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Assessorato alla Crescita culturale

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PALAE expo



Territori abbandonati dalle politiche

28 maggio 2019

Palazzo delle Esposizioni – Sala Auditorium

Flavia Terribile



Riunione Ministeriale dell'OCSE sulle Politiche Regionali

Megatrends: Building Better Futures for Regions, Cities, Rural Areas

OECD Regional Development Ministerial

19-20 March 2019 - Athens

#OECDregions



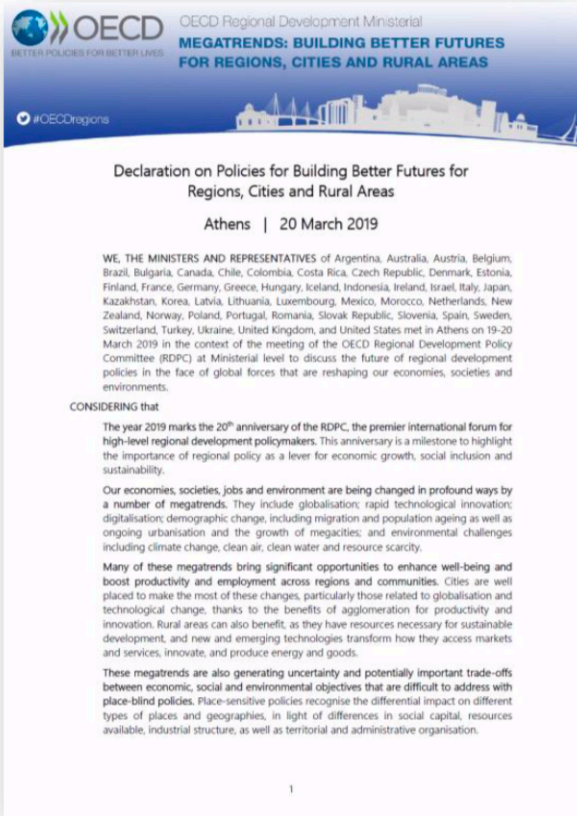
33 MEMBER COUNTRIES ● 10 PARTNER COUNTRIES ● EU ● 4 IOS / ASSOCIATIONS

Chair: Yannis Dragasakis, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Development, Greece

Vice-Chair: Felipe Salaberry, Vice Minister of Regional Development, Chile

Vice-Chair: Kyung Hun Jeong, Deputy Minister for Territorial and Urban Development, Korea

OUTCOMES



Declaration on Policies for Building Better Futures for Regions, Cities & Rural Areas

46 countries adopted the Declaration

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and United States.



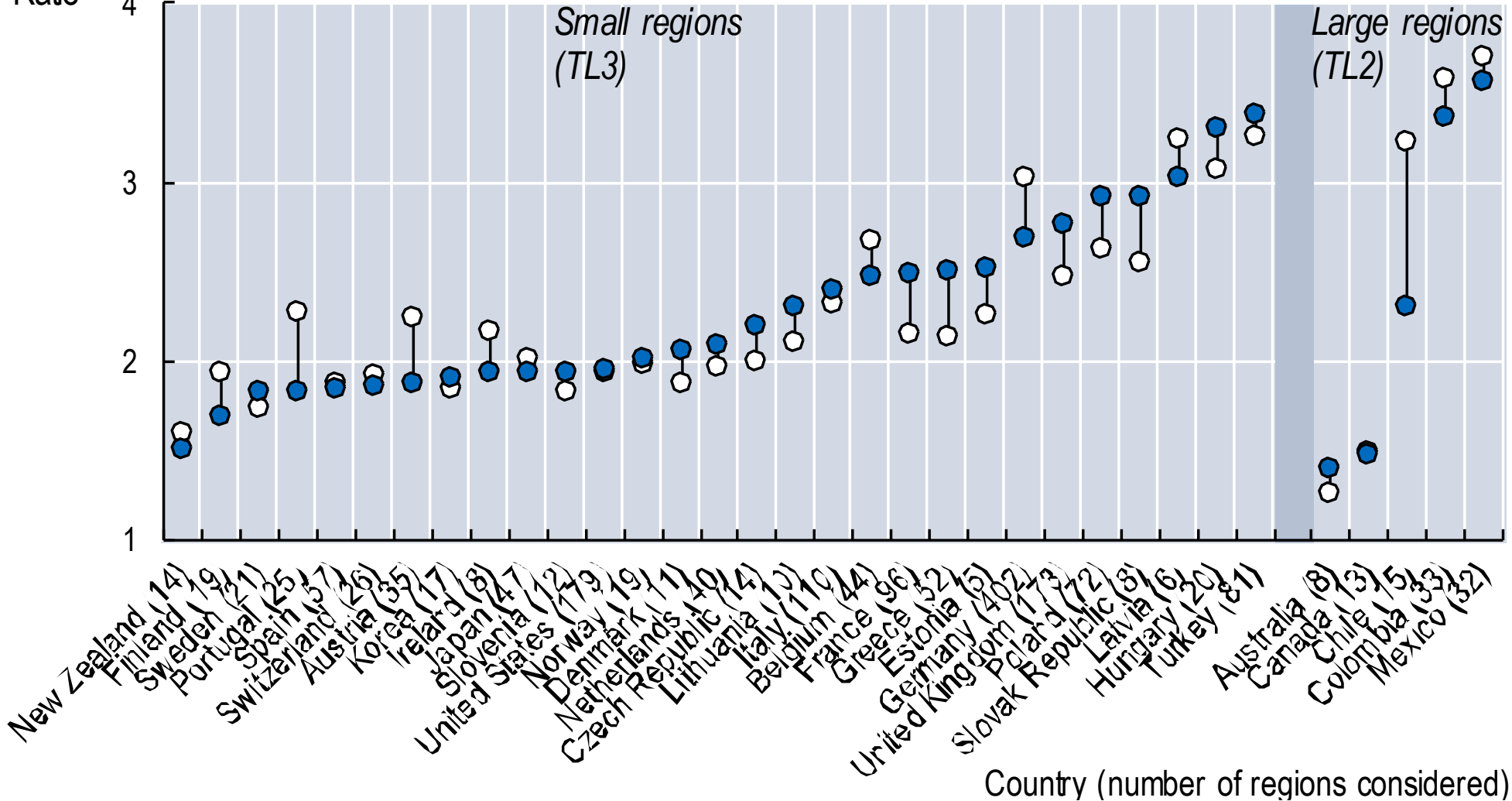
Regional economic divides remain persistently high

Top 20 % richest over bottom 20% poorest regions

● 2016

○ 2000

Ratio





Where do people live across OECD regions?

Cities of
>1.5M

Cities between
250K & 1.5M

Within 1 hour
drive of a city
of 250K or more

Within 1 hour
drive of a city
of 50K or more

Remote
area

42%

29%

12%

9%

8%

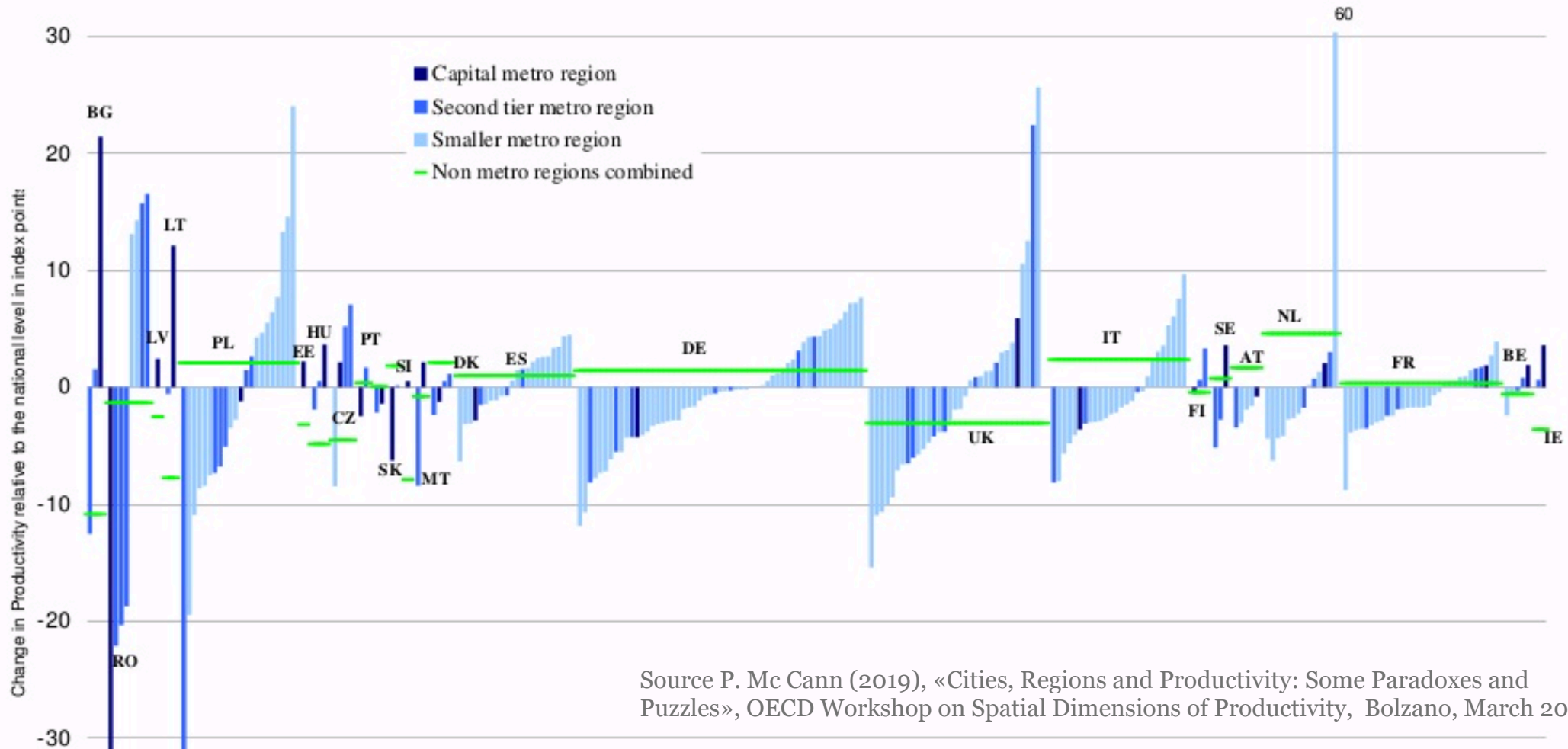


Note: Calculations based on residency in OECD small (TL3) regions. City= functional urban area.



Cities, regions and productivity

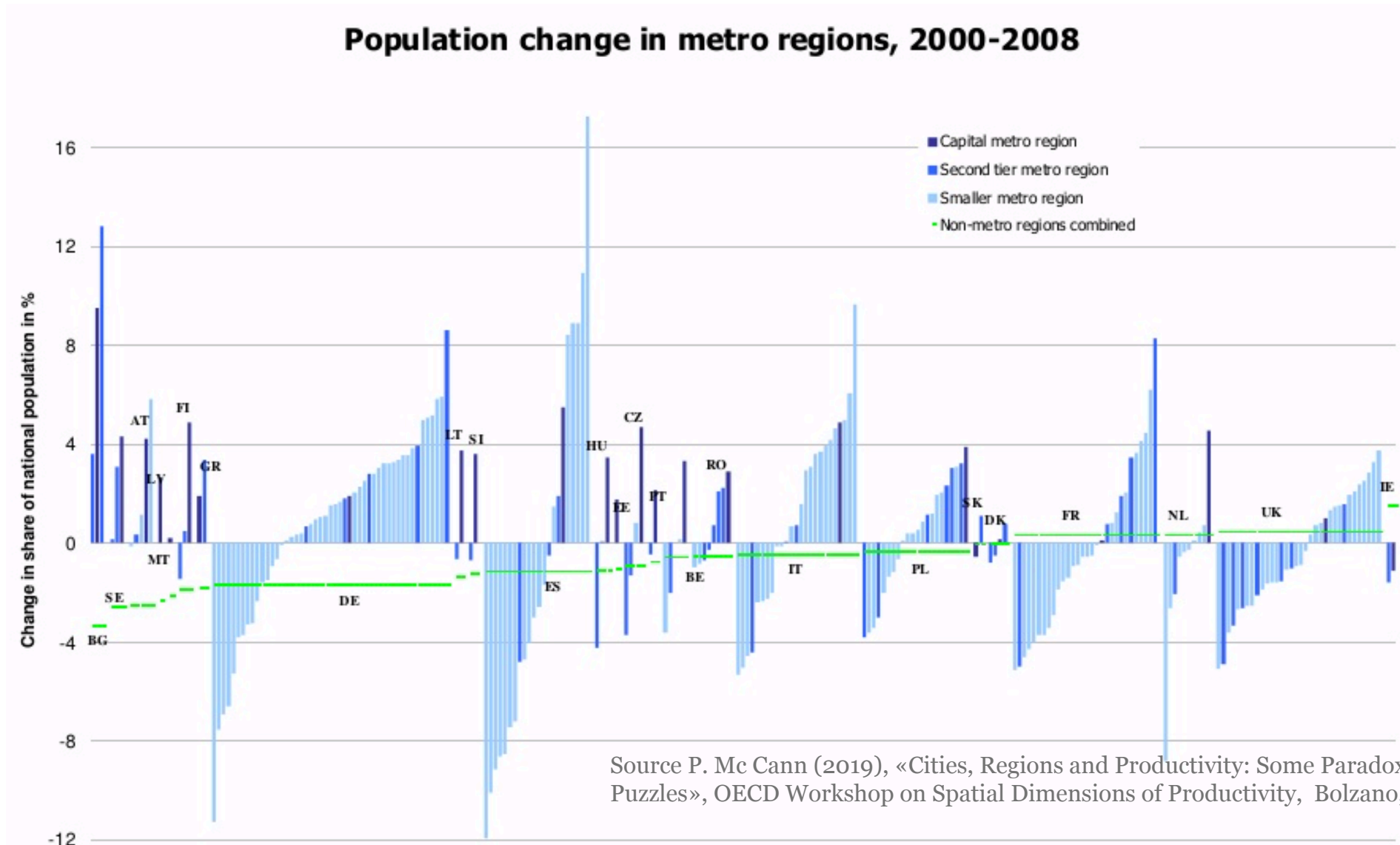
Change in labour productivity in pps, 2000-2008



Source P. Mc Cann (2019), «Cities, Regions and Productivity: Some Paradoxes and Puzzles», OECD Workshop on Spatial Dimensions of Productivity, Bolzano, March 2019



Population change in cities



Source P. Mc Cann (2019), «Cities, Regions and Productivity: Some Paradoxes and Puzzles», OECD Workshop on Spatial Dimensions of Productivity, Bolzano, March 2019

KEY THEMES

Managing demographic change

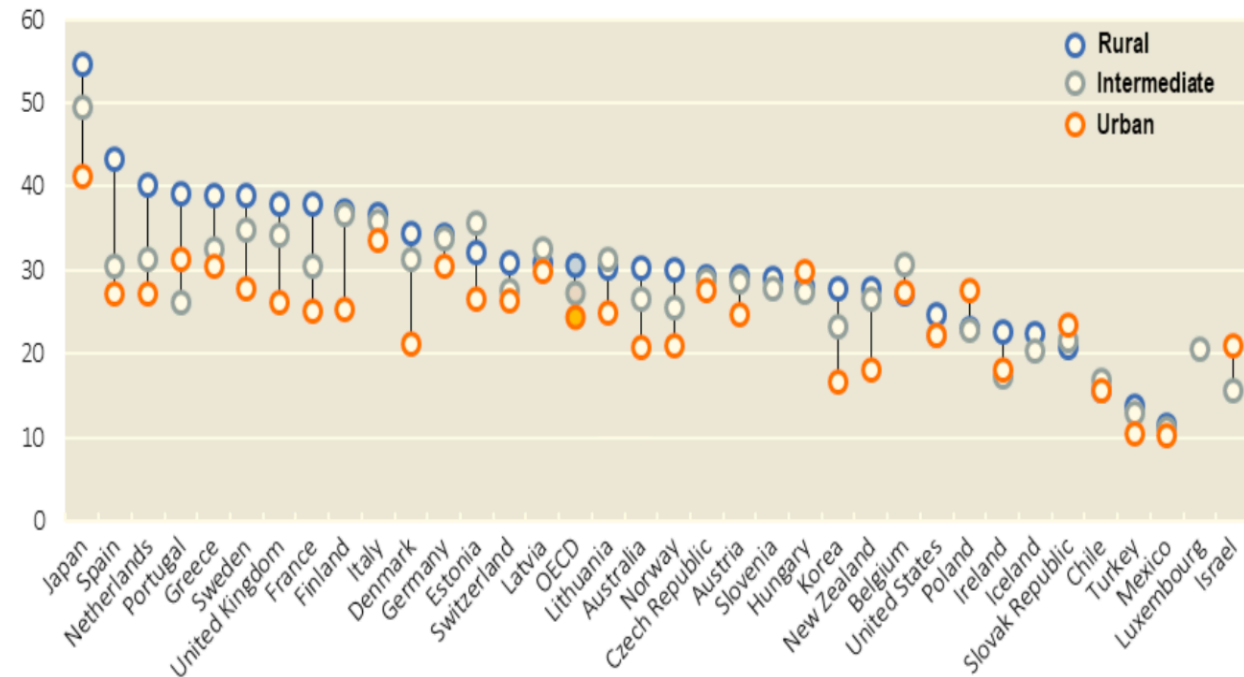


(ageing, urbanisation, migration)

Demographic change is felt locally, requiring integrated policy responses that take urban and rural realities into account

Figure 1. Population ageing is particularly affecting rural regions

Elderly dependency ratio (number of people older than 65 per 100 people aged 15 to 64) by type of region, 2017



Note: Last available year was 2016 for Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States

Source: OECD (2018a), *Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018*, https://doi.org/10.1787/reg_cit_glance-2018-en.

KEY THEMES

 Connecting all places to a digital and global economy

Digitalisation can bring many benefits, but transition costs – which can be localised – need to be managed carefully

LIKE GLOBALISATION, WILL TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE BRING WIDELY SHARED BENEFITS AND LOCALISED LOSSES?

Superstar cities take all?



Death of distance after all?

CITIES

Playing to their strengths

Further concentration of high-value services and goods in cities

Superstar firms in superstar cities

New technologies will help advance larger firms more

Victims of their own success

Rising cost of living and housing prices hurt low and middle income workers

Where are the medium-skilled jobs?

RURAL AREAS

Services for all

E-delivery making education and services cheaper and more efficient

New tools to address old challenges

Globalisation 4.0 (drones, virtual tech, 3D manufacturing) reducing the cost of distance

High risk of jobs becoming automated

Rural areas have higher share of jobs at high risk of automation

Where have all the young ones gone?



Why does regional development policy matter?



People's well-being is largely determined by **where they live and work**, and there are considerable **disparities across territories**. Responding to the concerns of local communities that feel left behind is a **political priority**



Place matters for the effectiveness of institutions and policies: interventions that respond to the structural constraints of each region and ensure a more **even distribution of services and investment opportunities**, are a tool to promote **national growth and well-being**



The quality of public investment entails the **capacity to govern interaction** among levels of government and among public, private and civil society actors, ensuring that regions and cities use their full **economic, social and cultural potential**



Persistent inequalities across regions need to be addressed by **place-based policies**

Place-based policies need to effectively address **the diversity of economic, social, demographic, institutional conditions** across regions.

Local communities must be empowered and engaged in investment design. **National governments** must assist local authorities by promoting a shared strategy for the future of the place, supporting the selection of projects, monitoring the policy implementation process at the right scale. A **significant investment in human resources within administrations** is a necessary requirement.

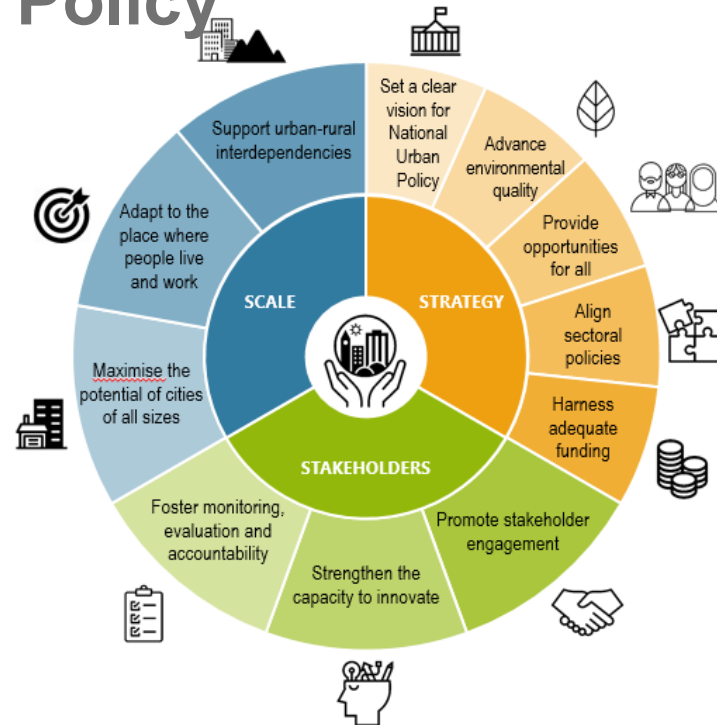
Place-based and multi-level governance lens are needed to ensure that a **wide range of sectoral policies, from transport and education, to innovation and health, meet the specific needs of different territories** – from remote rural areas to mega-cities.



OECD Principles on Urban Policy and on Rural Policy

- Co-produced with countries and other stakeholders
- Welcomed by Ministers on 20 March 2019

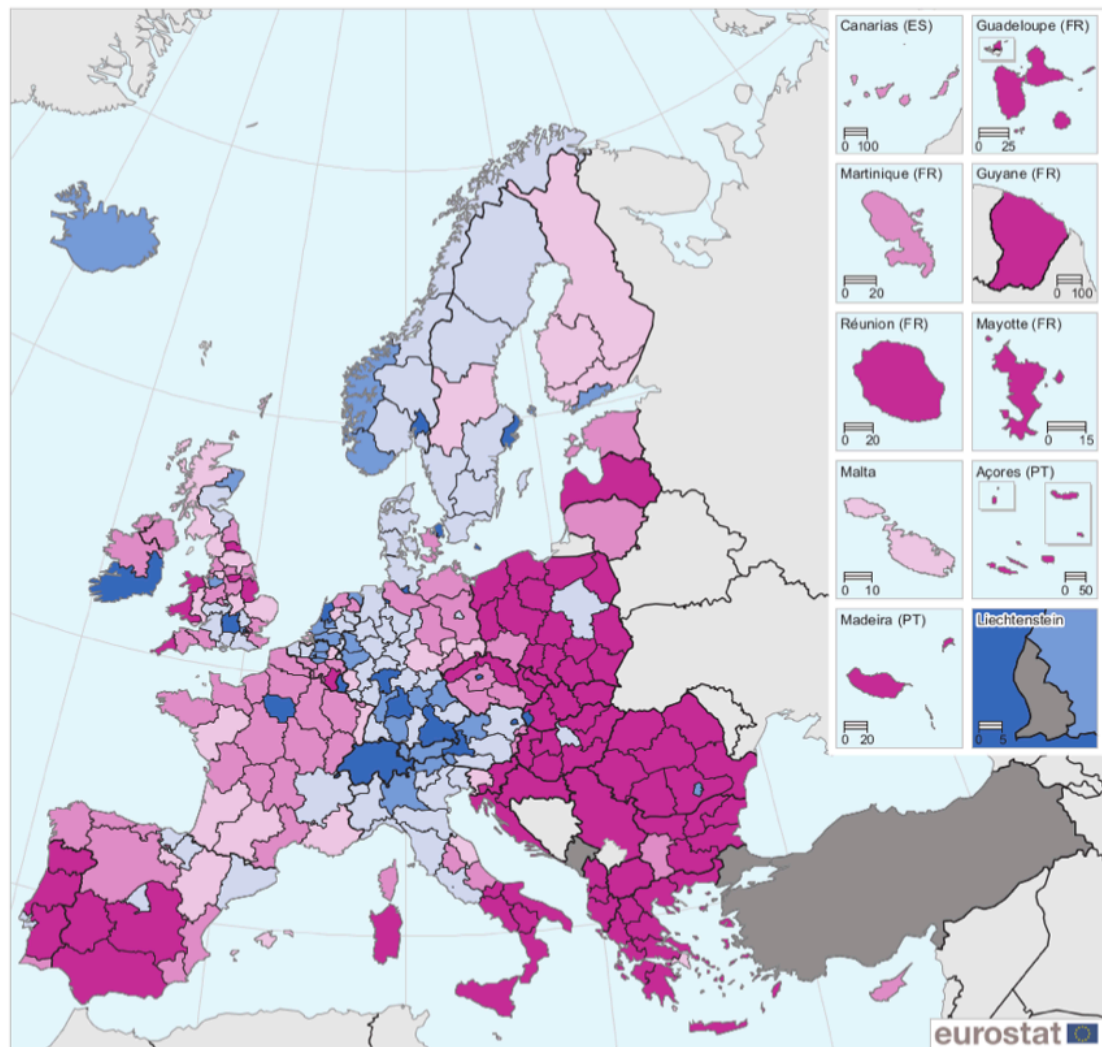
OECD Principles on Urban Policy



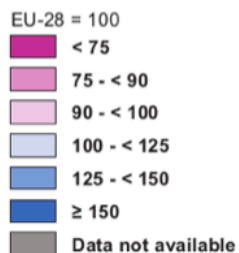
OECD Principles on Rural Policy



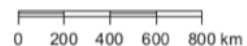
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, by NUTS 2 regions, 2016
 (based on data in purchasing power standards (PPS) in relation to the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



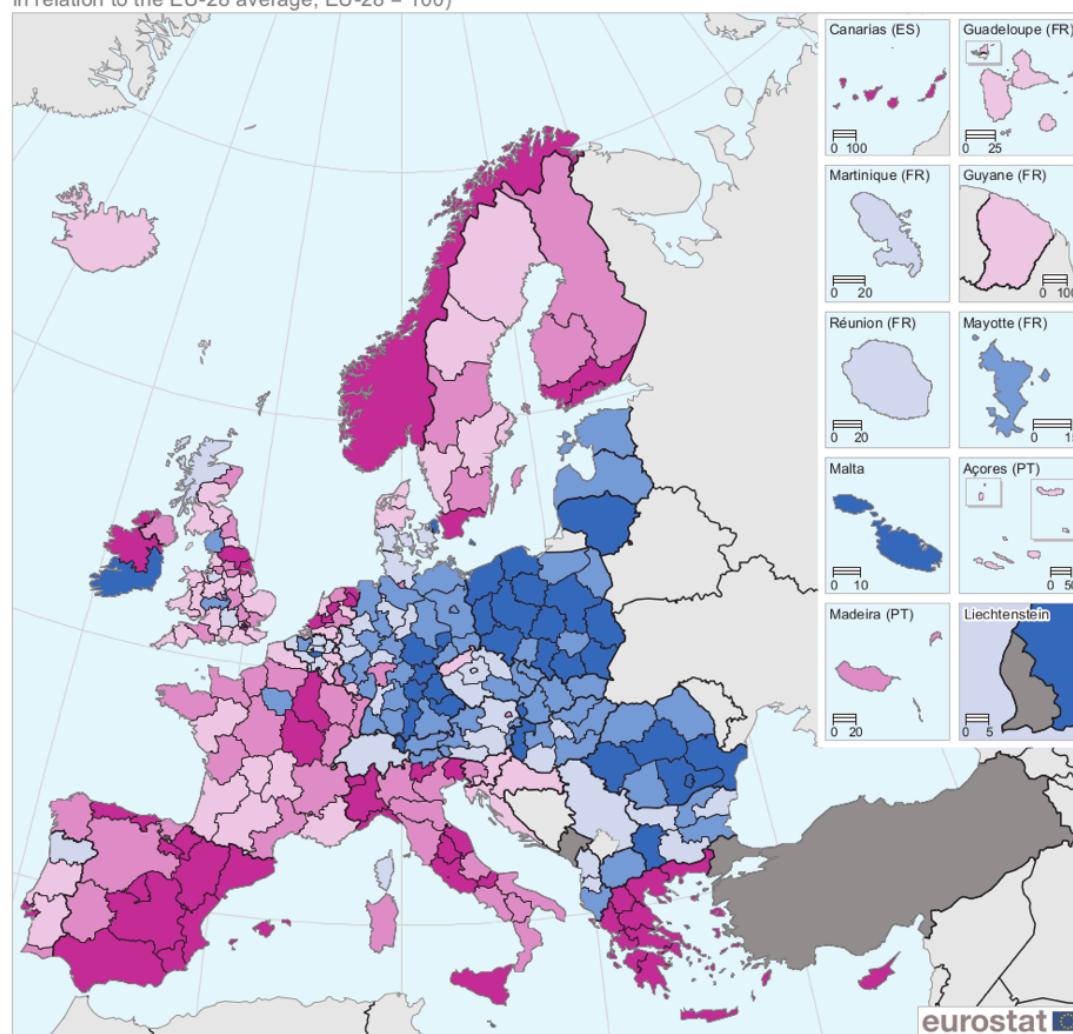
(based on data in purchasing power standards (PPS) in relation to the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



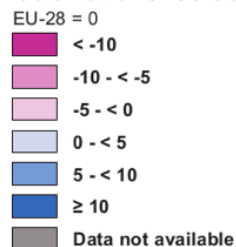
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © INSTAT © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 04/2018



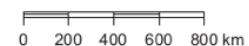
Change of gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, by NUTS 2 regions, 2007-2016
 (percentage points difference for 2016 minus 2007; based on data in purchasing power standards (PPS) in relation to the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



(percentage points difference for 2016 minus 2007; based on data in purchasing power standards (PPS) in relation to the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © INSTAT © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 04/2018





GRAZIE per l'attenzione ...



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