



# The ESPON 2013 Programme

Applied Research Project 2013/1/2

## **EDORA**

(European Development Opportunities  
for Rural Areas)

## Country Profiles Report **ITALY**

Report n° 25.15

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EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
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## 1. Introduction

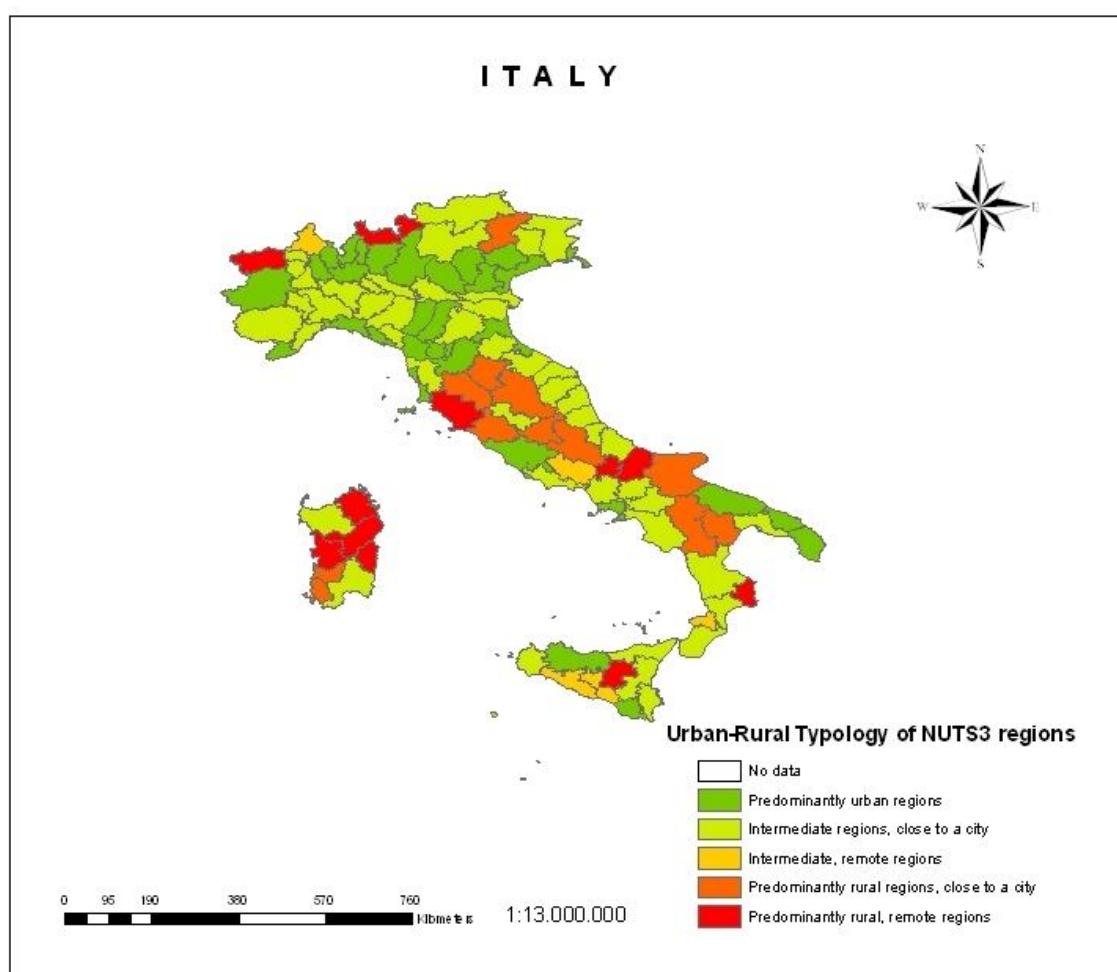
**Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):**

- Key ideas/comments on the resulting DG Regio Typology (reasonable classification? processes hindered? degree of internal variation? etc.)
- Basic comments on the main Drivers, Opportunities and Constraints affecting different typologies of regions in the country
- Basic comments on the implications of the three “Grand Narratives of Change” described by Mark Shucksmith in the rural areas of Italy (ref. document “Narratives of Change Affecting Rural Areas of Europe”)

With the dense network of towns and cities in Italy the Typology reflects these influences of the settlement structure to a large extent. Rural remote regions (PRR) are found scattered over the country in the more extreme locations with less access to cities over 50,000 inhabitants, i.e. few regions in the Alps and the Apennines, in central Sicily and a larger area in central Sardinia. Other rural regions are mainly located in the Apennines, and all the other regions are either intermediate or urban regions. One can see the network of the urban areas in great parts of Italy underpinning the dense population structure of the country.

In the national context much of the “rural debate” extends to areas within these intermediate and urban regions, although they are densely populated but nevertheless have a strong “rural history”. Italy is therefore a strong case for the close interrelation of urban and rural regions, and a divergent national debate and viewpoint on rural definitions. For example the OECD case study on the Tuscany region (OECD 2005) and the rural policy review on Italy (OECD 2009) could be understood as background documents and regional examples to verify this particular interest and view on rural areas definition and rural policy.

**Figure 13.1** DG Regio modified Urban-rural typology of NUT3 regions: Italy



**Source:** own elaboration from [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/sources/docgener/focus/2008\\_01\\_rural.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/focus/2008_01_rural.pdf)

## 2. Demography

**Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):**

- Which are the main demographic processes in the country?
- Which are the features of the “natural growth”? (positive or negative growth, ageing process)
- Which are the features of migration processes? (Dimensions, size, directions, prevalence, tradition, consequences on territorial model).
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

Italy already shows a significantly ageing society in great parts of the country. The ageing problem is particularly advanced in the intermediate regions and rural accessible regions.

Population development was positive in all types of regions, but in remote regions significantly less positive than in the accessible counter-parts. The overall positive trends hide the considerable differences and problems of depopulation in several smaller parts of the country. There is a negative natural population development in Italy, with the exception of accessible rural regions and urban regions where we can still see a natural increase of population (for the period 2001-2006). But the more interesting feature is the migration balance which shows considerable immigration for all the country, except for urban regions. The strong migration process into Italy and from the urban regions to other parts of the country underpins the shift in attractiveness of the regions and the distinct orientation towards intermediate and rural regions in this country. Foreign workers have started to concentrate in Italian rural regions for different reasons (OECD 2009, 60f): Some of them may decide to live in intermediate rural regions because they cannot afford to live in the city, another group of foreign workers is absorbed directly by labour-intensive activities in the primary and secondary sectors within rural regions and others are attracted to the area to work as care givers to the elderly (badanti).

Though there is strong development in educational attainment, the population with low educational attainment is still a majority in the country (which clearly is much more widespread than at the EU average). Low education is particularly strong in remote rural regions. Farmers have a very low level of training, and this situation gets even worse the more the area is rural. A similar situation is relevant for life-long learning where all regions are below EU level.

**Table 13.1** Demography indicators (a)

| DEMOGRAPHY             |   | PU      | IRA    | IRR    | PRA    | PRR    |                 | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+TR |               |
|------------------------|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables              |   | 1       | 21     | 22     | 31     | 32     | Average country |                                     | Average EU 27 |
| Census population 2001 | % people aged 0 to 14 years                       | 13.37   | 13.60  | 15.88  | 13.71  | 14.29  | 13.72           | 16.75                               | 16.70         |
|                        | % people aged 15 to 64 years                      | 67.08   | 66.24  | 65.83  | 66.23  | 67.38  | 66.60           | 66.62                               | 66.65         |
|                        | % people aged 64 years and over                   | 19.55   | 20.16  | 18.30  | 20.06  | 18.33  | 19.68           | 16.53                               | 16.55         |
|                        | Age dependency rate                               | 29.26   | 30.52  | 27.77  | 30.41  | 27.35  | 29.65           | 25.09                               | 25.09         |
| Population*            | Population change 2001-2007 (Index pop. 2001=100) | 104.19  | 103.56 | 102.18 | 103.32 | 101.78 | 103.48          | 96.58                               | 96.31         |
|                        | % pop. 0_14_2007                                  | 13.43   | 13.87  | 14.65  | 13.44  | 13.39  | 13.67           | 16.68                               | 15.97         |
|                        | % pop. 15_64_2007                                 | 65.45   | 65.65  | 65.98  | 66.29  | 66.97  | 65.81           | 69.75                               | 70.18         |
|                        | % pop. >64_2007                                   | 21.12   | 20.47  | 19.37  | 20.27  | 19.65  | 20.52           | 13.55                               | 13.84         |
|                        | Age dependency rate                               | 52.86   | 52.38  | 51.57  | 50.95  | 49.45  | 52.03           | 44.08                               | 43.17         |
|                        | Natural increase change_01_06                     | 4.24    | -19.23 | -28.67 | 25.50  | -38.33 | -8.78           | -5.99                               | -6.09         |
|                        | Net migration change_01_06                        | -160.98 | 78.79  | 522.31 | 322.11 | 127.17 | 55.59           | 7.09                                | 8.97          |

\*Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

**Table 13.2** Demography indicators (b)

| DEMOGRAPHY |  | PU    | IRA   | IRR   | PRA   | PRR   |                 | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+TR |               |
|------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables  |  | 1     | 21    | 22    | 31    | 32    | Average country |                                     | Average EU 27 |
| Education* | % ISCED 0_2**  | 56.40 | 57.21 | 57.94 | 56.81 | 60.51 | 57.28           | 33.62                               | 36.65         |
|            | % ISCED 3_4**  | 32.76 | 32.40 | 31.62 | 32.39 | 29.77 | 32.21           | 43.29                               | 47.14         |
|            | % ISCED 5_6**  | 10.26 | 9.92  | 9.99  | 10.31 | 9.31  | 10.01           | 17.03                               | 18.54         |
|            | % of farmers with basic or full educational attainment | 15.17 | 13.84 | 4.80  | 7.87  | 6.19  | 12.38           | 35.34                               | 39.54         |
|            | Life-Long Learning in Rural Areas*                     | 5.85  | 5.83  | 5.72  | 6.49  | 5.84  | 5.91            | 7.69                                | 8.61          |

\*Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

\*\*% ISCED by groups is calculated for population more 15 years.

### 3. Employment

**Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):**

- Main processes and trends in relation to the labour market (employment/unemployment, disadvantaged groups and territories). Explanatory reasons
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

There is low employment participation for young and old population groups all over the country. This reflects the difficulties of entering the labour market and the extension of education into this age group which is stronger in Italy than in other countries.

What is impressive from the following table is the difference of participation rates of both groups between the types of regions: The rural regions, and particularly the remote type (valid both for the rural and intermediate part of the country), shows much less labour market participation than the regions of the urban type. This relates to significant labour market difficulties in these contexts.

Activity rates for women are strongly below those of men, a situation that is only slowly changing. Moreover, the gap towards the activity rate of women for the EU-27 is still very large (about 12 %-points).

Employment in principal sectors underlines that agriculture achieves even in remote rural regions only a share of less than 10%. It is apparent that tertiary sector employment increases in remote rural regions and is clearly higher than the national and EU average, a situation probably linked to the high attractiveness potential of remote regions of Italy for tourism and strong integration into larger labour markets.

Unemployment is a very serious problem in many regions and shows a particular spatial feature. It increases with remoteness, both for intermediate and rural regions. Moreover female unemployment and young persons unemployment is a serious problem, with unemployment rates of up to 32% within the remote parts of the country. In recent years (2002-2007) long term unemployment has somewhat decreased, but from a very high level, and it still constitutes a very large share of unemployment.

**Table 13.2** Employment indicators (a)

| EMPLOYMENT       |                 | PU    | IRA   | IRR   | PRA   | PRR   | Average country | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+ NO+TR | Average EU 27 |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables        |                 | 1     | 21    | 22    | 31    | 32    |                 |                                       |               |
| Employment rate* | 15_64 years     | 62.32 | 59.25 | 51.74 | 57.39 | 55.23 | 59.25           | 66.40                                 | 66.42         |
|                  | Tmale 15_64 y   | 73.20 | 70.75 | 65.08 | 70.00 | 67.74 | 70.87           | 73.05                                 | 73.12         |
|                  | Tfemale 15_64 y | 51.41 | 47.76 | 38.68 | 44.75 | 42.59 | 47.63           | 59.72                                 | 59.70         |
|                  | Total 15_24 y   | 28.48 | 26.30 | 19.36 | 23.34 | 22.47 | 25.94           | 39.66                                 | 39.67         |
|                  | T 45_64 years   | 54.74 | 53.94 | 50.20 | 53.45 | 51.05 | 53.67           | 62.37                                 | 62.34         |
|                  | Total 45_54     | 76.17 | 73.74 | 66.40 | 71.83 | 68.93 | 73.46           | 78.30                                 | 78.38         |
|                  | Total 55_64     | 33.32 | 34.14 | 34.00 | 35.08 | 33.16 | 33.88           | 46.44                                 | 46.30         |

**Table 13.2** Employment indicators (b)

| EMPLOYMENT                            |   | PU     | IRA    | IRR   | PRA    | PRR    | Average<br>country | Average<br>EU 27<br>+CH+HR+IS<br>+LI+MK+<br>NO+TR | Average<br>EU 27 |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|---|------------------|
| Variables                             |   | 1      | 21     | 22    | 31     | 32     |                    |   |                  |
| %Employment<br>in principal<br>sector | %Emp_primary                                      | 3.24   | 6.56   | 8.81  | 7.70   | 8.38   | 5.92               | 7.95  | 7.97             |
|                                       | %Emp_secondary                                    | 31.12  | 29.27  | 25.02 | 27.36  | 23.64  | 28.86              | 26.71   | 26.71            |
|                                       | %Emp_tertiary                                     | 65.65  | 64.17  | 66.16 | 64.94  | 67.98  | 65.21              | 65.33   | 65.31            |
| Unemployment<br>evolution<br>2002_05  | Total > 15 years                                  | 150.64 | 105.08 | 68.50 | 120.91 | 203.60 | 129.05             | 187.25  | 188.17           |
|                                       | Total 15_24 years                                 | 306.16 | 159.29 | 80.02 | 375.49 | 497.71 | 259.06             | 255.25  | 257.16           |
|                                       | Total >25 years                                   | 104.21 | 91.21  | 67.91 | 84.89  | 72.57  | 91.63              | 82.27   | 82.21            |
|                                       | Male > 15 years                                   | 102.45 | 67.81  | 76.88 | 60.33  | 62.13  | 77.96              | 82.45   | 82.35            |
|                                       | Female > 15 years                                 | 89.39  | 85.46  | 61.86 | 81.24  | 64.13  | 83.12              | 94.74   | 94.79            |
| Unemployment<br>rate 2007*            | Total >15   | 5.40   | 6.10   | 11.76 | 7.09   | 8.56   | 6.51               | 7.61  | 7.63             |
|                                       | Total Male >15                                    | 4.26   | 4.49   | 9.74  | 5.23   | 7.11   | 4.99               | 7.06  | 7.05             |
|                                       | Total Female >15                                  | 7.22   | 8.72   | 16.24 | 10.43  | 12.47  | 9.14               | 8.61  | 8.59             |
|                                       | Total 15_24                                       | 17.66  | 19.98  | 32.14 | 23.93  | 28.17  | 21.04              | 15.80   | 15.64            |
|                                       | Total >25   | 4.43   | 4.96   | 10.08 | 5.79   | 7.22   | 5.34               | 6.66  | 6.66             |
| Long term<br>unemployment<br>*        | % long term<br>unemployment<br>rate_07            | 38.88  | 42.25  | 54.35 | 46.33  | 46.16  | 42.60              | 43.07   | 43.12            |
|                                       | Evolution of long<br>term unemployment<br>2002_07 | 96.76  | 98.24  | 86.10 | 88.71  | 93.32  | 95.63              | 111.33  | 110.94           |

\* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2



## 4. Rural business development

**Guidelines:** please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the features of the rural businesses (size, dominant activities, employment, profitability, innovation, use of IST, etc)?
- Which is the profile of the rural entrepreneur?
- Which are the niches of activity in which rural companies are being created?
- Which are the opportunity sectors for future rural business operation?
- Which are the main constraints that need to be overcome?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in rural business promotion?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

Differences in the business structure are due to classical location of activities. Rural business is less strong on real estate, renting and business activities and stronger in hotels and restaurants, and particularly in construction.

Employment in high and medium tech manufacturing activities is significantly lower than the EU average and particularly low for rural regions. The spatial differences are extremely strong for this indicator and also visible in the share of firms with Internet websites.

**Table 13.3** Rural business development indicators (a)

| RURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT                        |  | PU    | IRA   | IRR   | PRA   | PRR   | Average country | Average EU 27 +CH+HR +IS+LI+MK+NO+TR | Average EU 27 |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables   |  | 1     | 21    | 22    | 31    | 32    |                 |                                      |               |
| N° FIRMS BY SECTOR OF OPERATION (1_2 digits)_2006 | % Mining and quarrying                       | 0.10  | 0.12  | 0.11  | 0.17  | 0.20  | 0.13            | 0.30                                 | 0,30          |
|   | % Manufacturing                              | 14.24 | 13.69 | 11.07 | 13.11 | 12.10 | 13.51           | 14.08                                | 14,05         |
|   | % Electricity, gas and water supply          | 0.10  | 0.13  | 0.10  | 0.08  | 0.14  | 0.11            | 0.61                                 | 0,63          |
|   | %Construction                                | 15.05 | 15.04 | 13.60 | 15.55 | 16.19 | 15.15           | 9.48                                 | 9,46          |
|   | %Wholesale and retail trade                  | 32.00 | 34.10 | 39.95 | 34.89 | 35.27 | 33.91           | 23.02                                | 21,83         |
|   | %Hotel and restaurants                       | 7.14  | 7.57  | 6.78  | 7.34  | 8.66  | 7.48            | 6.52                                 | 6,15          |
|   | %Transport, storage and communication        | 4.21  | 3.69  | 3.64  | 2.64  | 2.84  | 3.65            | 8.69                                 | 8,46          |
|   | %Real state, renting and business activities | 27.16 | 25.66 | 24.76 | 26.21 | 24.61 | 26.05           | 37.29                                | 39,12         |

**Table 13.4** Rural business development indicators (b)

| RURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT   |   | PU     | IRA    | IRR   | PRA   | PRR   | Average country | Average EU 27 +CH+HR +IS+LI+MK+NO+TR | Average EU 27 |
|--|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables  |   | 1      | 21     | 22    | 31    | 32    |                 |                                      |               |
| EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR OF OPERATION (1_2 digits)_2006                      | % Mining and quarrying  | 0.20   | 0.26   | 0.25  | 0.39  | 0.51  | 0.28            | 0.58                                 | 0,52          |
|  | % Manufacturing   | 31.00  | 29.68  | 20.53 | 26.68 | 22.29 | 28.57           | 29.18                                | 28,08         |
|  | % Electricity, gas and water supply                                     | 0.73   | 0.81   | 1.03  | 0.98  | 1.09  | 0.84            | 1.14                                 | 0,89          |
|  | %Construction   | 11.89  | 13.01  | 14.34 | 14.66 | 16.69 | 13.28           | 9.09                                 | 9,14          |
|  | %Wholesale and retail trade   | 22.85  | 23.86  | 27.79 | 24.37 | 26.95 | 24.09           | 26.14                                | 26,93         |
|  | %Hotel and restaurants  | 7.39   | 7.83   | 7.65  | 8.35  | 9.49  | 7.91            | 8.27                                 | 8,37          |
|  | %Transport, storage and communication                                   | 7.97   | 7.44   | 9.83  | 6.06  | 6.36  | 7.46            | 8.65                                 | 8,52          |
|  | %Real state, renting and business activities                            | 17.95  | 17.10  | 18.56 | 18.46 | 16.53 | 17.53           | 16.78                                | 17,51         |
| Employment in high and medium technologies manufacturing activities_2004 | Employment in high and medium tech manufacturing activities_2004_Media  | 8.19   | 6.97   | 4.65  | 5.66  | 4.23  | 6.82            | 6.88                                 | 7,42          |
|  | Employment in high and medium tech manufacturing activities_2004_%EU 25 | 121.73 | 105.85 | 69.21 | 81.04 | 62.69 | 101.97          | 95.89                                | 107,13        |
| %firms with own website  |   | 52,41  | 49.31  | 45.10 | 47.52 | 44.99 | 49.45           | 50.21                                | 50.21         |

\* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

## 5. Rural-urban relationships

**Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):**

- Are there established or incipient initiatives for cooperation between urban and rural areas?
- Is the “territorial approach” developed? (i.e. Territorial Employment Pacts, supra-municipal planning, etc.),
- are there rural-urban partnerships? If so, which are their goals and ways of operation? Where is the power located?
- Which is the importance/extent of suburbanization processes?
- What are the main demands/uses over rural areas from urban inhabitants? How these are met?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting appropriate rural-urban relations?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

The OECD review on rural policy in Italy summarizes that “intense urban sprawl is giving rise to negative externalities in parts of the rural milieu” (OECD 2009, 17). This is especially linked to Italy’s expanding metropolitan regions which have seen limited control over the last thirty years. Housing development and location of new entrepreneurial areas have exceeded the pace of transport infrastructure which resulted in traffic congestion and pollutions problems as well as related social problems. Increasing commuting is also one of the factors contributing to green house gas (GHG) emissions. The on-going concentration process can be underscored by the increase of the ratio “employees at place of work vs. place of home” which has risen for urban poles from 110 (1991) to 117(2001) whereas rural areas with development problems have to face a weakening of their employment situation (ratio decreasing from 78 to 76 in the same period; OECD 2009, 63).

Suburbanization process are thus of significant relevance in Italy and discussed with high intensity in Italy. Due to the dense population structure all regions, including remote rural parts of the country are concerned by this trend. The vast metropolitan areas of for instance Northern Italy challenge the classical use of the urban-rural dichotomy. In this regard the term “rural” may assume a sectoral connotation which hardly takes account of a comprehensive assessment of rural areas spatial problem patterns. Linkages are however, particularly in such a diverse country with a strong reliance on natural and cultural amenities, widespread and relate to many economic, social and cultural activities. The Territorial Employment Pacts were just one aspect to improve coordination of labour market initiatives in the regions. Out of the 61 PACTs about one third have been analysed in an internal study (Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze 2003) to draw lessons for future regional development measures.

## 6. Cultural heritage

**Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):**

- Which are the main cultural resources?
- Which are the main cultural resources of rural regions?
- Is cultural heritage used? If so, in which senses (i.e. tourism, other economic activities, identical reference, education, other non profit uses)?
- Which are the main demands upon cultural heritage?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in protecting/promoting sustainability of cultural heritage?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

Italy is well-known for the high level of cultural amenities and awareness of cultural heritage in many respects. Use of cultural resources is not restricted to the built-environment and not to urban centers, but in general scattered all over the country. The dense population structure and history of regional centers have contributed to a network of attractive cultural assets that are preserved and presented as a resource of high esteem. Rural regions include historical buildings, but address to a higher degree the aspects of natural resources through the cultural landscapes. As seaside and mountains are very close in many parts of Italian regions, the interplay of the two is referenced as a specific asset for tourism and recreation.

## 7. Services of General Interest

**Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):**

- Which is the general situation of the services of general interest (SGI) in the country?
- Which are the main problems in relation to accessibility and provision to SGI for rural residents and visitors?
- Which are the main forms of provision of services in rural areas? Are there innovative solutions to low accessibility areas?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting accessibility/provision of Services of General Interest, particularly in rural areas?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

Accessibility difficulties are relevant in large parts of Italy. However, due to the summarizing effect of the groups of regions, the indicators don't provide a clear picture on the situation and divergences. Accessibility time is slightly higher for remote regions with more distinct differences in accessibility of universities and airports. Clear differences can also be seen in broadband access and households with internet access where provision is generally below the EU-27 average, and for rural regions even weaker.

The same applies to number of beds in hospitals: There are fewer hospital beds than at the EU average and these have been further decreased over recent past (2000-2005). There are no significant differences between regional types. Whereas the number of hospital beds per head is at the EU average, the number of doctors is three times higher in Italy and provision is as good in rural (remote) regions as in urban places.

**Table 13.4** Services of general interest indicators (a)

| SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST        |                               | PU       | IRA       | IRR      | PRA      | PRR      | Average country | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+N O+TR | Average EU 27 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables                           |                               | 1        | 21        | 22       | 31       | 32       |                 |                                       |               |
| Density of motorways                |                               | 0.04     | 0.03      | 0.02     | 0.01     | 0.02     | 0.03            | 0.04                                  | 0.04          |
| Density of trunk road               |                               | 0.21     | 0.15      | 0.13     | 0.12     | 0.11     | 0.16            | 0.17                                  | 0.17          |
| Density of railways                 |                               | 0.09     | 0.06      | 0.06     | 0.05     | 0.04     | 0.07            | 0.10                                  | 0.10          |
| Area (km2)**                        |                               | 76541.60 | 137337.80 | 11811.60 | 59441.80 | 47277.20 | 332410.00       | 5659749.80                            | 4600910.40    |
| DENSITY                             | Evolution density 2001_06*    | 4.12     | 2.96      | 0.12     | 1.71     | 0.83     | 2.84            | 0.93                                  | 0.92          |
|                                     | Density of population 2006*** | 478.85   | 163.60    | 129.68   | 64.88    | 47.89    | 239.22          | 414.65                                | 446.23        |
| Daily population accessible by car* |                               | 1654.00  | 1654.00   | 1654.00  | 1654.00  | 1654.00  | 1654.00         | 18078.54                              | 19285.23      |

\* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2;

\*\* The findings of these variables are the sum of values, not the average, as the others.;

\*\*\* These values are only indicatives and aren't real because in the calculation there are values NUTS2 and NUTS3.

**Table 13.5** Services of general interest indicators (b)

| SERVICES OF<br>GENERAL<br>INTEREST          |   | PU     | IRA    | IRR    | PRA    | PRR    | Average<br>country | Average EU<br>27<br>+CH+HR+IS<br>+LI+MK+N<br>O+TR | Average EU<br>27 |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|---|------------------|
|   |   | 1      | 21     | 22     | 31     | 32     |                    |   |                  |
| Time to<br>nearest<br>hospital              |   | 14.63  | 18.11  | 12.31  | 19.82  | 21.77  | 17.17              | 22.83   | 22.83            |
| Time to<br>nearest<br>university            |   | 39.06  | 48.52  | 73.95  | 48.01  | 83.12  | 49.60              | 45.10   | 45.10            |
| Time to<br>nearest<br>airport               |   | 43.13  | 66.40  | 75.89  | 84.76  | 115.58 | 65.26              | 83.44   | 83.44            |
| %households<br>with<br>broadband<br>Access* |   | 31.55  | 29.66  | 26.00  | 28.83  | 25.09  | 29.53              | 49.07   | 48.00            |
| % households<br>with internet<br>at home*   |   | 73.64  | 71.46  | 71.20  | 69.16  | 64.63  | 71.18              | 81.46   | 81.20            |
| N° STUDENTS ISCED 0_6*                      | N°students<br>ISCED_0<br>per 1.000<br>inhabitants   | 26.93  | 27.66  | 28.85  | 26.92  | 26.56  | 27.29              | 29.59   | 29.46            |
|   | N°students<br>ISCED_1<br>per 1.000<br>inhabitants   | 44.96  | 46.82  | 50.43  | 45.33  | 45.13  | 46.05              | 61.66   | 60.76            |
|   | N°students<br>ISCED_2<br>per 1.000<br>inhabitants   | 28.173 | 30.203 | 34.174 | 29.903 | 30.884 | 29.780             | 43.21   | 43.28            |
|   | N°students<br>ISCED_3<br>per 1.000<br>inhabitants   | 46.755 | 51.914 | 52.550 | 48.058 | 48.468 | 49.518             | 48.05   | 48.03            |
|   | N°students<br>ISCED_4<br>per 1.000<br>inhabitants   | 1.376  | 1.015  | 0.610  | 0.851  | 0.953  | 1.089              | 3.06  | 3.10             |
|   | N°students<br>ISCED_5_6<br>per 1.000<br>inhabitants | 32.157 | 34.917 | 35.645 | 36.504 | 30.947 | 33.844             | 37.37   | 37.23            |

**Table 13.6** Services of general interest indicators (c)

| SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST             |   | PU      | IRA     | IRR     | PRA     | PRR     | Average country | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+N O+TR | Average EU 27 |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables                                |   | 1       | 21      | 22      | 31      | 32      |                 |                                       |               |
| BEDS IN HOSPITAL PER 100,000 inhabitants | N° of beds in hospitals per 100.000 inhabitants _05 | 401.606 | 398.404 | 398.800 | 397.967 | 421.391 | 401.754         | 696.91                                | 704.88        |
|  | Evolution beds 2000_05                              | 83.848  | 85.821  | 86.405  | 83.499  | 91.003  | 85.494          | 91.53                                 | 91.94         |
|  | Density of hospitals                                | 8.52    | 2.91    | 1.77    | 1.10    | 0.81    | 4.39            | 5.44                                  | 5.44          |
|  | Hospital beds per head                              | 4.92    | 4.66    | 3.59    | 5.09    | 4.47    | 4.72            | 4.98                                  | 4.98          |
|  | Doctors per inhabitant                              | 603.21  | 588.64  | 654.16  | 621.98  | 618.60  | 602.49          | 171.35                                | 171.35        |

\* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2



## 8. Farm structural change

**Guidelines:** please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the main DOC in relation to agriculture?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting agriculture?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

Farm structure indicators reflect the situation of a Mediterranean country, with high shares of small scaled farm units and a strong economic relevance of the few big farm holdings. More than 35% of farm units have less than 2 ESU, and only about 3% more than 100 ESU.

The overall exit rate of farm units is quite high, in all types of regions. It is extremely above the national average for farm units of less than 2 ESU, reaching 70 and 60% in remote intermediate, respectively rural regions. For the middle range of farm units (2 to 100 ESU) a very restricted change rate shows the considerable stability of farm units in this period.

On average economic farm sizes are very low for remote and rural regions. Moreover the linkage to off-farm work is particularly important in these areas. There is a high share of very old farmers and farmers with agricultural training are very rare in all regions of Italy.

**Table 13.6** Farm structural change indicators (a)

| FARM STRUCTURAL CHANGE           |   | PU     | IRA    | IRR    | PRA    | PRR    |                 | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+NO+TR |               |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables                        |   | 1      | 21     | 22     | 31     | 32     | Average country |                                      | Average EU 27 |
| % HOLDINGS 2005                  | < 2 ESU   | 33.95  | 32.57  | 36.42  | 43.83  | 38.49  | 35.06           | 33.42                                | 33.89         |
|                                  | 2 to 100 ESU  | 62.32  | 64.71  | 62.10  | 54.78  | 59.79  | 62.21           | 57.56                                | 57.02         |
|                                  | >100 ESU  | 3.73   | 2.73   | 1.47   | 1.39   | 1.73   | 2.74            | 8.33                                 | 8.38          |
| %CHANGING N° HOLDINGS 2000-2005* | % Change in number of total holdings 2000-2005        | -21.77 | -20.49 | -25.73 | -20.53 | -20.95 | -21.12          | -9.53                                | -9.19         |
|                                  | % Change in number of holdings less 2 ESU 2000-2005   | -33.81 | -38.55 | -45.07 | -27.94 | -38.27 | -35.93          | -2.22                                | -0.65         |
|                                  | % Change in number of holdings 2 to 100 ESU 2000-2005 | -12.79 | -8.08  | -18.30 | -13.66 | -2.92  | -10.09          | -13.91                               | -13.73        |
|                                  | % Change in number of holdings over 100 ESU 2000-2005 | 15.16  | 23.79  | 32.32  | 37.85  | 23.65  | 22.93           | 32.21                                | 31.28         |

\* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

**Table 13.7** Farm structural change indicators (b)

| FARM STRUCTURAL CHANGE   |   | PU     | IRA    | IRR    | PRA    | PRR    |                 | Average EU 27<br>+CH+HR+IS<br>+LI+MK+<br>NO+TR |               |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--|---------------|
| Variables  |   | 1      | 21     | 22     | 31     | 32     | Average country |  | Average EU 27 |
| HOLDERS  | % Holders working full time 2005**                            | 28.36  | 26.84  | 17.83  | 17.82  | 23.00  | 25.49           | 35.42  | 35.50         |
|  | % Change in Number of Holders working full time 2000 – 2005** | 15.57  | 39.81  | 72.85  | 24.87  | 37.52  | 31.74           | -0.01  | 0.33          |
|  | Economic Farm Size (RDEU07)                                   | 21.30  | 21.47  | 9.54   | 11.26  | 13.66  | 18.91           | 41.93  | 41.93         |
|  | Farmers with OGA (RDEU07)                                     | 23.67  | 25.20  | 32.60  | 28.10  | 33.23  | 26.21           | 37.55  | 37.55         |
|  | % holders > 55 years 2007*                                    | 67.64  | 67.30  | 68.19  | 67.99  | 65.40  | 67.33           | 50.19  | 50.61         |
|  | % holders < 35 years 2007*                                    | 3.40   | 3.22   | 3.16   | 3.24   | 4.41   | 3.40            | 6.35   | 6.32          |
|  | % change in holders > 55 years 2000 – 2005*                   | 7.03   | 6.98   | 8.46   | 9.91   | 7.97   | 7.50            | 5.88   | 5.61          |
|  | % change in holders < 35 years 2000 – 2005*                   | -32.52 | -34.84 | -40.86 | -34.94 | -36.77 | -34.59          | -34.00   | -33.95        |
| % farmers with basic and full education in agriculture attained (RDEU07) |   | 16.78  | 14.48  | 6.00   | 10.31  | 11.53  | 14.07           | 42.29  | 42.29         |

\* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

\*\* Some values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

## 9. Institutional Capacity

**Guidelines:** please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- characteristics of the governance system (type of administrative system, levels of government, distribution of powers),
- Dominant types of interactions among levels of government (formal/informal, hierarchical/cooperative, open/closed, top-down/bottom-up, etc.)
- Which are the main problems in relation to government and governance?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting better institutional capacity, particularly in rural areas?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

The situation of regions expressed in GDP per capita is below the EU average for all types of regions, except for turban regions. It is significantly lower for the remote regions (both intermediate and rural regions). The situation is particularly difficult for intermediate remote regions, underpinning the great incidence of these regions in the country.

**Table 13.8** Institutional capacity indicators

| INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY     |   | PU       | IRA      | IRR      | PRA      | PRR      |                 | Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+ NO+TR |               |
|----------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Variables                  |   | 1        | 21       | 22       | 31       | 32       | Average country |                                       | Average EU 27 |
| GDP DISPERSION OF GDP_2005 | GDP in Mio. Euro 2005   | 25014.15 | 10705.89 | 5289.76  | 11029.82 | 13349.54 | 15307.45        | 9722.69                               | 9856.11       |
|                            | GDP in PPS per inhabitant 2005                                  | 24975.97 | 21723.55 | 16419.56 | 19954.7  | 19099.15 | 22041.00        | 20926.83                              | 21110.46      |
|                            | GDP in euro per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average 2005 | 115.33   | 100.32   | 75.80    | 92.15    | 88.20    | 101.78          | 94.38                                 | 95.48         |

## 10. Climate change

**Guidelines:** please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the main perceived threats in relation to climate change for population, authorities, and interest groups?
- Are there any scientific evidence pointing to climate change? Please describe
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in counteracting the effects of climate change, particularly in rural areas?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (i.e. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

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