0
2	2.4.1	Share of utilized agricultural land under organic farming	1	0
2	2.4.1	Growth rate of organic crops	0	0



2	2.4.1	Ammonia emissions from agriculture	0	0
2	2.4.1	Fertilizers distributed in agriculture	0	0
2	2.4.1	Plant protection products distributed in agriculture	0	0
		Agriculture orientation index for government		
2	2.a.1	expenditures	0	0
2	2.a.1	Share of public expenditure on agriculture	0	0
		Proportion of the value added of agriculture, forestry		
2	2.a.1	and fishing to the GDP	0	0
2	2.a.2	Official Development Assistance (ODA) in agriculture	0	0
3	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	0	0
3	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	0	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 100,000	0	0
3	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	0	0
3	3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	0	0
		Probability of dying from cardiovascular diseases,		
		cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases, by 5-		
3	3.4.1	year age groups	0	0
		Probability of dying between ages 30 and 69 years from		
		cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic		
3	3.4.1	respiratory diseases	0	0
3	3.4.1	Healthy life expectancy at birth	1	1
3	3.4.1	Overweight or obesity	0	0
3	3.4.1	Overweight or obesity (non-standardized data)	0	1
3	3.4.2	Age standardised suicide mortality rate	0	0
3	3.5.2	Litres of pure alcohol per capita	0	0
3	3.5.2	Alcohol consumption	1	0
3	3.5.2	Alcohol consumption (non-standardized data)	0	1
3	3.6.1	Age standardised death rate due to road traffic injuries	1	0
3	3.6.1	Number of road traffic fatal injuries	0	0
3	3.6.1	Road accidents serious harmfulness rate	0	0
		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern		
3	3.7.1	methods	0	0
3	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rates for 1,000 women aged 10-14	0	0
3	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rates for 1000 women aged 15-19	0	0
3	3.8.1	Hospital beds	0	0
3	3.8.1	Day-hospital beds in public and private care institutions	0	0
		Beds in the residential social-healthcare and social-		
3	3.8.1	welfare facilities	0	1
3	3.8.1	Persons on antiretroviral therapy (ART)	0	0
		Proportion of deliveries with more than 4 check up visits		
3	3.8.1	during pregnancy	0	0
3	3.9.3	Unintentional poisoning standardized mortality rate	0	0
3	3.a.1	People aged 15 and over who report current smoking	0	0
3	3.b.1	Influenza vaccination coverage age 65+	0	0
3	3.b.1	Pediatric vaccination coverage: polio	0	0
3	3.b.1	Pediatric vaccination coverage: measles	0	0
3	3.b.1	Pediatric vaccination coverage: rubella	0	0
		Total net official development assistance to medical		
3	3.b.2	research and basic health sectors	0	0
3	3.c.1	Physicians	0	1
3	3.c.1	Nurses and midwives	0	1
3	3.c.1	Dentists	0	0
3	3.c.1	Pharmacists	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of literacy (15-year-old students)	0	0



4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of mathematics (15-year-old students)	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of science (15-year-old students)	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of literacy (students in grade 8, third year of lower secondary education)	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of numeracy (students in grade 8, third year of lower secondary education)	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of English listening competence (students in grade 8, third year of lower secondary education)	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of English reading competence (students in grade 8, third year of lower secondary education)	0	0
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of literacy	0	1
4	4.1.1	Inadequate level of numeracy	0	0
4	4.1.2	Early leavers from education and training	1	1
4	4.2.1	Percentage of seats authorized in socio-educational services for early childhood (nurseries and supplementary services) on children aged 0-2	0	0
4	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	0	0
4	4.3.1	Participation in life-long learning	0	1
4	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults (25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	0	0
4	4.3.1	Students with disabilities: Pre-primary	0	0
4	4.3.1	Students with disabilities: Primary	0	0
4	4.3.1	Students with disabilities: Lower secondary	0	0
4	4.3.1	Students with disabilities: Upper secondary	0	0
4	4.4.1	People with high level of IT competencies	0	1
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males OECD_PISA Literacy 4.1.1	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males OECD_PISA Mathematics 4.1.1	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males OECD_PISA Science 4.1.1	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males 4.1.1 Literacy competence students in grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males 4.1.1 Numerical competence students in grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males 4.1.1 English listening competence students in grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males 4.1.1 English reading competence students in grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males 4.1.1 Literacy competence students in grade 10	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index Females/Males 4.1.1 Numerical competence students in grade 10	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index First generation foreigner/Italian 4.1.1 literacy competence grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index First generation foreigner/Italian 4.1.1 numerical competence grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index First generation foreigner/Italian 4.1.1 English listening competence grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index First generation foreigner/Italian 4.1.1 English reading competence grade 8	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index First generation foreigner/Italian 4.1.1 literacy competence grade 10	0	0



4	4.5.1	Parity index First generation foreigner/Italian 4.1.1 numerical competence grade 10	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index: female/male 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index: female/male 4.1.2 Early leavers from education and training	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index: female/male 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults (2564) in formal and nonformal education and training in the previous 4 weeks	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index: female/male 4.4.1 Individuals with information and communications technology (ICT) skills	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index: female/male 4.6.1 People having completed tertiary education (ISCED 5,6,7,8)	0	0
4	4.5.1	Parity index: female/male 4.6.1 STEM graduates	0	0
4	4.6.1	People having completed tertiary education (30-34 years old)	1	1
4	4.6.1	STEM graduates	1	1
4	4.a.1	Buildings equipped with specific arrangements for overcoming architectural barriers	0	0
4	4.a.1	Buildings equipped with facilities to reduce energy consumption	0	0
4	4.a.1	Buildings equipped with specific noise protection measures (acoustic insulation)	0	0
4	4.a.1	Class equipment: number of PC per class, national average	0	0
4	4.a.1	Class equipment: number of tablet per class, national average	0	0
4	4.a.1	Public school class connection (national average)	0	0
4	4.a.1	Schools with pupils with disabilities by adapted computer workstations (Percentage value): Primary	0	0
4	4.a.1	Schools with pupils with disabilities by adapted computer workstations (Percentage value): Lower Secondary	0	0
4	4.a.1	Schools with pupils with disabilities by adapted computer workstations (Percentage value): Upper Secondary	0	0
4	4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	0	0
5	5.2.1	Proportion of women aged 16-70 subjected to physical or sexual violence by a partner or previous partner in the previous 12 months	0	0
5	5.2.1	Intimate partnership violence rate	0	1
5	5.2.1	Proportion of women aged 16-70 subjected to psychological violence by a current partner in the previous 12 months	0	0
5	5.2.1	Murders of women committed by partners, ex-partners or other relatives (per 100 women murdered)	0	0
5	5.2.1	Anti-violence centers and women's shelters: rate per 100,000 women aged 14 and over	0	0
5	5.2.1	Anti-violence centers: rate per 100, 000 women aged 14 and over	0	0
5	5.2.1	Shelters: rate per 100,000 women aged 14 and over	0	0
5	5.2.2	Proportion of women aged 16-70 subjected to sexual violence by a man other than intimate partner in the previous 12 months	0	0



5	5.2.2	Proportion of women aged 16-70 subjected to physical or sexual violence by a man other than intimate partner in the previous 5 years	0	0
		Ratio of employment rate for women aged 25-49 with at least one child aged 0-5 to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children, multiplied by 100.		
5	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	1	1
5	5.4.1	Women and political representation in Parliament	0	0
5	5.5.1	Women and political representation at regional level	0	1
5	5.5.2	Women in decision-making bodies	1	1
5	5.5.2	Women in the boards of companies listed in stock exchange	0	1
5	5.6.1	Voluntary abortion rate of women aged 15-49 years for 1,000 women	0	0
5	5.b.1	People age 6 and older who use their mobile phone at least daily, per 100 people with the same characteristics	0	0
5	5.b.1	People aged 16-74 who used internet once a week (including every day) in the last 3 months	0	0
6	6.1.1	Water supplied per capita	0	0
6	6.1.1	Households that don't trust to drink tap water	0	0
6	6.1.1	Irregularities in water supply	0	1
6	6.1.1	Rationing of domestic water supply for part or all of the municipality	0	0
6	6.3.1	Sewage treatment	1	1
6	6.3.2	Coastal bathing waters	0	1
6	6.3.2	Percentage of rivers with high or good quality of ecological state	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of rivers with high or good quality of chemical state	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of lakes with high or good quality of ecological state	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of lakes with good quality of chemical state	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of groundwater water bodies with good quality of chemical status (SCAS)	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of groundwater water bodies with good quality of quantitative status (SQUAS)	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of transitional waters with good quality of ecological status	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of transitional waters with good quality of chemical status	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of coastal marine waters with good quality of ecological status	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of coastal marine waters with good quality of chemical status	0	0
6	6.3.2	Percentage of water bodies that have achieved the objective of ecological quality (high or good) on the total water bodies of surface waters (rivers and lakes)	1	0
6	6.4.1	Urban water supply network efficiency	1	0
6	6.4.2	Freshwater withdrawal for public water supply	1	0
6	6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	0	0
6	6.6.1	Wetlands of International Importance	0	0
6	6.a.1	Water-and sanitation-related ODA that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	0	0



7	7.1.1	Households very or fairly satisfied with the continuity of the service of electricity supply	0	0
7	7.1.1	Inability to keep home adequately warm	0	0
7	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the gross final energy consumption	0	0
7	7.2.1	Renewable energy share (transport sector excluded) in the gross final energy consumption	1	0
7	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in thermal sector (in the gross final energy consumption)	0	0
7	7.2.1	Electricity from renewable sources	0	1
7	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in transport sector (in the gross final energy consumption)	1	0
7	7.3.1	Energy intensity	1	0
7	7.3.1	Energy intensity of Industry sector	1	0
7	7.3.1	Energy intensity of Services sector	1	0
7	7.3.1	Final energy consumption in households per capita	1	0
7	7.b.1	Net installed renewable energy generating capacity	0	0
8	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1	0
8	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	0	0
8	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of value added in volume per employed person	0	0
8	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of value added in volume per worked hour	0	0
8	8.3.1	Share of employed persons not in regular occupation	0	1
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	1	0
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP	1	0
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption	0	1
8	8.5.1	Hourly earnings	0	0
8	8.5.1	Gender pay gap	0	0
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate	0	0
8	8.5.2	Non-participation rate	1	1
8	8.5.2	Employment rate (15-64)	0	0
8	8.5.2	Employment rate (20-64 years old)	1	1
8	8.5.2	Percentage of employed in the total population	0	0
8	8.5.2	Involuntary part time	0	1
8	8.5.2	Share of employed persons with temporary jobs for at least 5 years	0	1
8	8.6.1	People not in education, employment, or training (NEET) (aged 15-24)	0	0
8	8.6.1	People not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	1	1
8	8.8.1	Incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries or injuries leading to permanent disability	0	1
8	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	0	0
8	8.9.1	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs	0	0
8	8.10.1	Number of branches per 100,000 inhabitants	0	0
8	8.10.1	Number of ATM per 100,000 inhabitants	0	0
8	8.10.1	Number of institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	0	0
8	8.a.1	Aid for trade	0	0
8	8.b.1	Total government spending in employment programmes and social protection from unemployment as a proportion of the national budgets	0	0



		Total government spending in employment programmes and social protection from unemployment as a proportion of GDP	0	0
8	8.b.1			
9	9.1.2	Passenger volumes, by mode of transport	0	0
9	9.1.2	Freight volumes, by mode of transport	0	0
9	9.1.2	Kilometres of railway per 10,000 inhabitants	0	0
9	9.1.2	Kilometres of railway per 10,000 hectares	0	0
9	9.1.2	Double and multiple track railway on total railway	0	0
9	9.1.2	High speed railway on total railway	0	0
9	9.1.2	Electrical railway on total railway	0	0
9	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita	0	0
9	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of total value added	0	0
9	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	0	0
9	9.3.1	Share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises on the total manufacturing value added	0	0
9	9.3.2	Percentage of small-scale enterprises with at least one line of credit	0	0
9	9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	1	0
9	9.5.1	R&D intensity	0	1
9	9.5.1	Product and/or process innovative enterprises (per 100 enterprises)	1	0
9	9.5.1	Investment in ICT machinery on total investment	0	0
9	9.5.1	IPR Intellectual Property Rights investment on total investment	0	0
9	9.5.1	Investment in R&D on total investment	0	0
9	9.5.1	Software investment on total investment	0	0
9	9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent)	1	0
9	9.5.2	Impact of knowledge workers on employment	0	1
9	9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	0	0
9	9.c.1	Households with fixed and/or mobile broadband connection	0	0
9	9.c.1	Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed with connection to the Internet via fixed and/or mobile broadband	0	0
9	9.c.1	Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed with web site or a homepage	0	0
10	10.1.1	Growth rates of household income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population	0	0
10	10.1.1	Growth rates of household income per capita among the total population	0	0
10	10.1.1	Disposable income inequality	1	1
10	10.1.1	Adjusted gross disposable income per capita	0	0
10	10.1.1	Gross disposable income per capita	0	1
10	10.1.1	Purchasing power	0	0
10	10.2.1	People at risk of poverty	1	1
10	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	0	0
10	10.7.2	Non EU citizens holding a long-term residence permit	0	0
10	10.7.2	Percentage of Non EU citizens holding a long-term residence permit	0	0
10	10.7.2	New permits	0	0



10	10.7.2	Percentage of new permits issued for asylum and other humanitarian reasons	0	0
10	10.7.2	Number of acquisitions of citizenship	0	0
10	10.7.4	Residence permits for asylum per 1,000	0	0
10	10.b.1	Total net official development assistance (ODA) to Africa, LDCs, SIDS and Landlocked	0	0
11	11.1.1	Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor	0	0
11	11.1.1	Overcrowding rate	0	0
11	11.1.1	Noise from neighbours or from street	0	0
11	11.2.1	Households per difficulties of links with public transport means	0	0
11	11.2.1	Students who travel to their study place, only by public transports	0	0
11	11.2.1	Persons who travel by private means of transport	0	0
11	11.3.1	Soil sealing from artificial land cover per capita	0	0
11	11.3.1	Illegal building rate	0	1
11	11.5.1	Deaths and missing persons for landslides	0	0
11	11.5.1	Deaths and missing persons for floods	0	0
11	11.5.1	Injured persons for landslides	0	0
11	11.5.1	Injured persons for floods	0	0
11	11.5.1	Population at risk of landslides	0	1
11	11.5.1	Population at risk of flood	0	1
11	11.5.1	Population in areas with high and very high landslide hazards	0	0
11	11.5.1	Population at risk of flood in the municipalities	0	0
11	11.6.1	Landfill of waste	1	1
11	11.6.1	Municipal waste collected	1	1
11	11.6.2	Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter Particulate <2.5 Micro g/m3	0	0
11	11.6.2	Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter Particulate < 10 Micro g/m3	0	0
11	11.6.2	Air quality – PM2.5	0	1
11	11.6.2	PM10 daily limit exceeds in the municipalities capital of the province/metropolitan cities	0	0
11	11.6.2	PM10 Annual average concentration in the municipalities capital of the province/metropolitan cities	0	0
11	11.6.2	PM2.5 Annual average concentration in the municipalities capital of the province/metropolitan cities	1	0
11	11.6.2	O3 Ozone. Number of daily target exceeds in the municipalities capital of the province/metropolitan cities	0	0
11	11.6.2	NO2 nitrogen dioxide. Annual average concentration in the municipalities capital of the province/metropolitan cities	0	0
11	11.6.2	Number of Summer days (anomalies with respect to Climatic Normal 1971-2000 in regional capital municipalities and metropolitan cities)	0	0
11	11.6.2	Number of Tropical nights (anomalies with respect to Climatic Normal 1971-2000 in regional capital municipalities and metropolitan cities)	0	0
11	11.6.2	Number of Dry days (anomalies with respect to Climatic Normal 1971-2000 in regional capital municipalities/metropolitan cities)	0	0
11	11.7.1	Incidence of urban green areas on urbanized area of the cities	1	0



11	11.7.2	Persons aged 14-65 years old victims of at least one form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months	0	0
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	1	0
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP	1	0
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption	0	1
12	12.4.2	Hazardous waste generation	0	0
12	12.4.2	Hazardous waste treatment: recovery	0	0
12	12.4.2	Hazardous waste treatment: disposal	0	0
12	12.5.1	Recycling rate	0	0
12	12.5.1	Separate collection of municipal waste	1	0
12	12.5.1	Separate collection of municipal waste	0	0
12	12.5.1	Municipal waste collected	0	1
12	12.6.1	Percentage of enterprises with at least 3 persons employed drafting environmental and sustainability reports and/or accounts	0	0
12	12.6.1	Percentage of enterprises with at least 3 persons employed acquiring voluntary environmental certification of product or process	0	0
12	12.6.1	Public Institutions that adopt forms of social and/or environmental reporting	0	0
12	12.6.1	Number of organizations/enterprises with EMAS registration	0	0
12	12.7.1	Percentage of public institutions that purchase goods and/or services by adopting minimum environmental criteria (CAM), in at least one purchase procedure (Green purchases or Green Public Procurement)	0	0
12	12.a.1	Net installed renewable energy generating capacity	0	0
12	12.a.1	Total net official development assistance (ODA) gross deliveries for research in the different areas of intervention	0	0
12	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	0	0
12	12.b.1	Impact of tourism on waste	0	0
12	12.b.1	Tourism intensity index	0	0
12	12.b.1	Nights spent in open air establishments, farmhouses and mountain refuges on nights spent in all the accommodation establishments	0	0
12	12.b.1	Tourism trips in Italy by main means of transport	0	0
12	12.c.1	Fossil-fuel subsidies as a percentage of GDP	0	0
13	13.1.1	Population at risk of flood	0	1
13	13.1.1	Population at risk of landslides	0	1
13	13.1.1	Deaths and missing persons for floods	0	0
13	13.1.1	Deaths and missing persons for landslides	0	0
13	13.1.1	Injured persons for floods	0	0
13	13.1.1	Injured persons for landslides	0	0
13	13.1.1	Mean near surface temperature deviation	0	0
13	13.1.1	Impact of forest fires	0	1
13	13.1.1	Number of the seismic movements (≥ 4.0) by magnitude class	0	0
13	13.2.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) inventory totals (UNFCCC)	0	0
13	13.2.2	Balance between the emissions generated in the Rest of the World by units that are resident in Italy and the	0	0



		emissions generated on the national territory by units that are not resident in Italy		
13	13.2.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) accounts totals	0	0
13	13.2.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) accounts totals generated by production activities	0	0
13	13.2.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) accounts totals generated by households	0	0
13	13.2.2	Emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses	1	1
13	13.3.1	Concern for climate change	0	1
14	14.4.1	Fish stock in over exploitation (Western Mediterranean)	0	0
14	14.5.1	Marine protected areas EUAP	1	0
14	14.5.1	Marine areas included in the network Natura 2000	0	0
14	14.5.1	Coastal bathing waters	0	1
15	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	0	0
15	15.1.1	Forest area index	0	0
15	15.1.2	Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	0	0
15	15.1.2	Average proportion of Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	0	0
15	15.1.2	Protected natural areas	1	1
15	15.2.1	Forest area net change rate	0	0
15	15.2.1	Above-ground biomass in forest	0	0
15	15.2.1	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas	0	0
15	15.2.1	Forest area certified under an independent verification scheme	0	0
15	15.3.1	Soil sealing from artificial land cover	1	1
15	15.3.1	Fragmentation of natural and agricultural land	1	0
15	15.4.1	Average Proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	0	0
15	15.5.1	Proportion of species threatened with extinction, by level of the threat: Vertebrates, terrestrial species	0	0
15	15.5.1	Proportion of species threatened with extinction, by level of the threat: Dragonflies (Odonata)	0	0
15	15.5.1	Proportion of species threatened with extinction, by level of the threat: Saproxyllic Beetles	0	0
15	15.5.1	Proportion of species threatened with extinction, by level of the threat: Butterflies (Lepidoptera Ropalocera)	0	0
15	15.5.1	Proportion of species threatened with extinction, by level of the threat: Bees (a)	0	0
15	15.7.1	Checks done in application of the CITES	0	0
15	15.7.1	Offences detected in application of the CITES	0	0
15	15.8.1	Spreading of alien animal and vegetal species	0	0
15	15.c.1	Offences detected in application of the CITES	0	0
15	15.c.1	Checks done in application of the CITES	0	0
16	16.1.1	Homicide rate	1	1
16	16.1.1	Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 population	0	0
16	16.1.3	Proportion of persons victims of robbery in the previous 12 months	0	0
16	16.1.3	Proportion of persons victims of physical assault in the previous 12 months	0	0
16	16.1.4	Fear of crime rate	0	1
16	16.2.3	Proportion of persons aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	0	0
16	16.3.1	Reporting rate of victims of physical assault for population aged 14-65 years old	0	0



16	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	1	0
16	16.3.2	Juveniles unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	0	0
16	16.3.2	Prison density	0	1
16	16.5.1	Households who have received requests for money, gifts or favours in exchange of facilitations or services in the previous 12 months	0	0
16	16.5.1	Households who have received requests for money, gifts or favours in exchange of facilitations or services in the previous three years	0	0
16	16.5.1	Households who have received requests for money, gifts or favours in exchange of facilitations or services during the life	0	0
16	16.6.2	Trust in judicial system	0	1
16	16.6.2	Trust in police and fire brigade	0	1
16	16.6.2	Composite index of service accessibility	0	1
16	16.6.2	Length of civil proceedings	1	1
16	16.7.1	Women and political representation in Parliament	0	1
16	16.7.1	Youth and political representation in Parliament	0	0
17	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	0	0
17	17.2.1	Official Development Assistance as a proportion of gross national income	1	0
17	17.2.1	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Least Developed Countries as a proportion of gross national income	0	0
17	17.3.2	Foreign workers' remittances	0	0
17	17.3.2	Foreign workers' remittances	0	0
17	17.6.1	Households with fixed and/or mobile broadband connection	0	0
17	17.6.1	Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed with connection to the Internet via fixed and/or mobile broadband	0	0
17	17.8.1	Individuals aged 6 years and over using the Internet in the last 3 months, per 100 individuals	0	0
17	17.8.1	Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed with web site or a homepage	0	0
7	7.1.2	MISSING	0	0
11	11.4.1	MISSING	1	0