



Italy



Italy's government gross debt has increased from 110% of GDP in 2007 to 153% in 2017

Italy is the third most indebted country of the OECD in GDP terms and in per-capita terms, according to the System of National Accounts definition. In 2017, the government gross debt was of USD 62667 PPP, up from USD 37411 PPP in 2007. Debt per-capita has increased at an annual rate of 2.4% between 2007 and 2017. The main component of Italy's debt are debt securities (81% of gross debt).



Chapter 2. Public finance and economics

[Figure 2.9. General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP, 2007, 2017 and 2018](#)

[Figure 2.10. General government gross debt per capita, 2007, 2017 and 2018](#)

[Figure 2.11. Structure of government gross debt by financial instruments, 2017](#)

Italy has made great progress in implementing Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA)

Italy has improved its score in *iREG* indicator on the implementation of Regulatory Impact Assessment, from 1.69 in 2014 to 2.49 in 2017 for primary laws and from 1.45 to 2.30 for subordinate regulations. The *iREG* indicators measure progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate, they range from 0 (worst) to 4 (best).



Chapter 7. Regulatory governance

[Figure 7.3. Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing primary laws, 2014 and 2017](#)

[Figure 7.4. Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing subordinate regulations, 2014 and 2017](#)

Italy has advanced practices to improve the performance of public procurement

Italy is one of the five OECD countries that have a performance measurement system for contrasting results of public procurement against targets, where such information is used to support strategic policy-making on procurement, and where oversight responsibilities are explicitly assigned to one or more public bodies.



Chapter 8. Public procurement

[Figure 8.10. Performance management frameworks for public procurement, 2018](#)

[Figure 8.12. Existence of online catalogues in e-procurement systems, 2018](#)

How to read the figures:

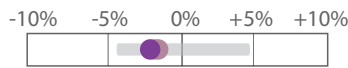
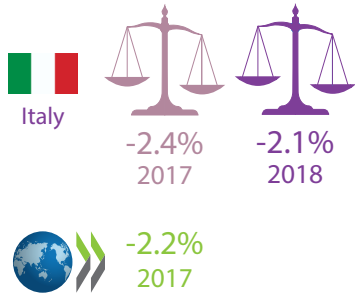


Values have been rounded.
n.a. refers to data not available.

Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018)

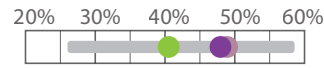
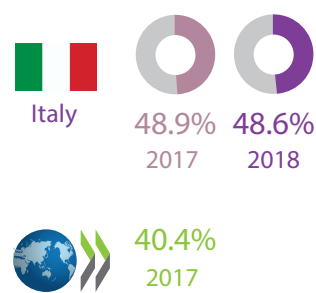
% of GDP



* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures* (2017, 2018)

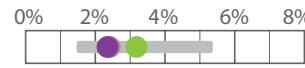
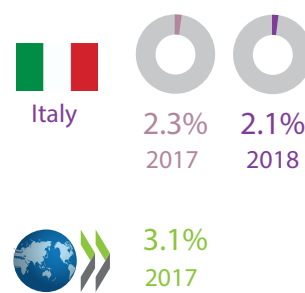
% of GDP



* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Government investment* (2017, 2018)

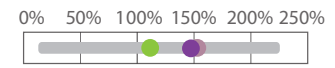
% of GDP



* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Government gross debt* (2017, 2018)

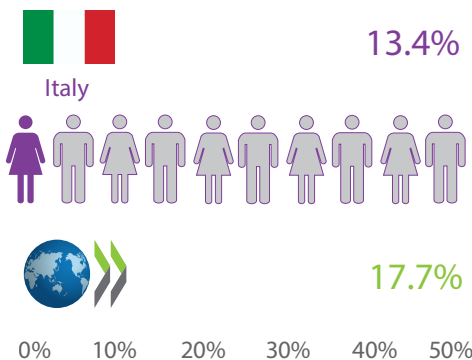
% of GDP



* SNA definition, see Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

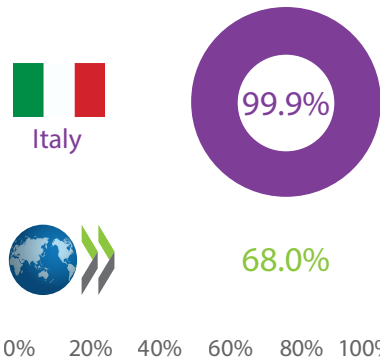
Public Employment

General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)



* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

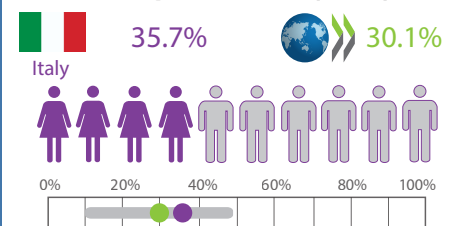
Civil servants as % of all central administration employees (2018)



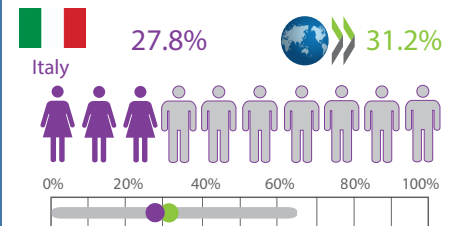
Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resource Management

Gender equality ...

... in parliament (2019)



... in ministerial positions (2019)



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019

Institutions

Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)



	Preparation of Cabinet meetings		Transition planning and management		Monitoring of government policy		Relations with parliament
	Policy co-ordination		Strategic planning	Government programme			
Italy	●	◐	●	●	◐	◐	
OECD average	● ◐ ○	● ◐ ○	● ◐ ○	● ◐ ○	● ◐ ○	● ◐ ○	● ◐ ○
	34 0 0	24 10 0	21 11 1	20 13 1	18 12 4	16 15 3	16 18 0

- Responsibility of the Centre of Government
- ◐ Shared between the Centre of Government and another body
- Responsibility of another body

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government

Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

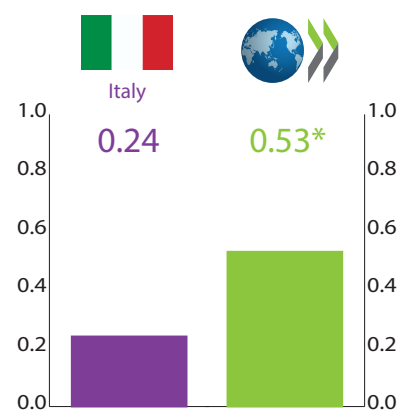
	Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers	Performance-related pay	Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)	Performance appraisal system which includes:				Dismissal for bad performance	● Yes ○ No
				Outcome indicators	Organizational management indicators	360 degree appraisal			
 Italy	●	●	●	○	●	○	●		
	● 25 ○ 11	● 20 ○ 16	● 15 ○ 21	● 16 ○ 20	● 16 ○ 20	● 9 ○ 27	● 19 ○ 17		

Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



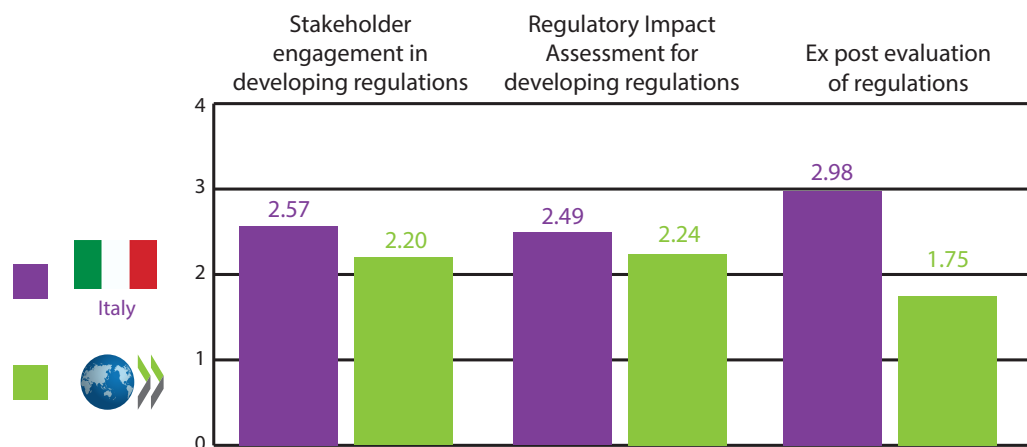
* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)*

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)



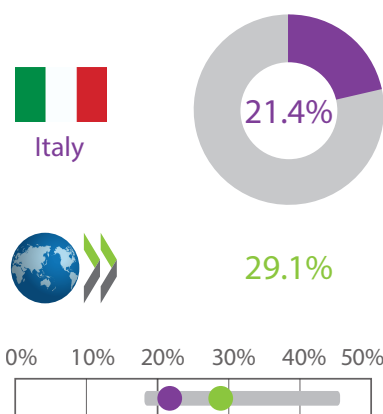
* See Notes

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (IREG)

Public Procurement



General government procurement expenditures (2017)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)

	Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials	Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests	Public procurement officials have to declare 'no conflict of interest' or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest	Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities
 Italy	●	●	●	●
	● 28 ○ 3 ⊗ 5	● 18 ○ 13 ⊗ 5	● 25 ○ 6 ⊗ 5	● 18 ○ 13 ⊗ 5

● Yes ○ No ⊗ No information

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on the Implementation of the 2015 OECD Recommendations on Public Procurement

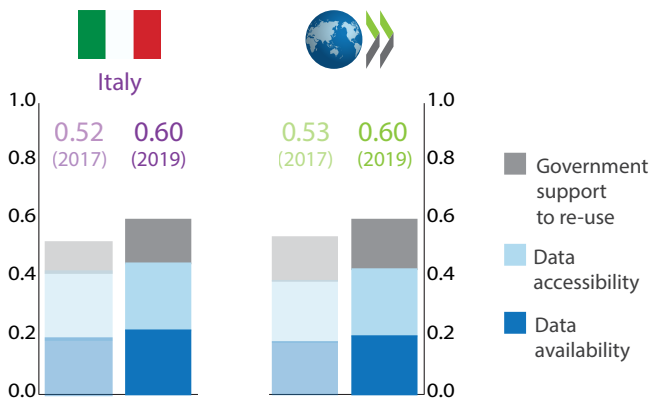
Open Data

Serving Citizens

OURdata Index:

Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017, 2019)

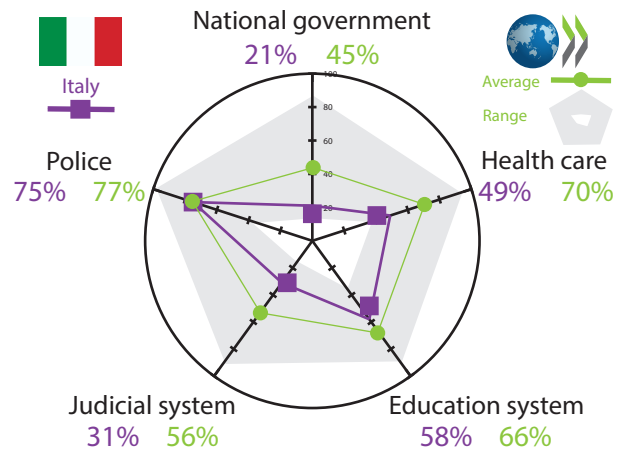
Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



Source: OECD (2017-2019) Survey on Open Government Data

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

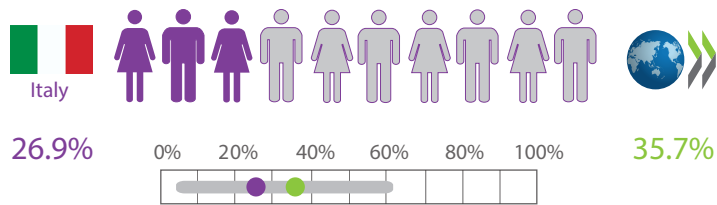
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

Core Government Results

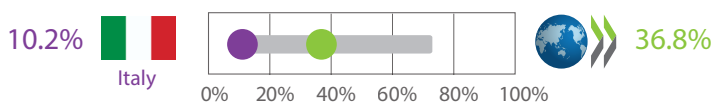
Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)



* A person is considered vulnerable when, if income were to stop suddenly, that person would not have enough readily available financial assets to keep living above the poverty line for at least three months.

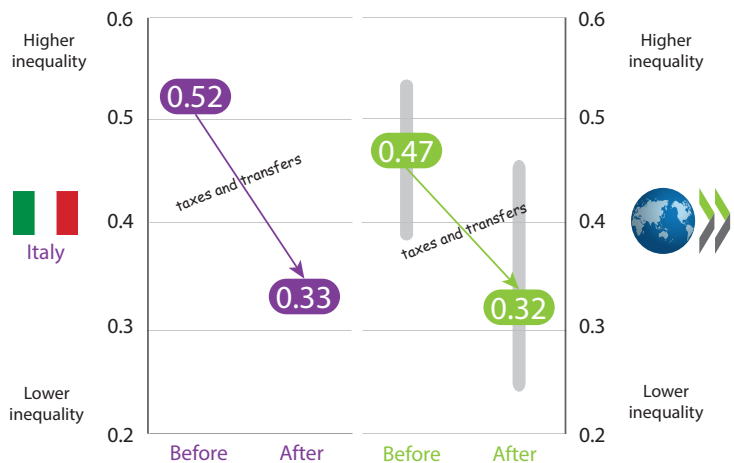
Source: OECD Wealth Distribution Database

Having a say in what the government does (2016)



Source: European Social Survey

Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2016)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Notes

- Data on **Public finance and economics** and **General government employment**, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.
- Fiscal balance** as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Government gross debt** is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- Regulatory governance indicators:** The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

Government at a Glance 2019

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in *Government at a Glance 2019* are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/ataglance.htm

