VERSIONE IN ITALIANO





POPULATION & HOUSEHOLDS

INSTITUTIONS & SOCIETY

EDUCATION & LABOUR

DATA

ECONOMY

ENVIRONMENT & TERRITORY

SEARCH IN THIS
WEBSITE

A-Z Statistics

Glossary

**Measuring Hazardous** 

**Events and Disasters:** 

**Istat and Pandemy 2020** 

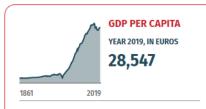


## Istat during the Covid 19 emergency

Istat has implemented a series of actions to ensure the continuity and quality of statistical production. All extraordinary measures and temporary provisions are accessible from this section

# IstatperilPaese

OTHER ARCHIVE



RESIDENT POPULATION 1 IANUARY 2019 60.4 MILLION

## Angela Ferruzza

Istat



# More official statistical data to be disseminated related to the actual situation The mid term and the long term impact

- Special data dissemination and Dedicated page in the website: ISTAT DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY Production and dissemination of Official statistics are fundamental for measuring the evolution of economy and society in this situation and they cannot be stopped, but need to be rethought to be ready to provide the country with all necessary answers, and above all to support and monitor the future country's recovery. Istat has long invested in dematerialisation and can therefore ensure full operation of its databases and accessible online services. https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/240106
- Report Istat-ISS (National Institute of health) <u>Mortality of the resident population</u> (1st four months of 2020)
   (7.270 municipalities)
- <u>Male, female and total deaths</u> per age class, week of demographic event and municipality of residence at the time of death. Reference period: 01/01-30/04, Years 2015-2020
- <u>Deaths in Italy by underlying cause and region of occurence</u>

  Reference period: 1 March-15 May 2017 and deaths with Covid-19 in the same period of 2020
- <u>Table Deaths per municipality, gender and age class</u> (verified municipalities only) Reference period: 01/03-4/04, Years 2019-2020



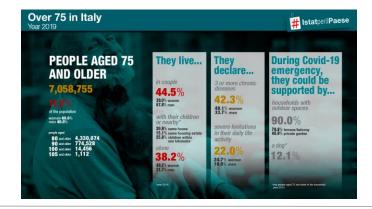
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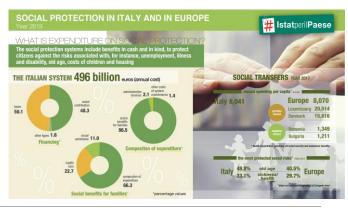
- <u>Press releases</u> –The March monthly report includes the first focus on the COVID-19 economic impact 7 April 2020 Economics trends
- Data and microdata Health
- Data and microdata Population and Households
- https://www.istat.it/en/economic-trends





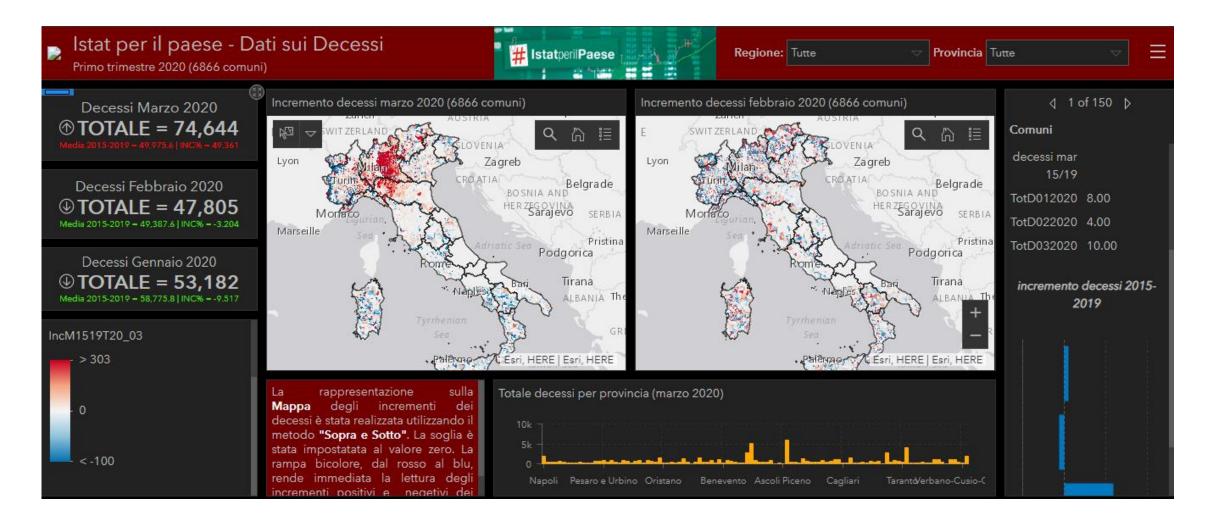








# More official statistical data to be disseminated related to the actual situation The mid term and the long term impact





# Additional data Necessity to produce more subnational data

<u>Senate Act</u>: Istat aims at contributing with its data and analyses to the evaluation of the second Government decree dealing with the Covid-19 emergency (decreto-legge 17 marzo 2020, n. 18), which is currently under exam at the Senate Budget Commission – 25 March 2020.

Special survey dedicated to the population to do sierological test: Institutional connection with Civil Protection, Health agency, with the Ministry of Health. The aim of the investigation is to understand how many people have developed Coronavirus antibodies, even in the absence of symptoms. The investigation will provide information necessary to estimate the size and extent of the infection in the population and describe its frequency in relation to certain factors such as gender, age, region of origin, economic activity. The sample design made by Istat involves the observation of 150,000 individuals. Geographical data to understand where people live and how much they are far from the place where they can do the test are used.

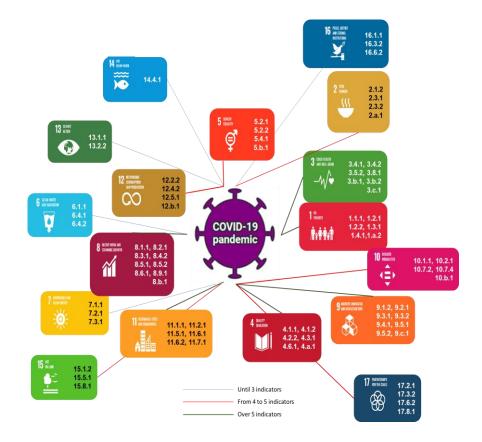
Social Survey dedicated to The days at home during lockdown (5-21 april 2020) <a href="https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/243829">https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/243829</a> CATI, Master Census Sample and Labour Force survey

**Economic survey dedicated to Covid impact to the italian enterprises:** economy, occupation and finance, which actions for the Phase II, which previsions for the next impact, results disseminated next week CAWI,

SDGs 2020 Report: indicators connected to the SDGs Goals



# **SDGs and Pandemy**





Goal 14 Invest to protect ecosystems and biodiversity

### Goal 13

Goal 12

(material consumption, waste,

etc.) Collapse of the

Goal 8

Reduction of GDP and

labor productivity

Impact on the labor

market. Digitalwork mode increase

Reduction of the

pressures of the

the environment

tourism sector

economic system on

Hazards and Pandemy. Temporary drop of air pollution and emission due to lower production and reduction of mobility





Problems inherent to the water system.

Hygiene is one of the most important COVID-19 prevention



Impact of shocks on global energy markets (collapse in the price of crude oil). Slowdown in demand related to the fall in production and repercussions on energy intensity. Risk for investments in the energy transition. Energy poverty increase



Goal 15 Invest to protect ecosystems and biodiversity

### Goal 16

Increase in cybercrime. Infiltration of mafias and 16 Message organized crime among the sectors most exposed to the economic crisis (example: usury) and in the sectors involved (traffic in medicine and equipment). Situations in prisons



Possible perturbation

in the agricultural and

food production

### Goal 5

Possible increase in levels of violence against women. Greater burden on women, in job management and family care



Devastating effect on health. Collapsing health systems and repercussions for people who need medical treatment for other conditions as well

Goal 2



Goal 1 Income loss Increase of poverty in all its dimensions



### Goal 10

Increase inequality Issues related to migrants and refugees



Goal 11

High population density and greater probability of exposure to risk, more difficult living and hygiene conditions in homes with structural problems. Temporary reduction of air pollution possible



Schools and universities closed. Digital study mode increase. Distance learning may be less effective and not accessible to all



## Goal 9

Fall in industrial production. Industrial reconversion in view of new needs. Relevance of innovation and research to offer solutions. Transport contraction. Carbon emission reductions



Need to expand the economic and financial support instruments of the most needy countries. Strong contraction in remittances from immigrants. Wider use of ICT and the



