

## OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Italy Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

### Did you know?

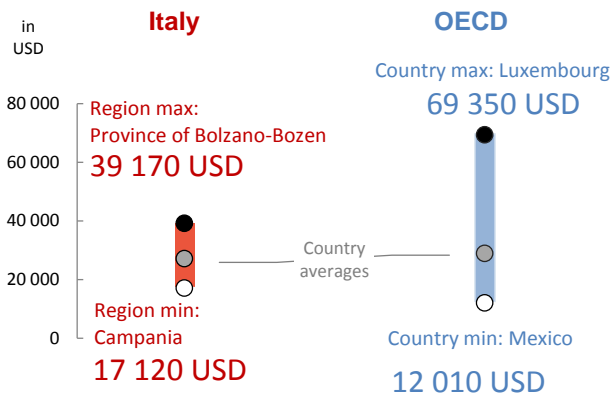
In recent years, youth unemployment soared in some Italian regions, reaching 53% in Calabria, compared to the OECD's 22% average.

Italian sub-national governments spent 47% of their budget on health, compared to the OECD's 18% average, in 2012.

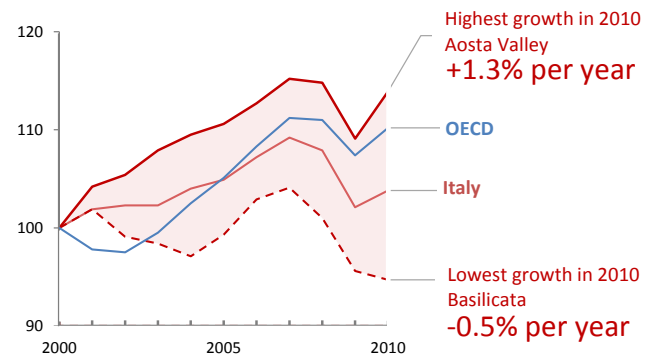
The 11 metropolitan areas in Italy concentrated one-third of national GDP and contributed to half of the national GDP growth in 2000-10.

### Regional dynamics

#### GDP per capita, 2010

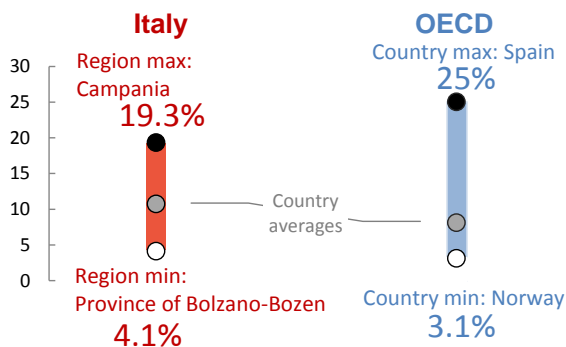


#### GDP growth (year 2000=100)

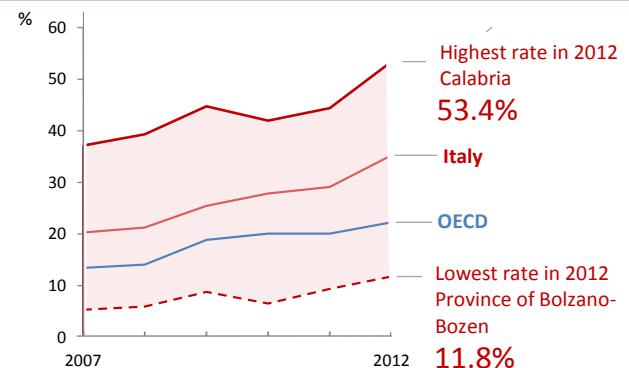


Italy has the **12<sup>th</sup>** largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita**. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as **+1.3%** annually in **Aosta Valley** and **-0.5%** in **Basilicata**.

#### Unemployment rate, 2012



#### Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

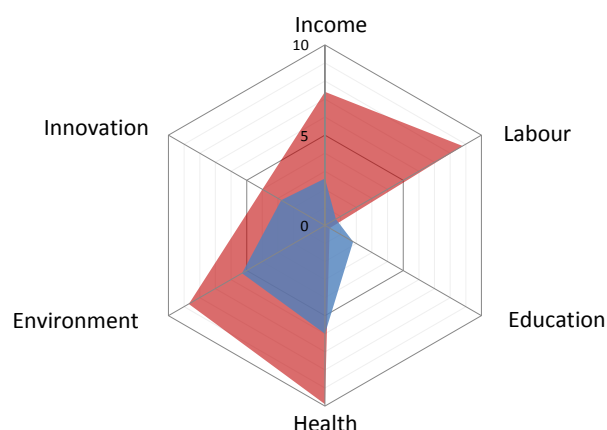


In recent years, the **unemployment rate** has soared in Italian regions such as **Campania (19.3%)** and the **youth unemployment rate** reached **53.4%** in **Calabria**.

## Regional dynamics



How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



Highest GDP per capita region:

**Province of Bolzano-Bozen**



Lowest GDP per capita region:

**Campania**



*How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions based on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.*

The Province of Bolzano-Bozen fares better than the OECD median region for income, labour, health and environment. Campania, the Italian region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the median region for environment and health and below for the other dimensions.

Dimensions	Indicators	Province of Bolzano-Bozen	Campania	Italy	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	20 944	11 493	16 369	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	4.1	19.3	10.7	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	13.7	17.8	17.9	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	83.7	80.8	82.4	79.8
Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	3.5	7.1	7.1	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	34.8	11.5	50.9	108.8

*Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).*

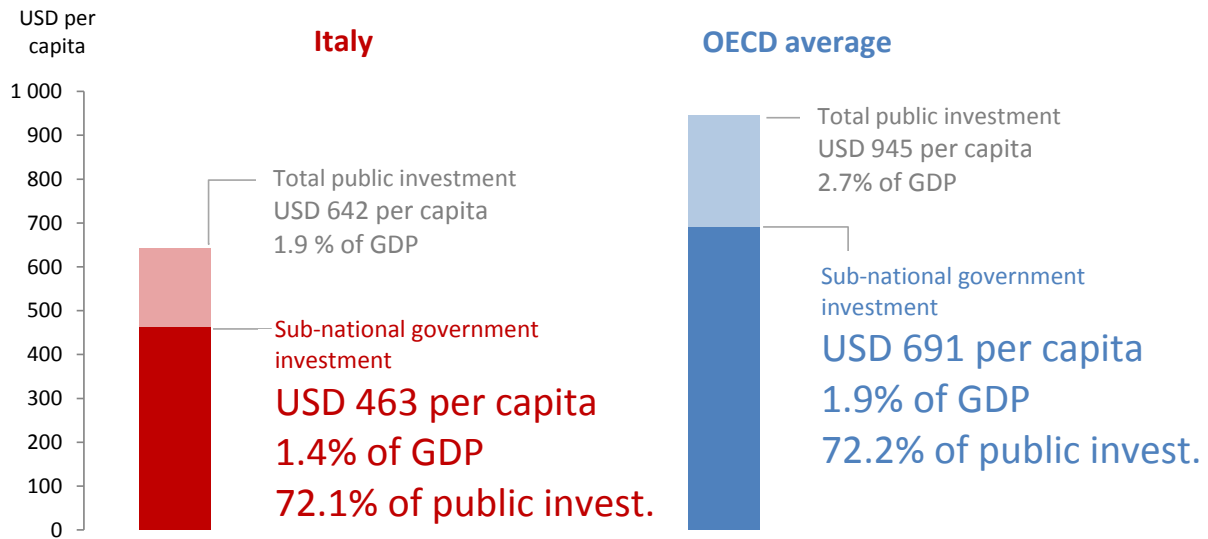
*Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Italy is composed by 21 regions.*

# Sub-national government finance



## Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

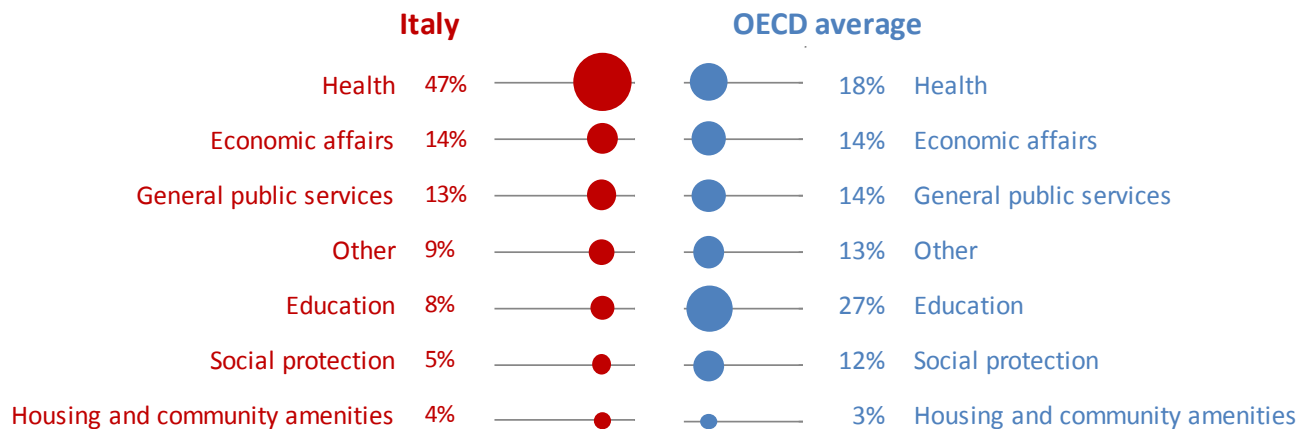
*Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012*



In Italy **72%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) in line with the OECD area. SNG investment has decreased in Italy from **USD 613 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 463 per capita** in 2012.

## Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

*As a share of total SNG expenditure*



**Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 5 150 (Italy) USD 6 173 (OECD average)**

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **30%** of the **total public expenditure** and **15%** of **GDP** in Italy, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 5 150 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Health and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Italy: together they represent **61%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 32% in the OECD area.

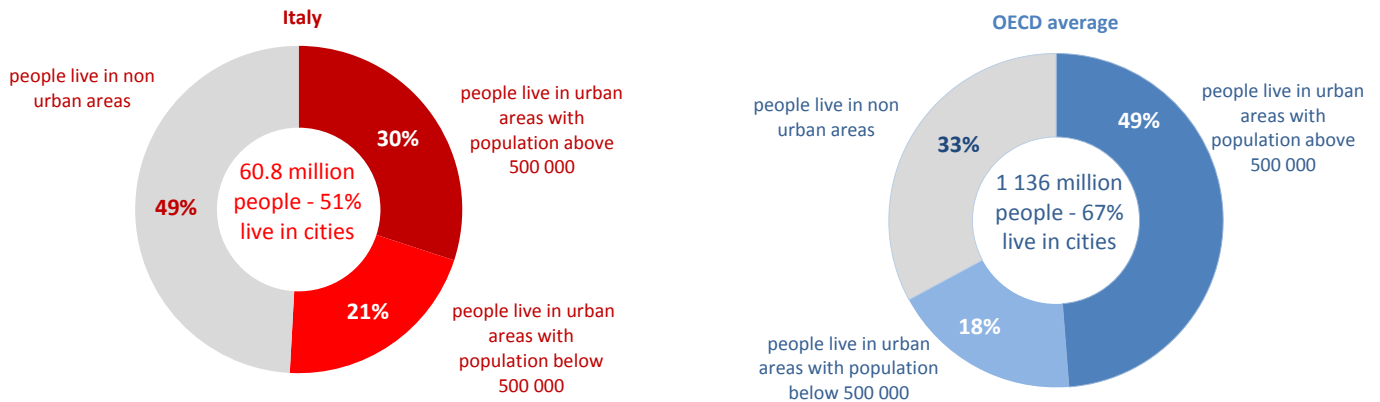
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

# Metropolitan areas in the national economy



## OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

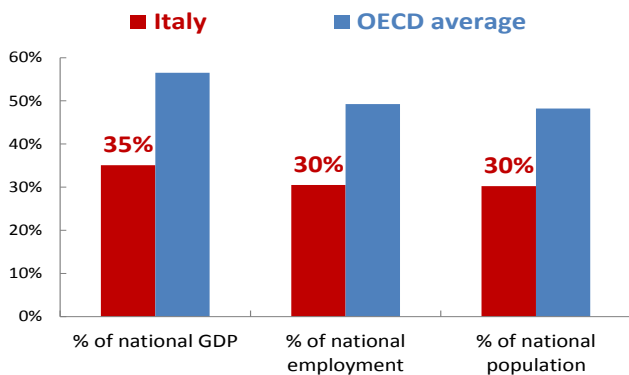
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



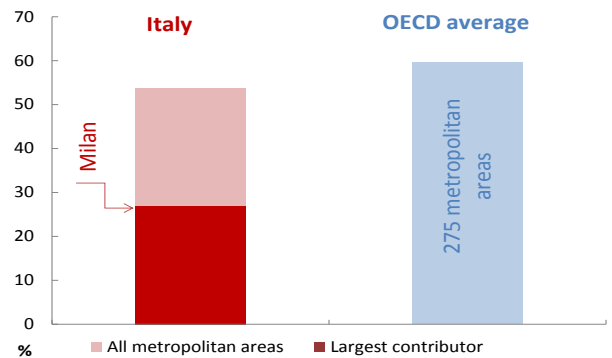
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 74 in Italy and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Italy, **51%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **30%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

### Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



### Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 11 in Italy compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Italy concentrate **35%** of national **GDP** and **30%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **54%** of **GDP growth**.

## OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg\\_glance-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en)

