



*TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DELLA COESIONE TERRITORIALE  
DELLE REGIONI ITALIANE*

*Modello, su base place evidence, per la valutazione di policy rivolte allo sviluppo della  
green economy in aree interne e periferie metropolitane*

International Conference

*Territorial Impact Assessment of Territorial Cohesion  
in Italy and Europe*

Rome, 11-12 April 2019

University of Rome "Tor Vergata"

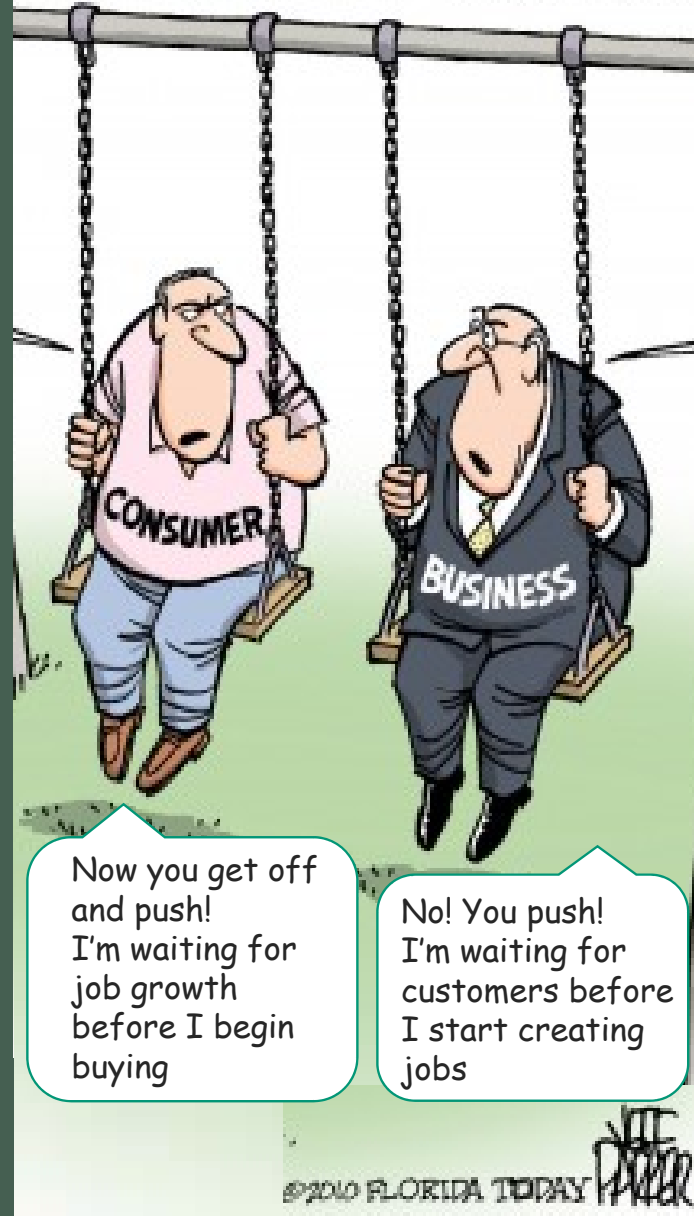
**// Productivity / Competitiveness**  
**Unit of University of Florence**

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# Productivity / Competitiveness

1. *Definition, caveats and rationale*
2. *Selection process and selected indicators*
3. *Selection of most significant maps*
4. *Tuscany: evidences and territorial policies*



# Productivity / Competitiveness

■ The caveats regarding the indices and measures of *productivity* are generally speaking threefold:

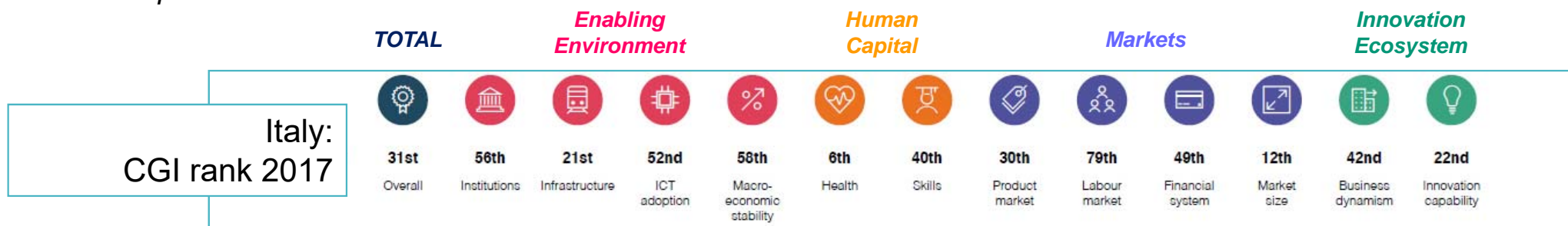
1. They are not often available at the NUTS3 scale
2. The concept of productivity in itself is strongly debated within economics, spanning from 1939 **Schumpeter's** critics of productivity conceptualization,

*“However useful for many purposes [productivity], the total output is a figment which would not exist at all, were there no statisticians to create it.”*

Schumpeter, Joseph A. [1939], *Business cycles: a theoretical, historical, and statistical analysis of the capitalist process*. Mansfield Centre, Connecticut: Pp. 484

to the modern fertile production of indices and measures intersecting traditional macro-economic dimensions with territory and environment

*e.g. the findings of the californian school of Allen J. Scott, or the assumption at the base of the Global Competitiveness Index of the WEF (i.e. implying the interaction within 12 economic and meta-economic pillars*



Italy:  
CGI rank 2017

# Productivity / Competitiveness

3. These still convey the main bias at the base of *marginalism* in political economics, which builds upon an excessive abstraction, implying the incapability to capture the vast multifaceted complexity of a *geographical* economics, in which the territory and its organization play a major role

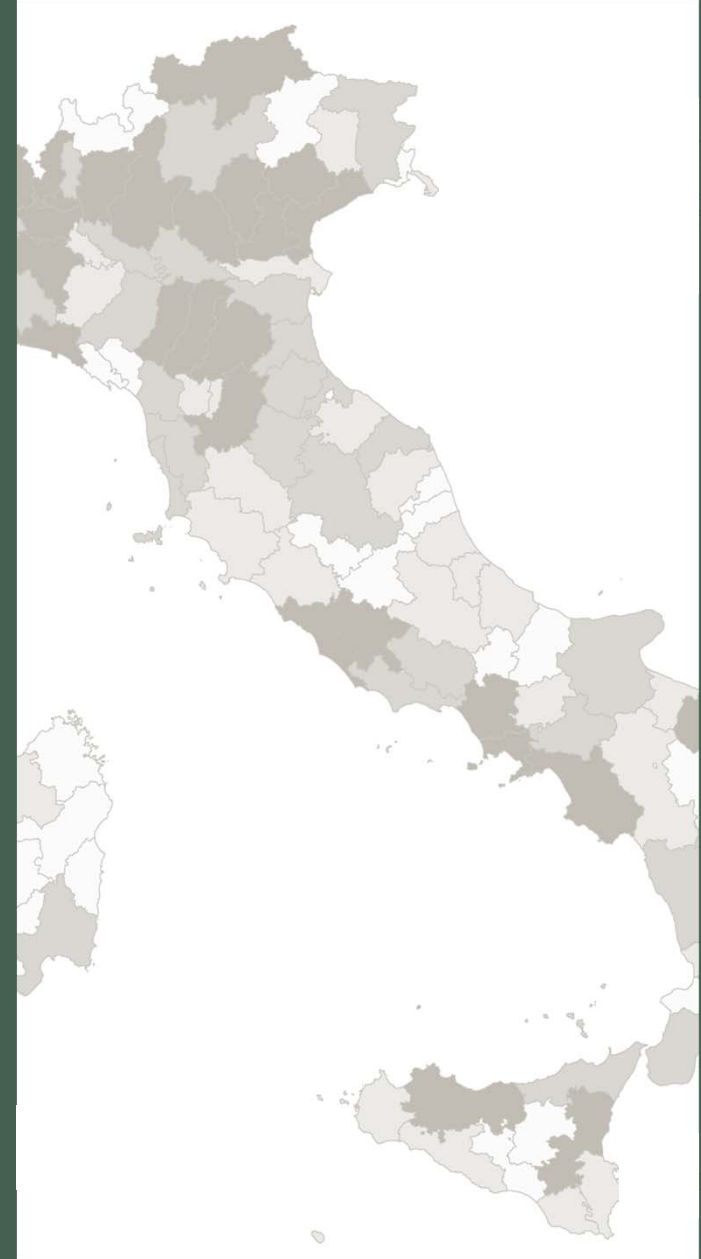
*i.e. the cost of goods owes to the differential between marginal and total utility which is subjective, oversimplifying, and maybe in some cases misleading*



we framed and focused on measures and dimensions aimed at capturing the complexity of a ***Territorial Competitiveness***

# 2

## Selection process and selected indicators









# Workflow & criteria of the selection process

- Recognition of all indicators, according to *availability* at NUTS2 and/or NUTS3, on the repository of the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) --> leading to a broad set of over **400 indicators**.
  - The main database for those indicators is the *Banca dati degli Indicatori Territoriali per le Politiche di Sviluppo*, which is structured and groups indicators according to the main thematic macro-area of pertinence, and to the development goals they ascribe
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> criterion used to operate a selection is *redundancy*. This led to cut down roughly half of the first ensemble, leaving circa **250 indicators**.
- Subsequently, we adopted an inclusive approach building upon a rather broad definition of the theme *productivity/competitiveness*, so to operate a selection based on the most recent update, which left roughly **165 items**
- This phase highlighted that many of these items referred not exclusively to the *productivity-competitiveness* theme, but also to other concepts (i.e. *territorial capital, sustainability*). A further selection was therefore made on the basis of a more stringent definition so to identify (if possible) indicators preeminently related to the *productivity-competitiveness* theme. This reduced the list to about **40 indicators**
- It should be emphasized that as the indicators of the *Banca dati degli Indicatori Territoriali per le Politiche di Sviluppo*, are by definition *territorial*. Hence they refer to the *territory-development* binomial. Therefore they are more inclined to capture the *territorial-competitiveness* component rather than the *productivity* component
- At the end, this list was reduced to **12 indicators**, given their availability (or possibility to be derived) at NUTS3 level, and further cross-comparison for redundancy with the other themes, and here we present and discuss the **most relevant 5**

# Selected indicators

-  1. Per Capita Gross Domestic Product
-  2. Share of Foreign Direct Investments
-  3. Commercial Integration of Goods (i.e. export-import ratio)
-  4. Intensity of Accumulation of Capital
-  5. Cost of Labour
-  6. Population with access to ultra-wideband network

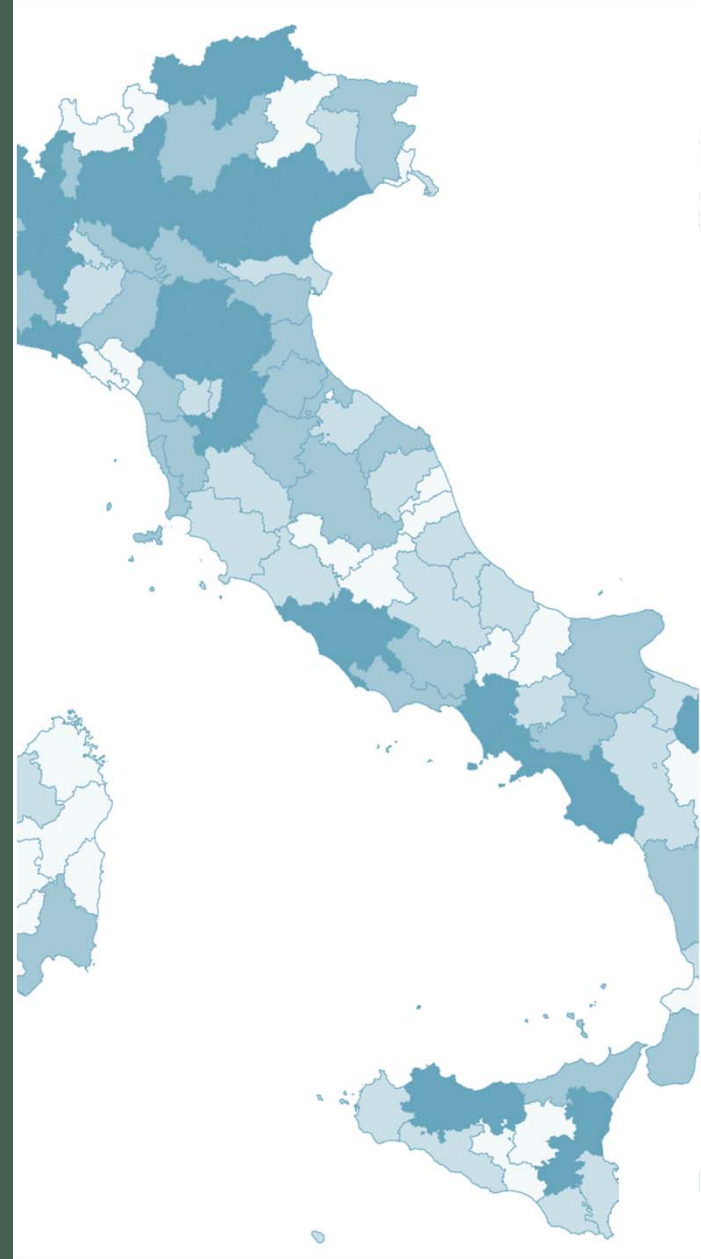
-  7. Level of territorial digitalization
-  8. Population with College education
-  9. Population with upper University education
-  10. Households' level of consumption
-  11. Occupation rate
-  12. Youth unemployment rate



# 3

## Most significant maps

1. *SuG 10: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product*
2. *SuG 15: Commercial Integration of Goods*
3. *SG 2: Population with access to ultra-wideband network*
4. *IG 27: Occupation rate within population aged 15-64*
5. *IG 27: Youth unemployment rate within population aged 15-24*



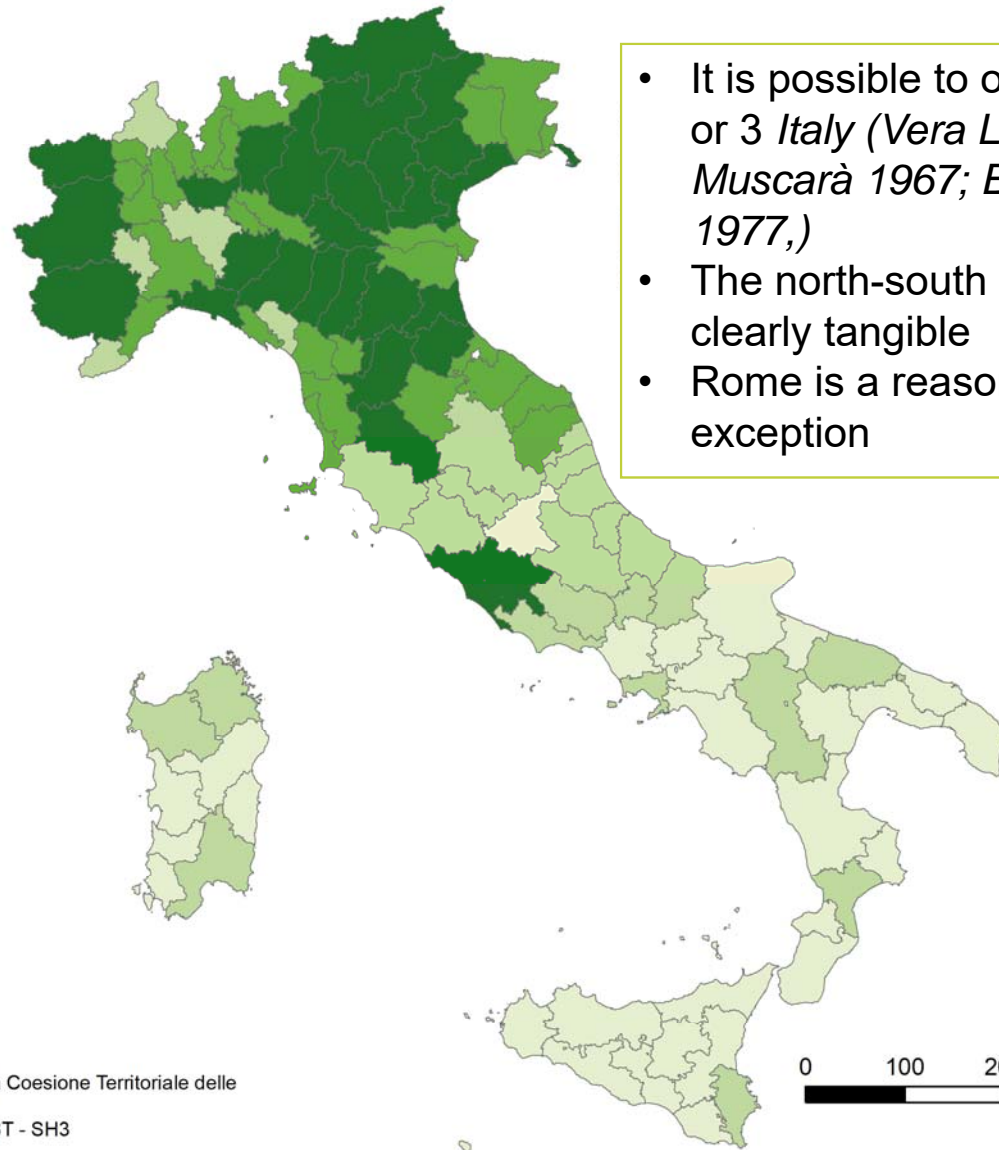


# SuG 10: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (at purchasing power parity)

## Legend

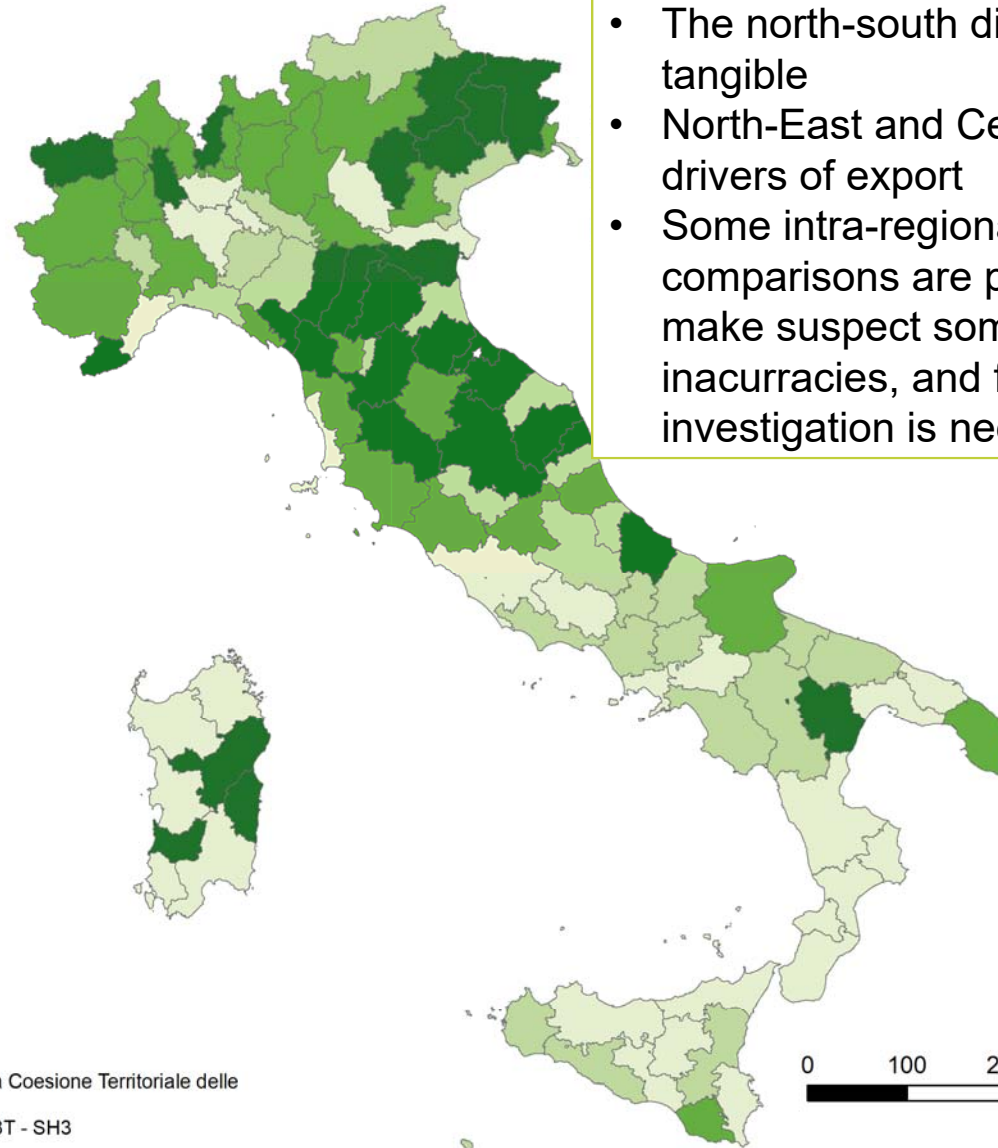
- A *High*
- B *Medium-high*
- C *Medium-low*
- D *Low*

Livello: NUTS 3 2016  
Mappa realizzata da Federico Martellozzo  
Università degli studi di Firenze  
PRIN 2015 "Territorial Impact Assessment della Coesione Territoriale delle  
regioni italiane"  
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- It is possible to observe 2 or 3 *Italy* (*Vera Luz 1958; Muscarà 1967; Bagnasco 1977,*)
- The north-south divide is clearly tangible
- Rome is a reasonable exception

# SuG 15: Commercial Integration of Goods



- The north-south divide is clearly tangible
- North-East and Central Italy are drivers of export
- Some intra-regional comparisons are peculiar, so to make suspect some data inaccuracies, and further investigation is needed

## Legend




■ A	<i>High</i>
■ B	<i>Medium-high</i>
■ C	<i>Medium-low</i>
■ D	<i>Low</i>

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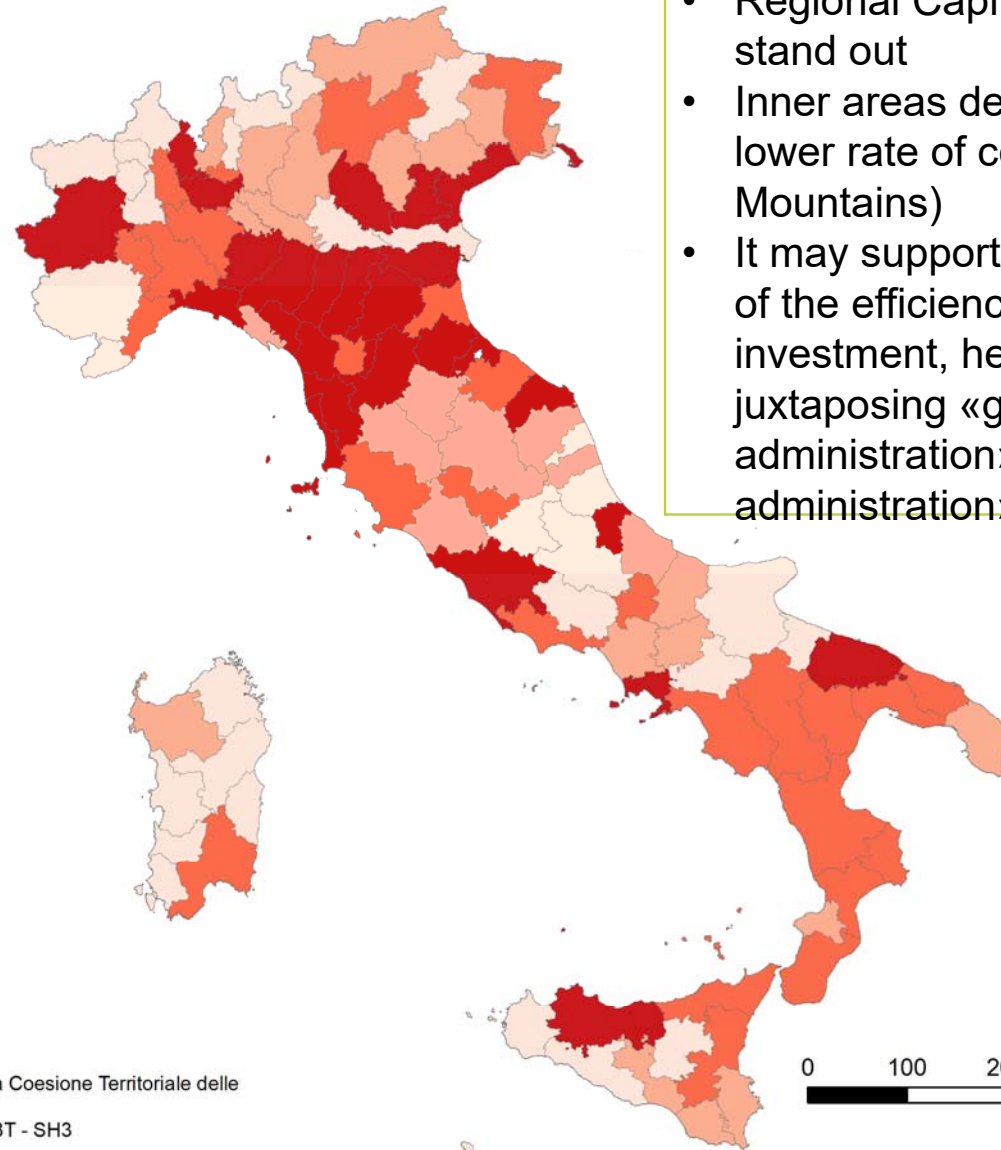
0 100 200 300 km

## SG 2: Population with access to ultra-wideband network

### Legend

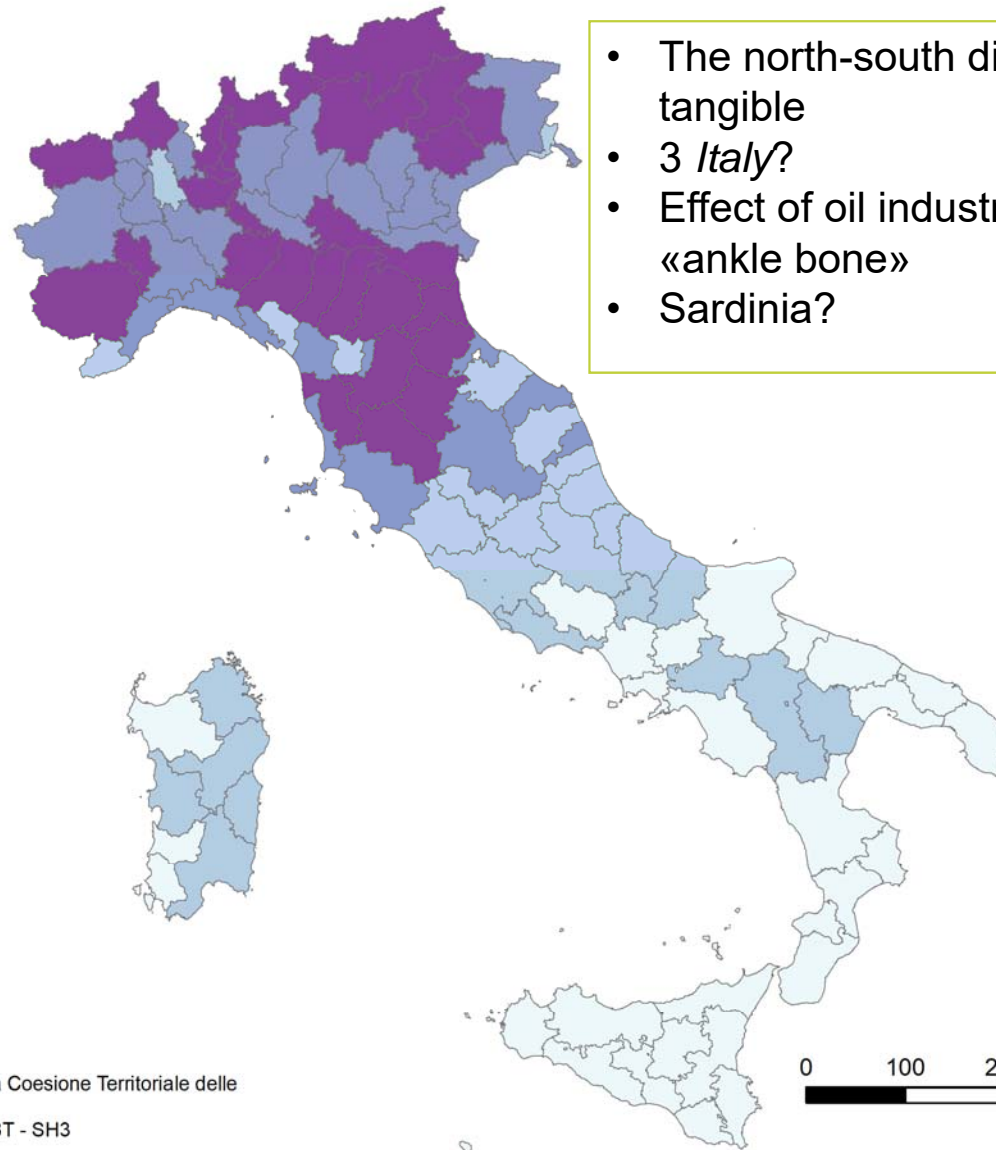
	A	High
	B	Medium-high
	C	Medium-low
	D	Low

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- Regional Capitals reasonably stand out
- Inner areas denote also a lower rate of connectivity (i.e. Mountains)
- It may support the speculation of the efficiency of the public investment, hence juxtaposing «good administration» vs «bad administration»

# IG 27: Occupation rate within population aged 15-64



- The north-south divide is clearly tangible
- 3 Italy?
- Effect of oil industry in the «ankle bone»
- Sardinia?

Legend

- A High
- B Medium-high
- C Medium-low
- D Low

Livello: NUTS 3 2016  
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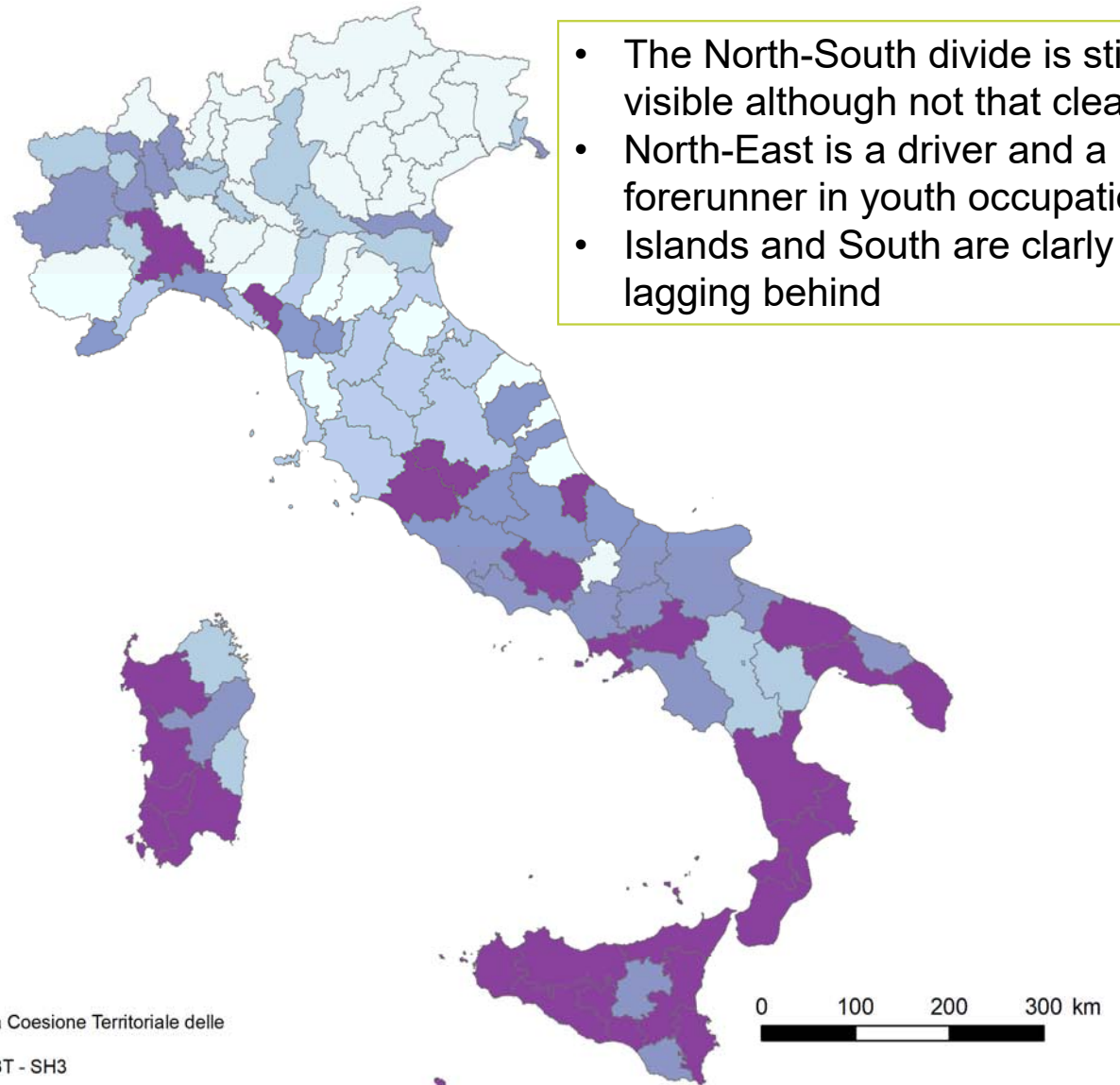


# IG 27: Youth unemployment rate within population aged 15-24

## Legend

- A *High*
- B *Medium-high*
- C *Medium-low*
- D *Low*

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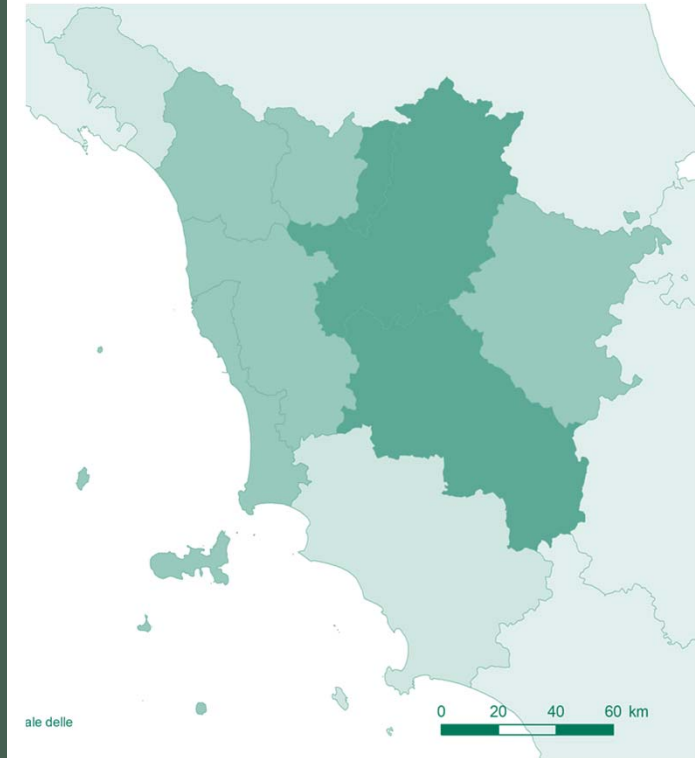


- The North-South divide is still visible although not that clearly
- North-East is a driver and a forerunner in youth occupation
- Islands and South are clearly lagging behind

# 4

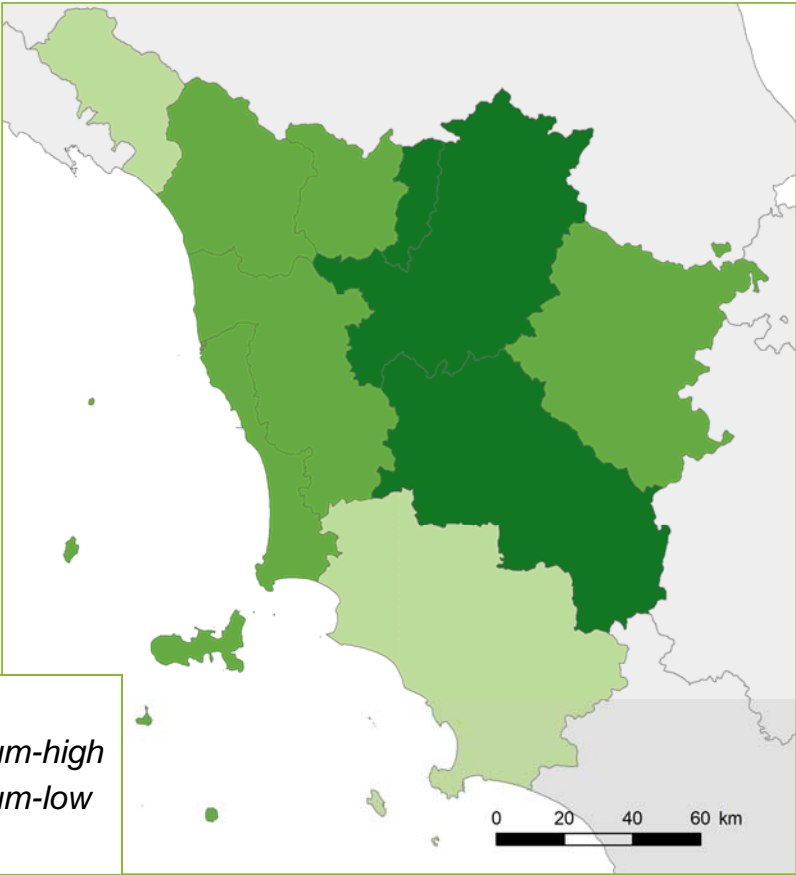
## Tuscany: evidences and territorial policies

1. *Territorial differentials at Provincial scale*
2. *Provinces vs Inner Areas lattices*
3. *Discussion of policy priorities and aims in Tuscany*

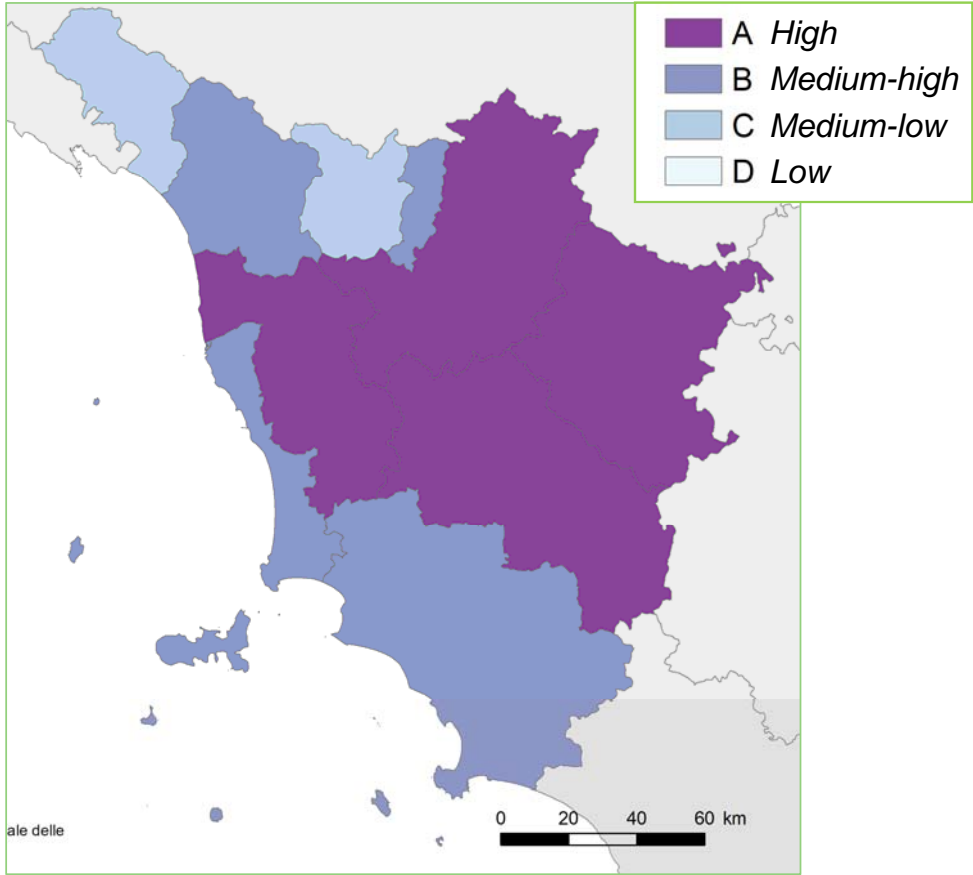


# Territorial differentials at Provincial scale

SuG 10: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (at purchasing power parity)

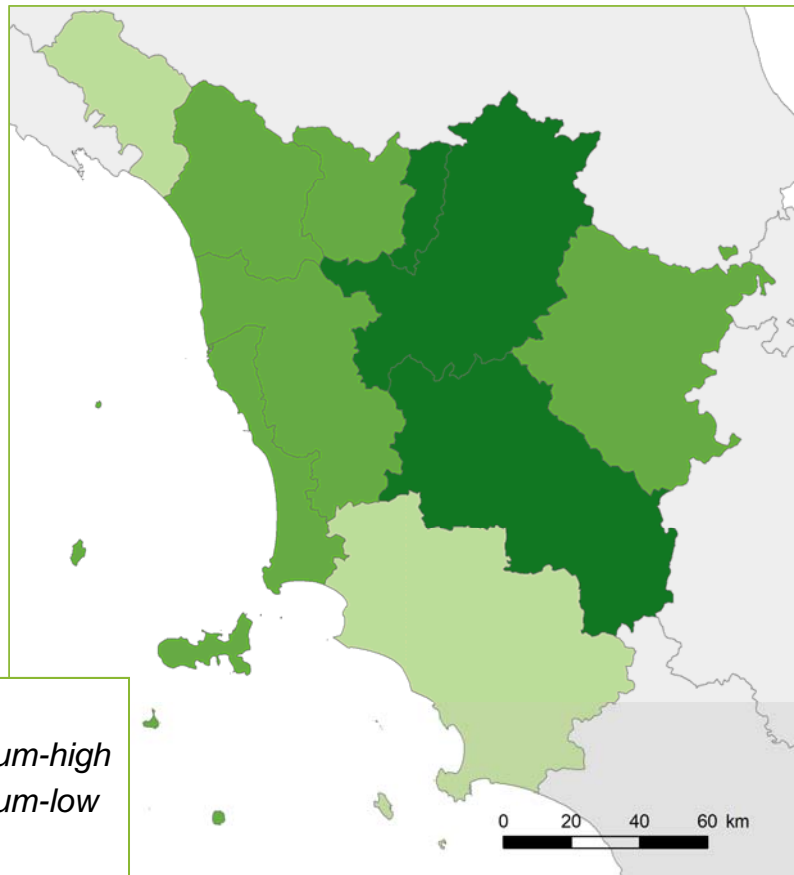


IG 27: Occupation rate within population aged 15-64



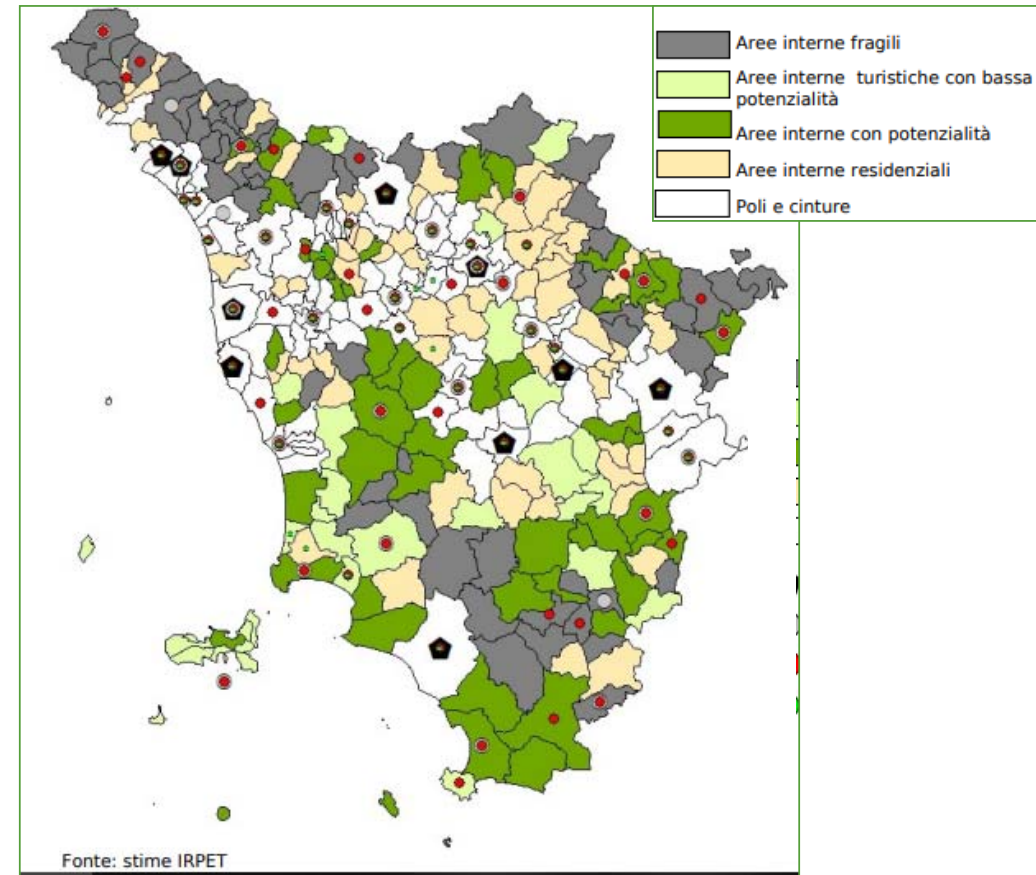
# Provinces vs Inner areas lattices

SuG 10: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (at purchasing power parity)



Classification of Inner Areas in Tuscany

Source: IRPET





# Discussion of policy priorities and aims in Tuscany

- **Priorities** conveyed through the POR FESR Tuscany 2014-2020 (~760 ML €)

1. Research, technologies, and innovation
2. ICT & networks
3. Competitiveness of small and medium enterprises
4. Decarbonisation
5. Environment and resources
6. Urban areas

***What has been done in Tuscany in regards of the observed territorial differentials:***

*Double headed evaluation of policy results*

- a. Good results at the institutional level for what concerns the general administration of territories, and the interaction between politics and stakeholder. This is recognisable through a direct experience, but also through the indicators proposed if interpreted in a comparative fashion with other regions.*
- b. However, something better could have been done. In fact priorities featured a generic design, while some territorial peculiar place-based consideration could have been introduced.*
- c. More in details only priorities number 3 can be considered to be tailored on some territorial peculiarities; while all other are general.*

# Thank you

University of Florence

Prin 2015 – 11-12 April 2019

