CITIES Forum 2020
Together we shape a sustainable urban future
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#citiesforum2020
#SustainableUrbanDevelopment
WORKING TOGETHER TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AT EU AND GLOBAL LEVEL

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LAUNCH OF THE EUROPEAN HANDBOOK FOR SDG VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEWS

Tuesday 11 February 2020
15:00-15:45 | Urban Library
GOAL OF THE HANDBOOK

- The goal of this Handbook is to provide support to European cities willing to prepare their SDG Local Voluntary Reviews (VLRs).
- The Handbook is designed to be a guide for the selection of appropriate indicators to use in the assessment and to tailor the review to local situations and challenges.

https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgs

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<th>TYPE OF INDICATORS</th>
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<td>45 official indicators</td>
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<th>ALIGNMENT</th>
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Every indicator file is composed of 3 main parts:

A. Side bookmark
B. Main information on the indicator and its potential use
C. Key Metadata

**PEOPLE AT RISK OF INCOME POVERTY AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS**

**Description of the indicator**

The indicator is defined as the share of people with equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after transfers. The total disposable household income is calculated by adding together the income received by all members of the household, the income received at household level from social benefits and transfers in kind, and the value of non-market household production. To take into account the impact of differences in household size and composition, final disposable household income must be standardised. The equivalised income attributed to each member of the household is based on dividing the total disposable income of the household by an equivalisation factor. The equivalisation factor for the household composition in question is a weighted average of the equivalisation factors of the members of the household. The indicator is measured at the EU level and the national level for cities of 100,000 or more. The national level data is a compilation of the EU 28 databases.

**Concepts and limitations**

- The main intention of urban indicators should be to both undertake the risk of poverty threshold with the mean equivalent disposable income calculated at the national level. This would take place the account of the (apparently) different costs of living with respect to the national average.
- Data should include both urban and rural areas. Furthermore it is necessary to look at trends, to better understand how changes can be tracked.
- It is also informative to look at the number of people at risk of poverty before and after social transfers to understand the impact of social transfers in alleviating poverty.
- The at-risk-of-poverty indicator is a measure of income inequality, which can be used as a yardstick for social policies. It is an indicator of how much of the national median equivalent disposable income lies below the poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalent disposable income. It is an important tool to monitor the impact of social policies on reducing poverty.

**Meta data**

- Source: Eurostat, City Statistics database (data calculated from national databases), cities with EU status, variable 1.3.2.
- Use of representative coverage: more than 100 European cities and greater cities in year 2018.
- Unit of reference: Share % of total population.
- Level of aggregation: Cities and greater cities.
- Time coverage and frequency: 2008-2018, data is collected every 5 years.
PEOPLE AT RISK OF INCOME POVERTY AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Description of the indicator

This indicator is defined as the share of people at risk of income poverty after social transfers as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for households (in purchasing power standards, PPPS). It is calculated by dividing the at-risk-of-poverty threshold by the income of households (in purchasing power standards, PPPS) and deducting social transfers.

Indicators/limitations

- The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is calculated according to the household income approach, which takes into account the distribution of income within households.
- Social transfers include transfers to households and are defined as a percentage of the household income.
- The indicator is based on data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Meta data

- Period: 2015-2019
- Unit: Persons

Availability and geographical coverage:

- Data available for all European Union countries.
- Data is available for the period 2015-2019.
- Geographical coverage: European Union countries.