

OECD Trento Centre for Local Development

# OECD Spatial Productivity Lab

Spatial productivity for regional and local development – 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting

7 February 2019 | Trento, Italy

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## AGENDA



## ■ The OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities

The OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities (CFE) provides comparative statistics, analysis and capacity building for local and national actors to work together to unleash the potential of entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), promote inclusive and sustainable regions and cities, boost local job creation, and support sound tourism policies. [www.oecd.org/cfe](http://www.oecd.org/cfe)



## ■ The OECD Spatial Productivity Lab

The OECD Spatial Productivity Lab (SPL) is a dedicated research laboratory that works with local and global partners to improve our understanding of the spatial dimension of productivity growth, the relevance of links between different types of areas and how regional policy can facilitate productivity growth, creation of better jobs and increased well-being.

The OECD Spatial Productivity Lab at the OECD Trento Centre for Local Development is an integral part of the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities. The mission of the Trento Centre is to build capacities for local development in OECD member and non-member countries, working directly with policy makers at all levels of government.

## ■ Venue of the meeting

OECD Trento Centre for Local Development  
Vicolo San Marco, 1  
38122 Trento, Italy

## ■ Language

The meeting will be held in English.

## ■ Website

OECD Trento Centre: [www.trento.oecd.org](http://www.trento.oecd.org)  
OECD Spatial Productivity Lab: [oe.cd/SPL](http://oe.cd/SPL)

## ■ Contact

Alexandra Tsvetkova: [Alexandra.Tsvetkova@oecd.org](mailto:Alexandra.Tsvetkova@oecd.org)

## OECD SPL Partners



Fakultät für Wirtschaftswissenschaften  
Facoltà di Economia  
Faculty of Economics and Management



Venue: OECD Trento Centre for Local Development, Vicolo San Marco, 1 Trento

16.30-16.40 **Welcome**

Welcome remarks by *Alessandra Proto*, Head, OECD Trento Centre for Local Development, OECD

16.40-17.25 **Natural disasters and firm resilience in Italian industrial districts**

This paper performs a firm-level empirical analysis of the economic impact of the sequence of earthquakes occurred in 2012 in the Italian region of Emilia-Romagna, and addresses the question of whether the localization of a firm within an industrial district mitigated or exacerbated this impact. The findings suggest that the earthquake reduced turnover, production, value added, and return on sales of the surviving firms, at least in the short-term. In addition, the debt over sales ratio grew significantly more in the firms located in the areas affected by the earthquake. The empirical evidence also indicates that the negative impact of the earthquake was slightly higher for the firms located in industrial districts, implying that, at least in the short-term, the usually positive cumulative processes associated with localization within an agglomerated area could have reversed and magnified the negative impact of a disruptive exogenous supply shock.

*Giuseppe Vittucci Marzetti*, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano-Bicocca

*Co-authors*

*Andrea Fracasso*, Professor of Economic Policy, Department of Economics and Management and Director, School of International Studies, University of Trento

*Giulio Cainelli*, Professor, Department of Economics and Management, University of Padova

17.25-17.45 **Open discussion**

17.45-18.30 **Resilience in Italian Inner Areas**

This paper focuses on inner areas in Italy according to the classification of the Italian National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI). It analyses the trend of the potential structural change between inner and non-inner areas while controlling for the effect of the crises in the inner areas to assess their resistance to the shock. Results show that the more the peripheral the areas the more they switch in their industry composition. However, preliminary evidence shows that this switch follows a different trajectory with respect to the National trend. Places that are smaller in population size, have less institutional capacity, and lower levels of educational attainment and social capital are more likely to switch.

*Marco Modica*, Assistant Professor in Applied Economics, GSSI

*Co-authors*

*Alessandra Faggian*, Professor of Applied Economics, Director of Social Sciences and Vice Provost for Research at the Gran Sasso Science Institute (GSSI)

*Giulia Urso*, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, GSSI

18.30-18.50 **Open discussion**

18.50-19.00 **Closing remarks**

*Mirco Tonin*, Professor of Economic Policy at the Faculty of Economics and Management of the Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

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## INFORMATION

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## OECD Trento Centre for Local Development

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