

Italy



### **Although government debt is among the highest across the OECD, the underlying fiscal position has improved**

According to the *System of National Accounts* definition, Italian government gross debt in 2013 (143% of GDP) was above the OECD average (117.8% of GDP). The underlying fiscal position of the Italian government, however, has improved: the structural balance adjusted for the output cycle went from a deficit of 4.2% of potential GDP in 2009, and a deficit of 0.2% in 2013, to a surplus of 0.4% in 2014.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

[General government structural balance as a percentage of potential GDP](#)

[General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP](#)

### **The share of women parliamentarians and ministers is above the OECD average and increasing**

The share of women parliamentarians in Italy went from less than 10% in 2002, to 31% in 2015. This is above the OECD average in 2015 (27.8%). The share of women ministers also increased significantly, moving from about 8% in 2005, to about 44% in 2015, which is also above the OECD average (about 29% in 2015). This may be partly the result of policies that have been directed to foster active participation of women in politics and decision making positions through specific training and education programmes.



Chapter 3: Public employment and compensation

[Share of women parliamentarians and legislated gender quotas](#)

[Share of women ministers](#)

### **Challenge to improve access and quality of health care in context of ongoing efforts to contain health spending**

The level of public satisfaction with the health care system in Italy decreased from 56% in 2007 to 48% in 2014, and is now well below the OECD average (71% in 2014). The share of public spending on health in Italy remains high and the share of direct out-of-pocket spending by patients is in line with the OECD average, although higher than in other neighboring countries such as France and Germany. A higher proportion of the Italian population, particularly those in low-income groups, report some unmet care needs for medical examination for financial reasons or other reasons. The challenge for Italy is therefore to improve access and quality of care for the population in all regions, in a context of ongoing tight budget constraints.



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens

[Citizens' satisfaction with the health care system](#)

[Out-of-pocket medical expenditure as a share of final household consumption](#)

[Unmet care needs for medical examination by income level](#)

## How to read the figures:

 Country value in **blue**  
(not represented if not available)

 Average of OECD countries  
in **green**

 Range of OECD country  
values in **grey**

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

# GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

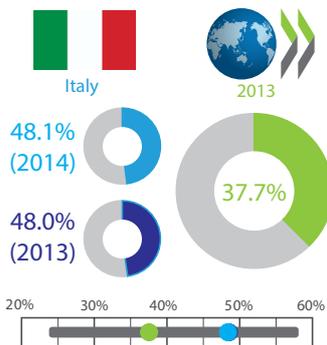
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

## Public Finance and Economics

### Government revenues (2013, 2014)

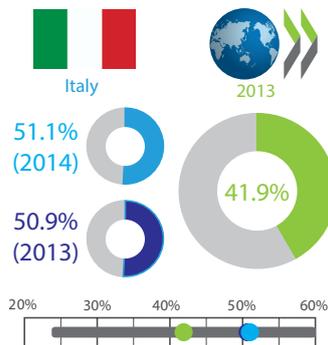
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

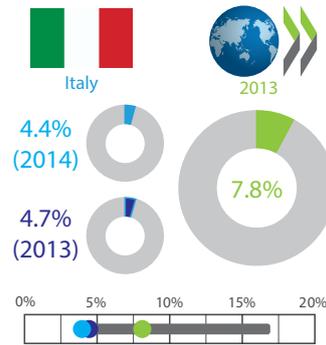
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Public investment (2013, 2014)

% of total govt. expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government gross debt\* (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



Source: OECD/Eurostat National Accounts  
\* SNA definition, see Notes

### Fiscal balance\* (2013, 2014)

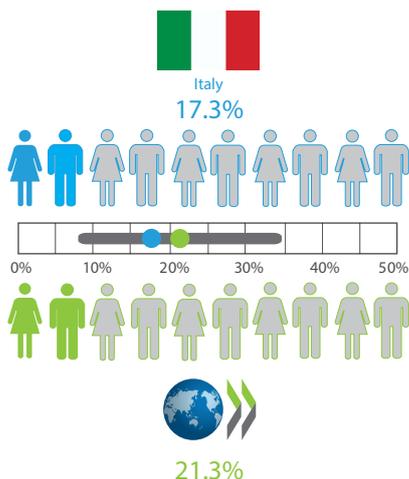
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts. \* See Notes

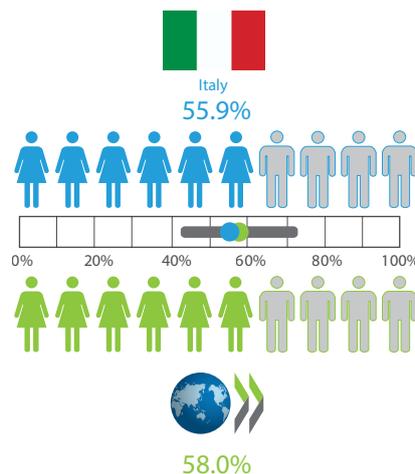
## Public Employment and Compensation

### Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)\*



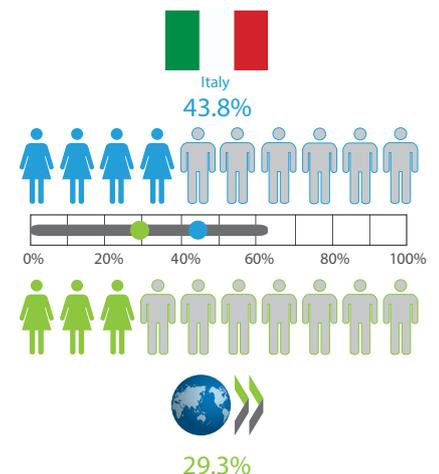
Source: International Labour Organization (database). \* See Notes

### Public sector employment filled by women (2013)\*



Source: International Labour Organization (database). \* See Notes

### Share of women ministers (2015)



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

# GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

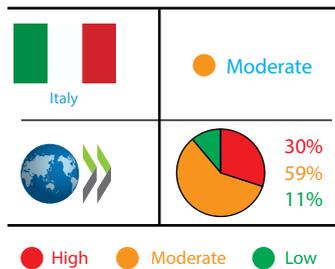
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

## Institutions

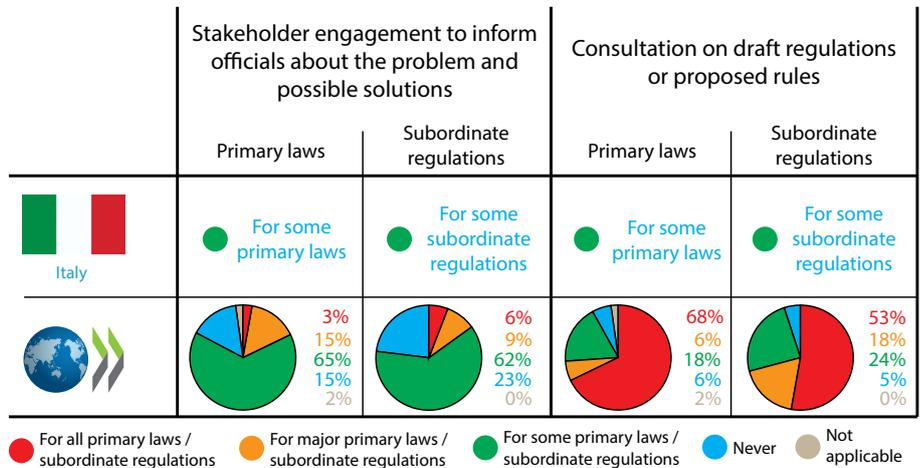
### Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

## Regulatory Governance

### Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

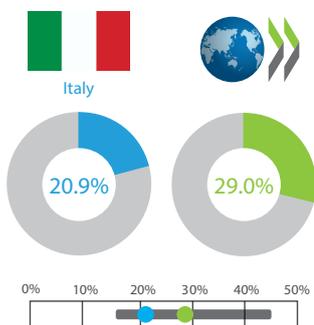


Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

## Public Procurement

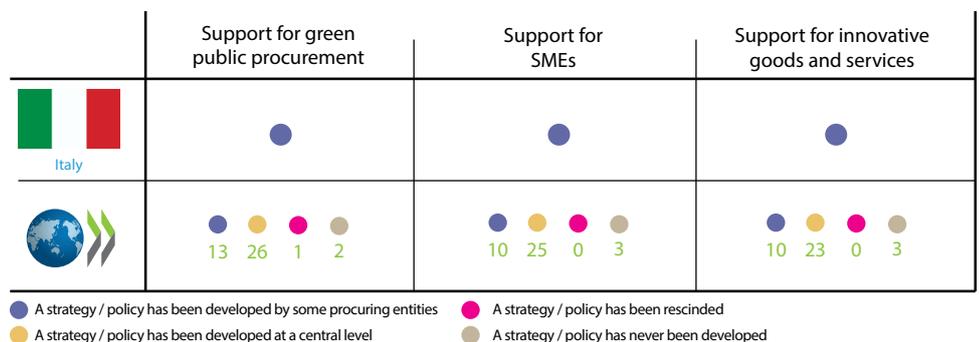
### Procurement expenditure (2013)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

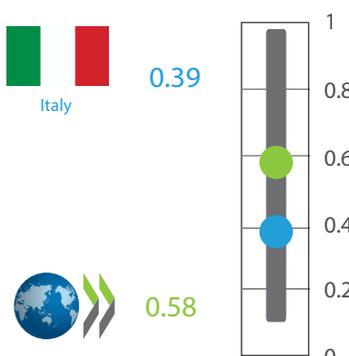


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

## Digital Gov.

### OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)

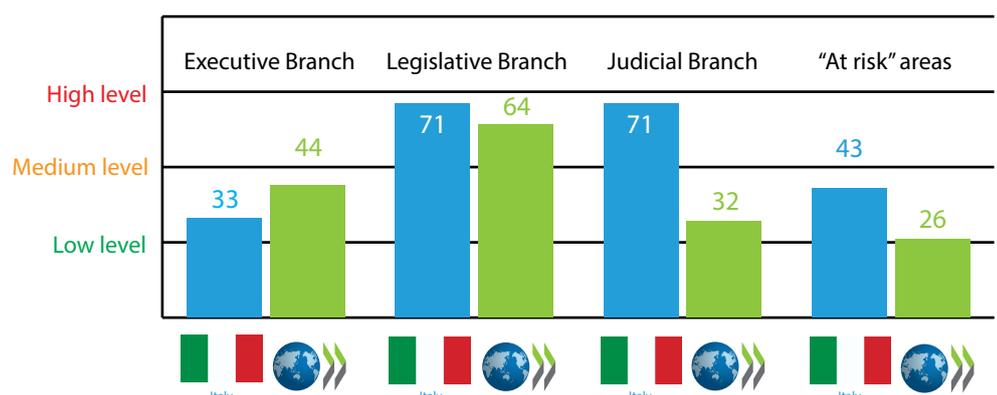
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

## Public Sector Integrity

### Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)



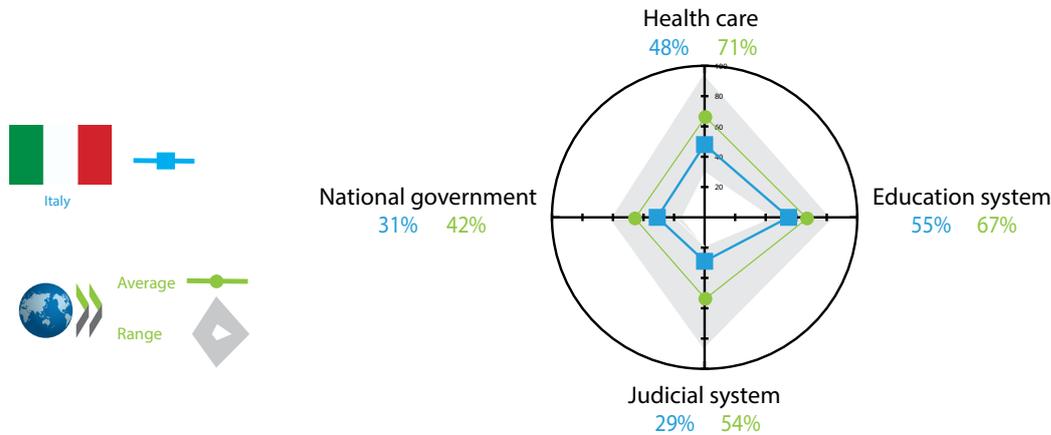
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

# GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

## Core Government Results and Service Delivery

### Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

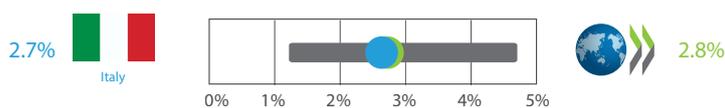
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

### Access to healthcare (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

### Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background



Source: OECD, PISA 2012 results: Excellence through equity, 2013

### Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

### Limited government powers (2014)



Source: The World Justice Project

#### Notes

- **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.
- **Structural fiscal balance**, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- **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.
- **Public sector employment** data for Italy are from the National Statistical Institute and the Ministry of Finance.

## Government at a Glance 2015

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov\\_glance-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-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/govtaglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govtaglance.htm)

