



Indice di competitività regionale 2.0 della Commissione Europea – edizione 2022

Focus sulla Lombardia

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The fifth edition of the RCI available for all EU regions

- Within the RCI framework, territorial competitiveness is defined as:

*The ability of a region to offer an attractive and sustainable environment for **firms** and **residents** to live and work*

- The index, first published in 2010 and published every 3 years, aims at:
 - Helping regions to better target their development strategies and to benchmark themselves with their peers or the rest of the EU
 - Facilitating mutual learning between regions by:
 - Providing a tool to colleagues in REGIO to analyse strengths and weaknesses - in terms of competitiveness and its components - in the regions they work on.

From RCI to RCI 2.0 – An updated framework

- RCI 2.0 maintains the structure of the previous editions but uses an updated methodological framework, to facilitate comparisons over time.
- EU average always set equal to 100, to ease benchmarking with the EU
- The indices for 2016 and 2019 have been recalculated using the new methodology
- Launch of the index will be accompanied by new interactive tools and a data story

From RCI to RCI 2.0 – Why an updated framework?

- Since its first edition, RCI 2010, the RCI has grown into a much-cited and widely used index.
- The focus of the first few editions was on **capturing the differences in competitiveness between regions at one point in time**. As more editions were published, however, the focus expanded to also capturing **changes over time** in a robust manner.
- This presented several challenges: the list of indicators has changed over time; some indicators are no longer collected or are no longer relevant; and new indicators have been added to capture new issues.

From RCI to RCI 2.0 – Why an updated framework? [continued]

- In addition, the changes in the NUTS-2 regions of Croatia, Ireland, Lithuania and Poland have created breaks in the time series.
- The countries included in the RCI have also changed. Croatia was added in the 2013 edition, and this fifth edition is the first one that doesn't include the United Kingdom.
- The changing composition of the EU means that previous editions cannot be used for a time comparison.

From RCI to RCI 2.0 – Why an updated framework? [continued]

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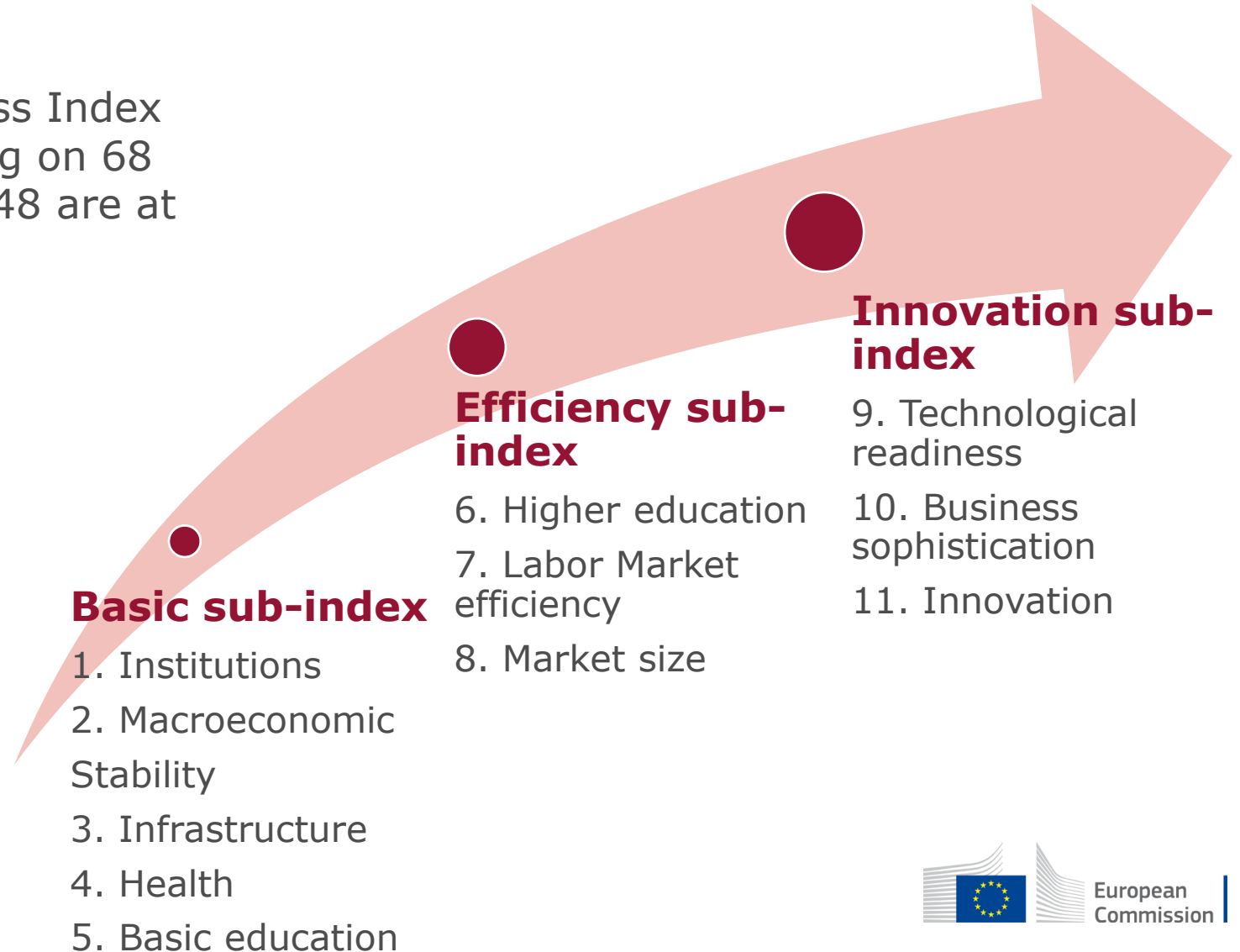


This break in the series was used as an opportunity to re-evaluate the underlying methodology and recalculate the previous two editions using the updated methodology

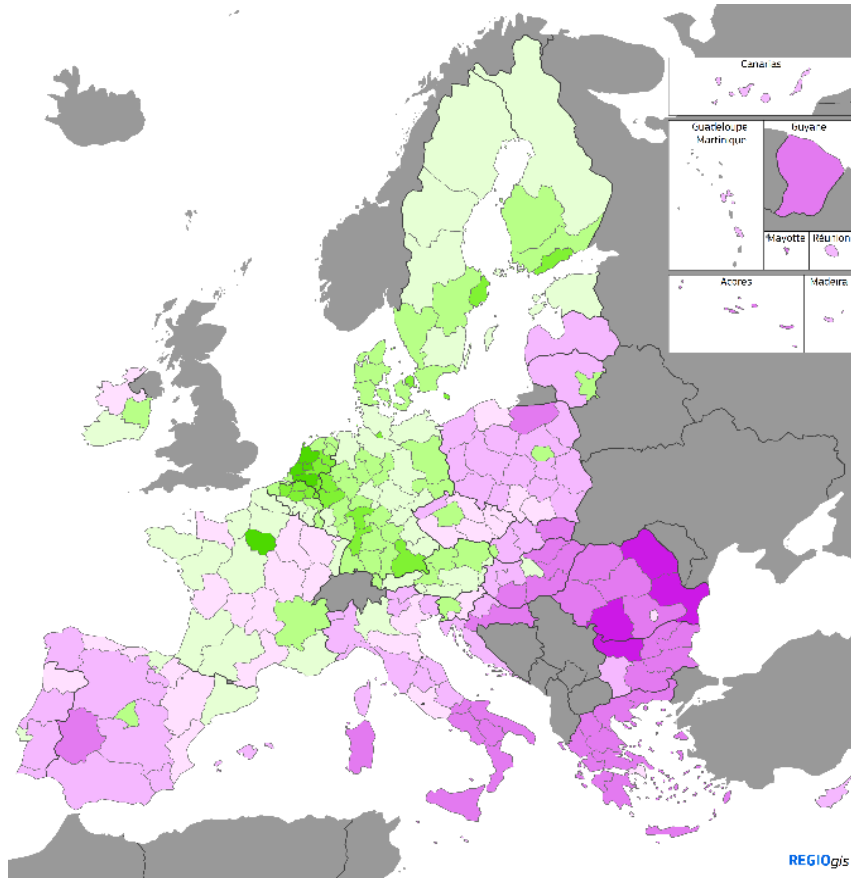
How is the RCI 2.0 constructed?

The EU Regional Competitiveness Index is a composite measure, building on 68 underlying indicators, of which 48 are at the regional level.

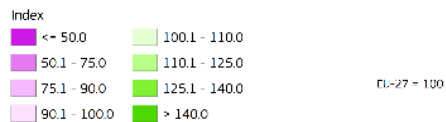
The underlying 68 indicators are grouped into **11** different pillars and **3 sub-indices**



RCI 2.0 – 2022 edition: a marked spatial pattern across EU regions



Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0, 2022

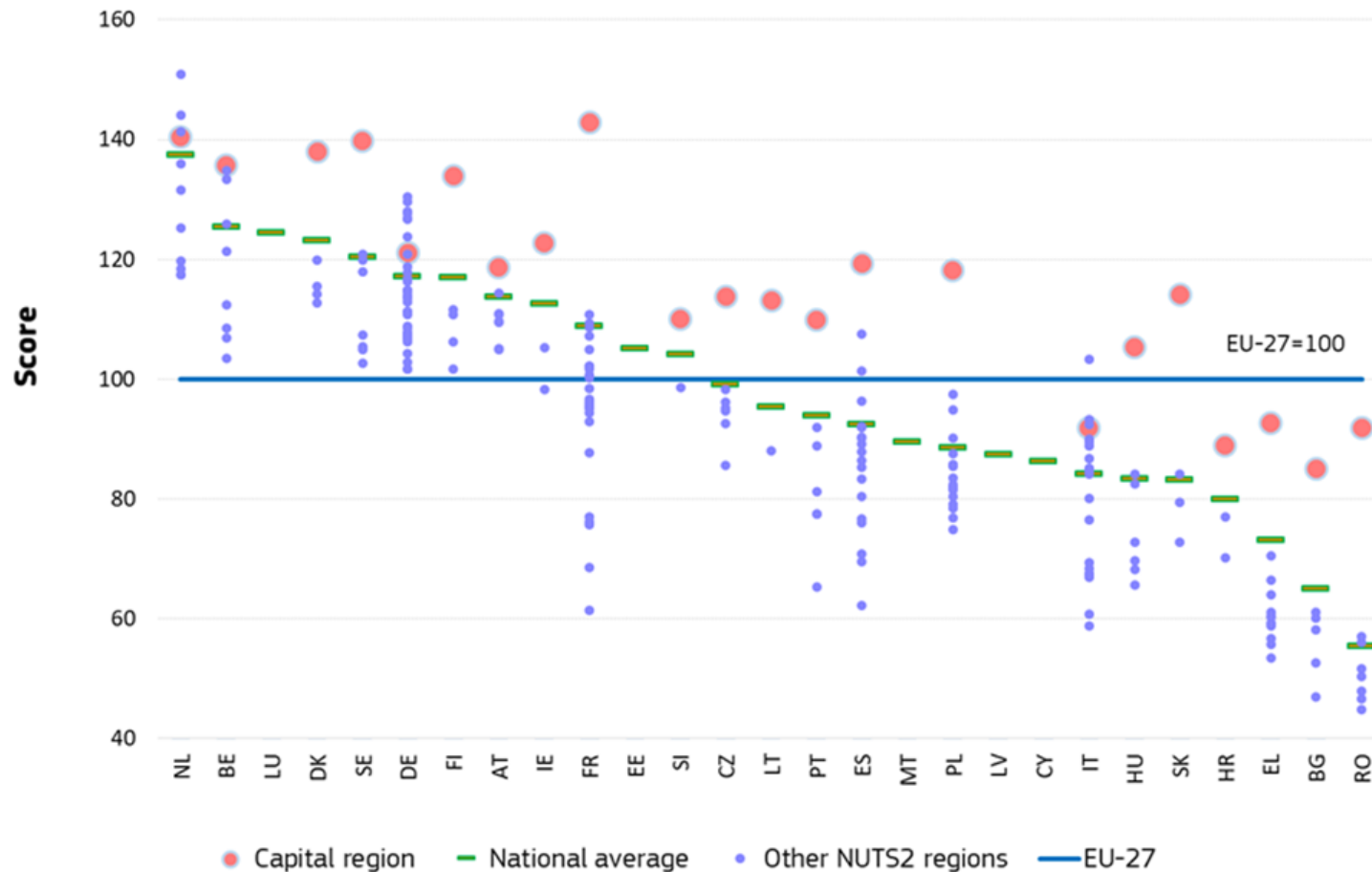


0 500 km

EU-27 applies distinction for the administrative boundaries

- Regional competitiveness ranges between 151.1 for region Utrecht (NL) and 46.1 for region Sud-Est (RO).
- Utrecht is followed by Zuid-Holland (NL) and the French capital region of Ile-de-France.
- RCI is above the EU average in all regions in Austria, the Benelux, Germany and the Nordic Member States (MS). In contrast, all eastern regions, except most capital city regions, score below the EU average.
- Southern EU regions tend to score below the EU average with only five exceptions: Cataluña, Madrid and País Vasco in Spain, Lombardia in Italy and Lisbon in Portugal.
- Ireland and especially France have a mix of regions above and below the EU average.
- In most EU MS the capital region is the most competitive region

RCI 2.0 – within country variation



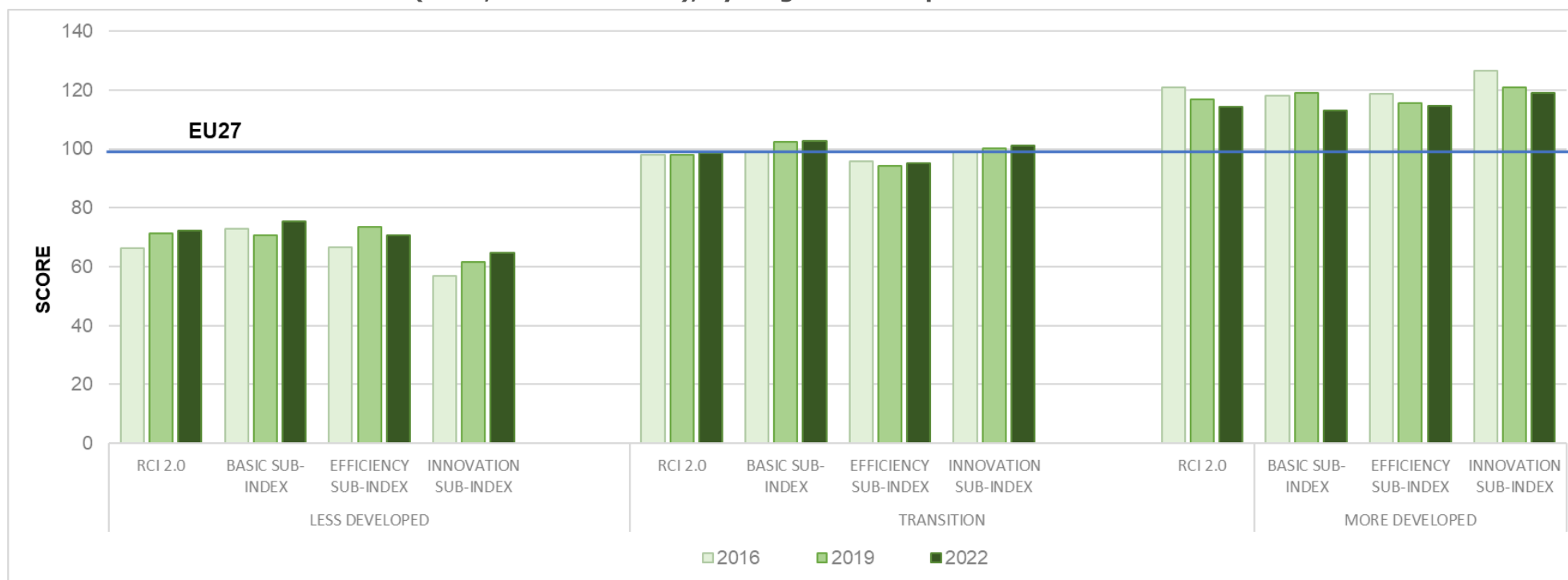
- Across EU Member States, the capital city region tends to be the most competitive in the country, with only a few exceptions (in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands).
- In more competitive MS internal variation is smaller

Less developed regions are catching-up

Upward convergence across EU regions in terms of competitiveness

- Overall, competitiveness in the EU is increasing over time
- Regional disparities in the EU are decreasing, less developed regions are catching-up
 - not only in the least advanced components of competitiveness (i.e. the Basic sub-index) but also in the most advanced ones (Innovation sub-index).

RCI 2.0: Evolution over time (2016, 2019 and 2022), by stage of development

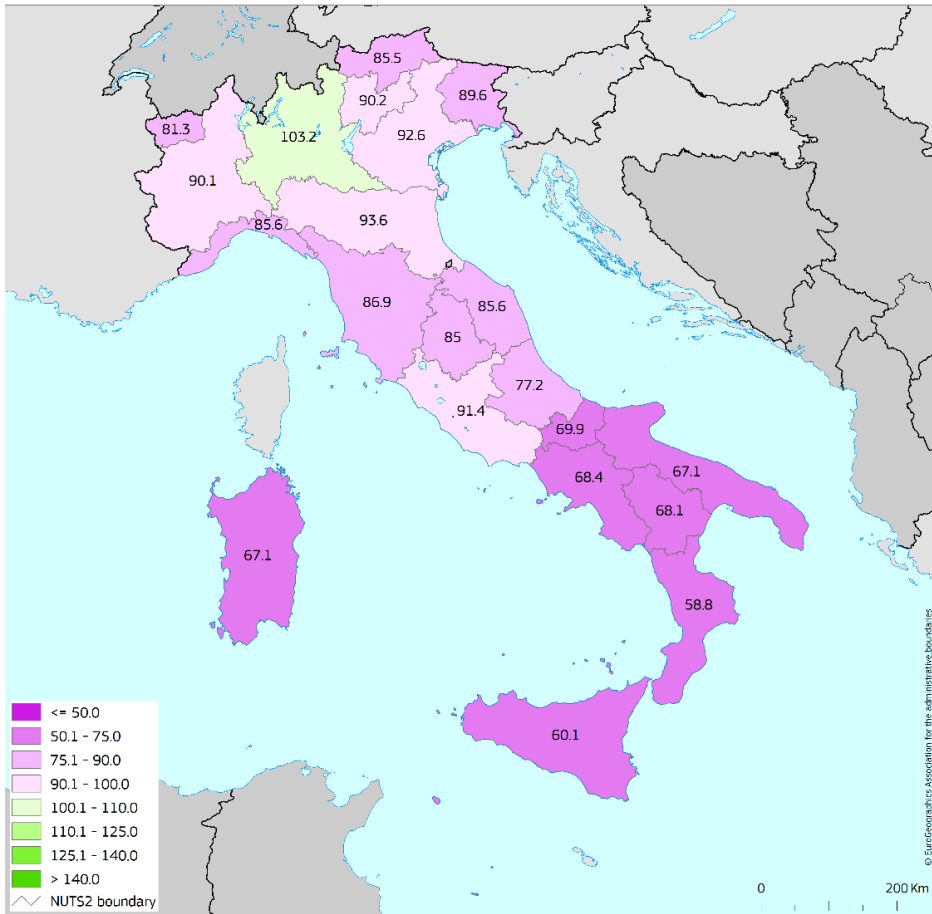


RCI 2.0 – Focus on Lombardia

A snapshot on Lombardia

	Lombardia	Italy	EU
GDP growth (%): 2012-21	0.2	-0.3	1.1
Productivity growth (%): 2012-21	-0.2	-0.4	0.4
Employment rate (%) in 2022	73.4	64.8	74.6
Population growth (%): 2011-20	3.7	0.7	
Population aged 25-64 with low education achievement (%) in 2021	35.1	37.3	20.7
Population aged 25-64 with high education achievement (%) in 2021	21.2	20.0	33.4
Population aged 25-34 with high education achievement (%) in 2021	31.3	26.8	41.6
Internet use by individuals: interaction with public authorities (%) in 2021	38.0	34.0	58.0
Human resources in science and technology (%) in 2021	17.0	16.5	23.4

RCI 2.0 – 2022 - Italy



Italy, Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0, 2022 edition

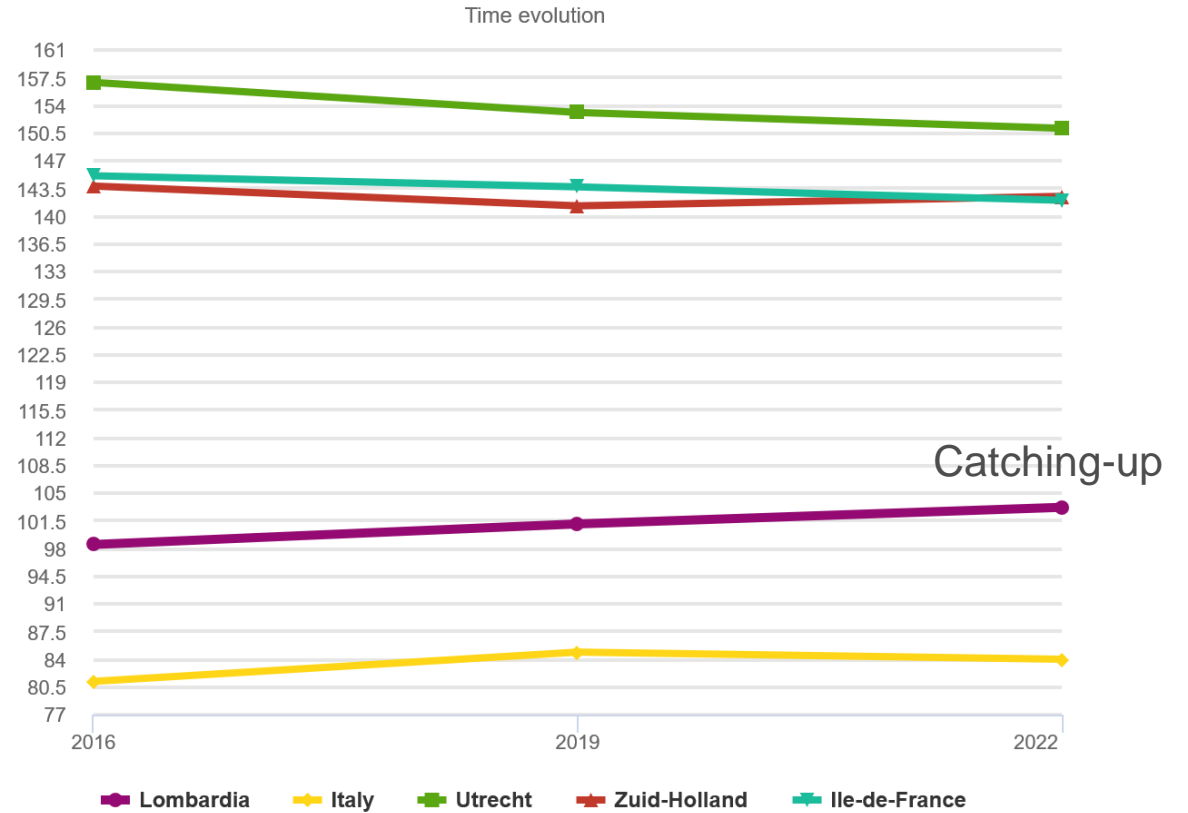
EU27 - 100 REGIOGIS

Lombardia:103.2

Italy:84.0

EU:100

EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0 - 2022 edition



Source: DG REGIO - DG JRC RCI 2.0 - 2022

RCI 2.0 for Lombardia

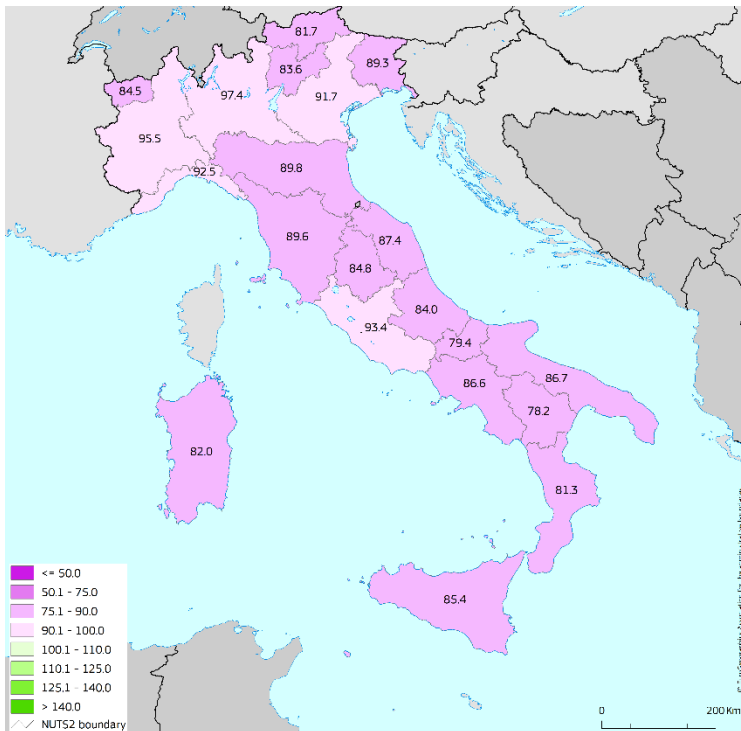
2016: 98.5

2019: 101.1

2022: 103.2

...and its 3 sub-components

BASIC



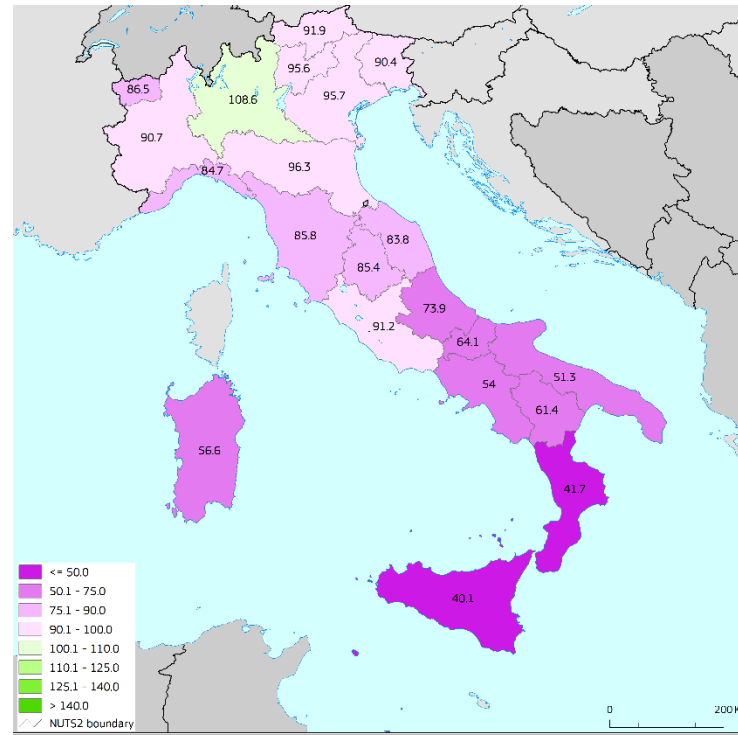
Italy, Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0, 2022 edition - Basic sub-index

EU27 = 100

Lombardia: 97.4

Italy: 90.1

EFFICIENCY



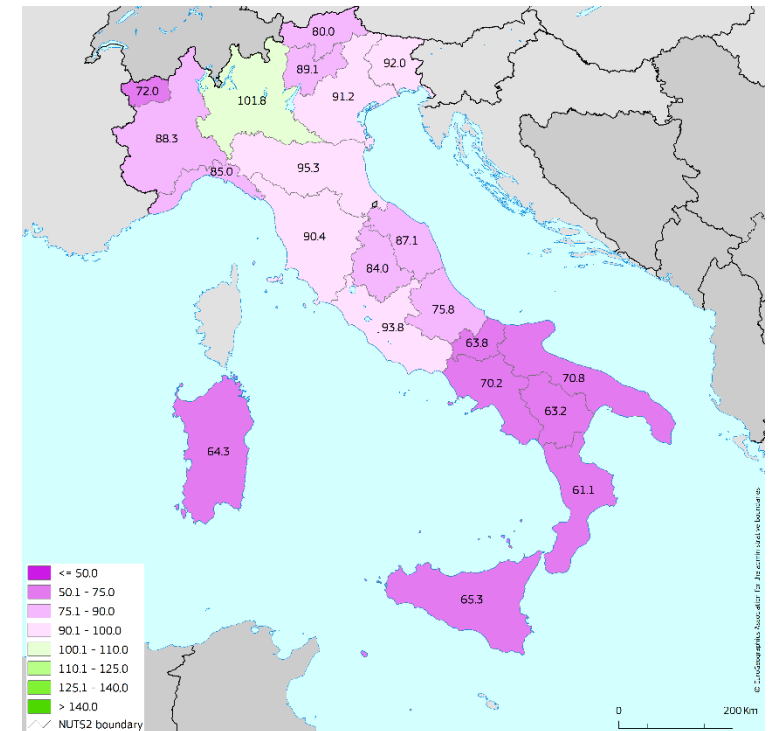
Italy, Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0, 2022 edition - Efficiency sub-index

EU27 = 100

Lombardia: 108.6

Italy: 80.3

INNOVATION



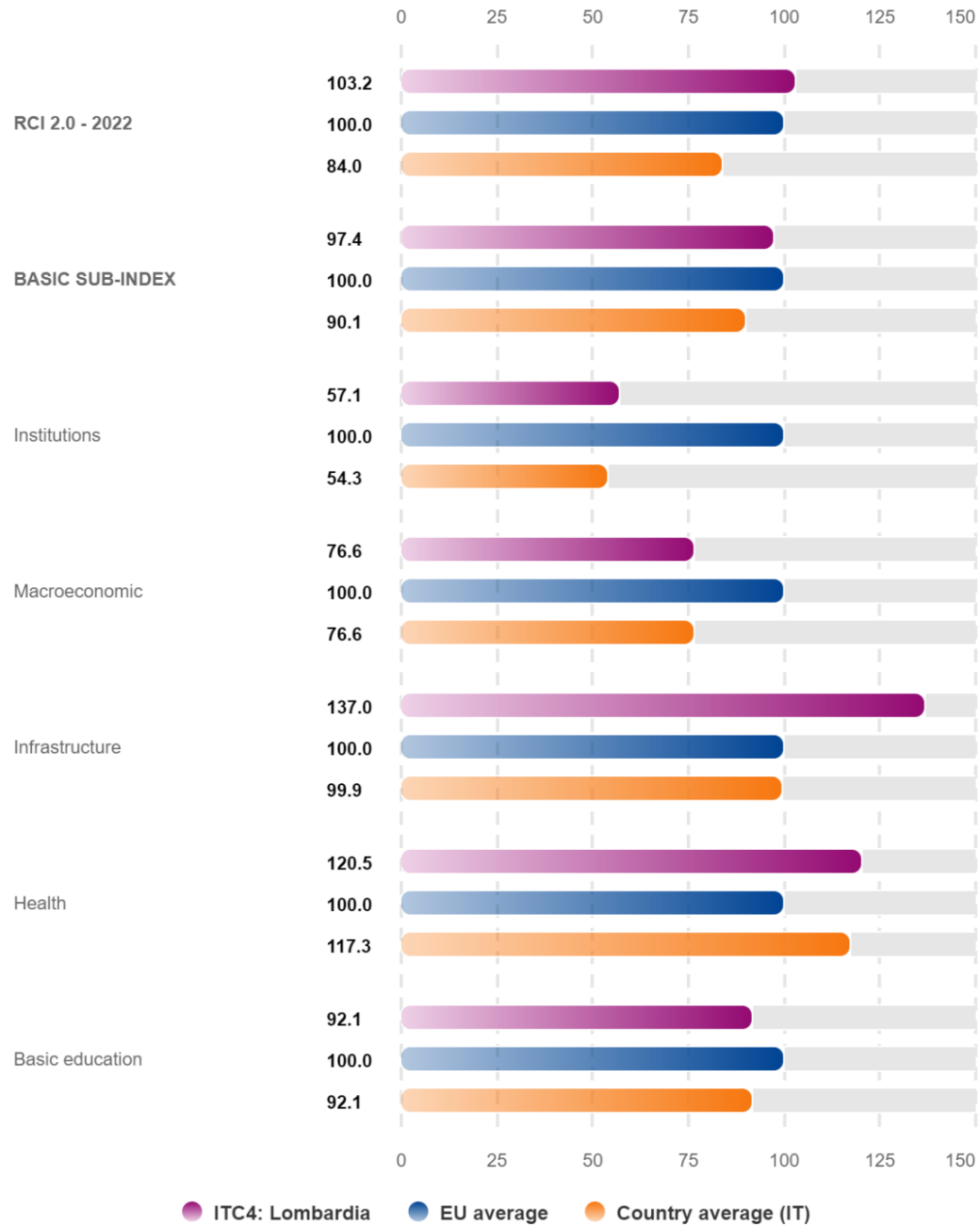
Italy, Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0, 2022 edition - Innovation sub-index

EU27 = 100

Lombardia: 101.8

Italy: 84.8

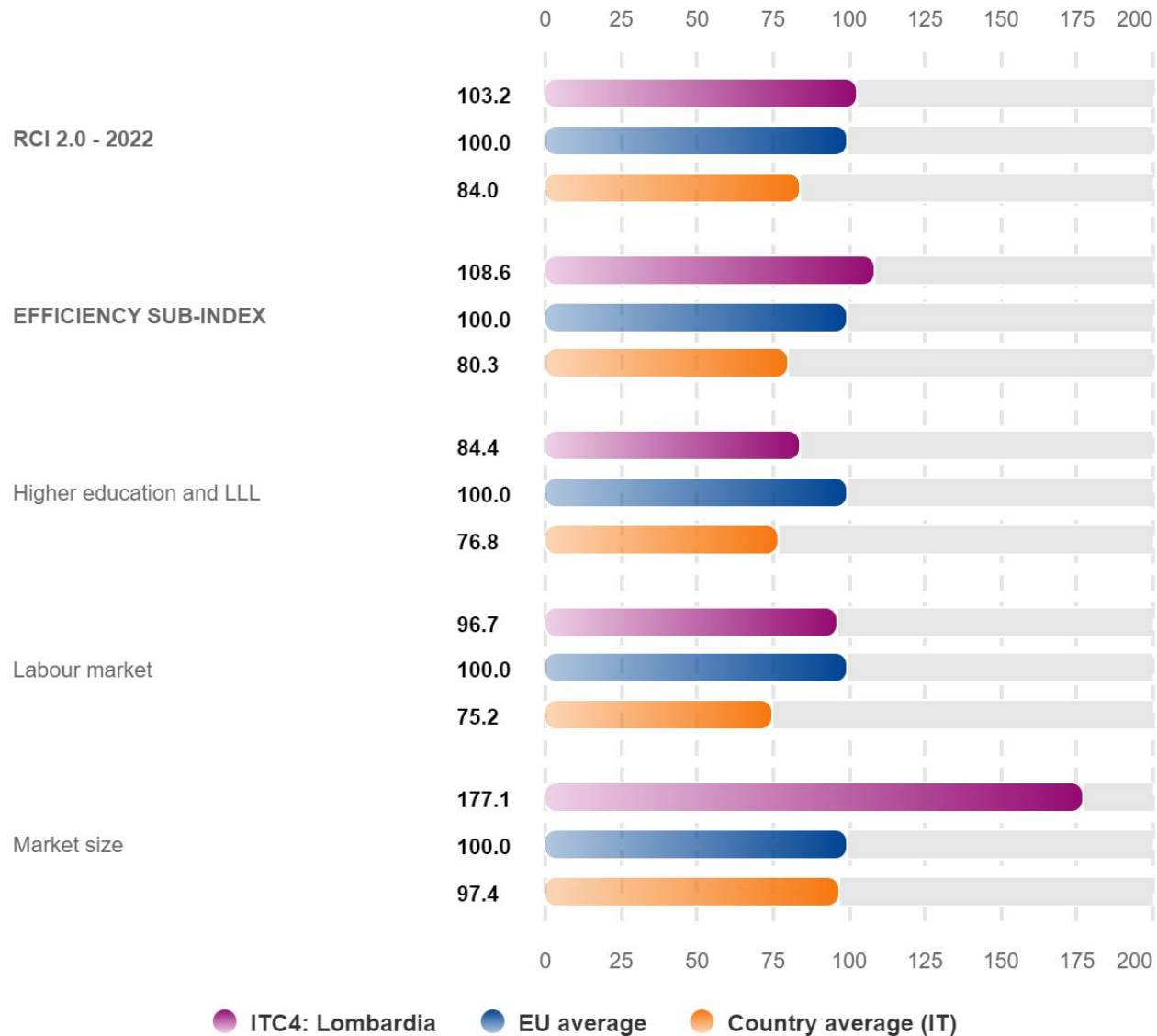
EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0 - 2022 edition



RCI 2.0 - 2022 edition

Basic sub – index and pillars

EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0 - 2022 edition

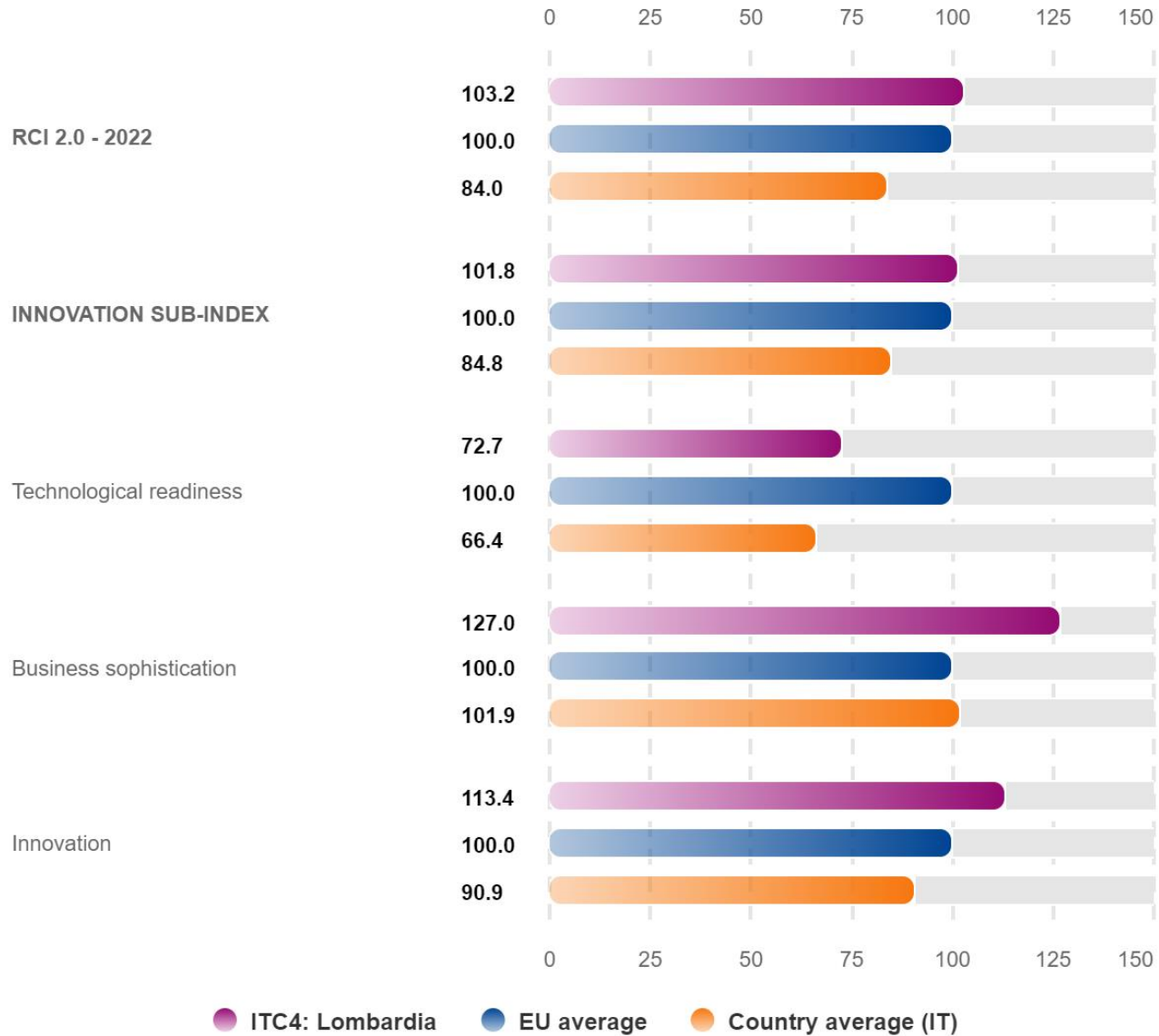


RCI 2.0 - 2022 edition

Efficiency sub – index and pillars

Source: DG REGIO - DG JRC RCI 2.0 - 2022

EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0 - 2022 edition

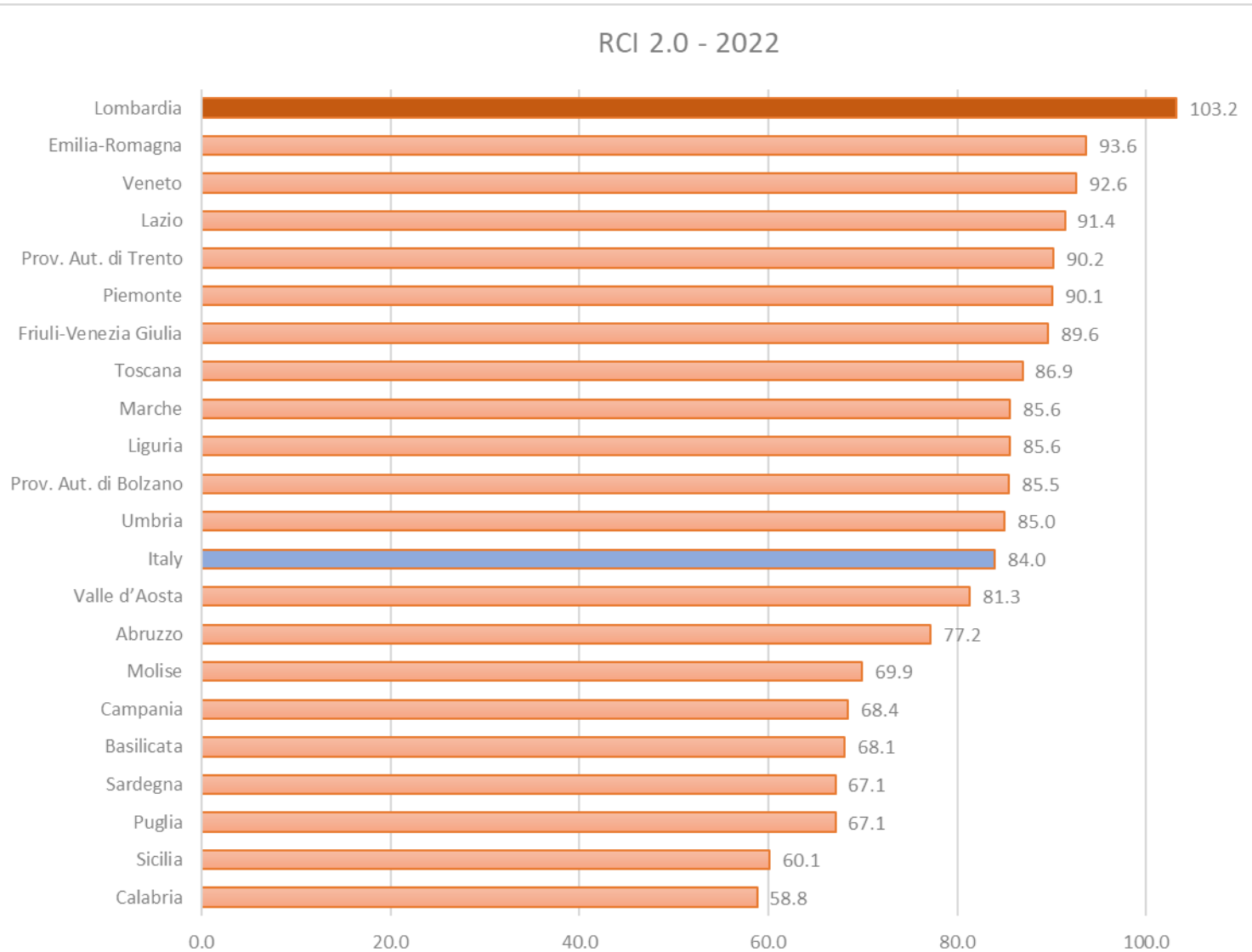


Source: DG REGIO - DG JRC RCI 2.0 - 2022

RCI 2.0 - 2022 edition

Innovation sub – index and pillars

Lombardia vs. Italian regions

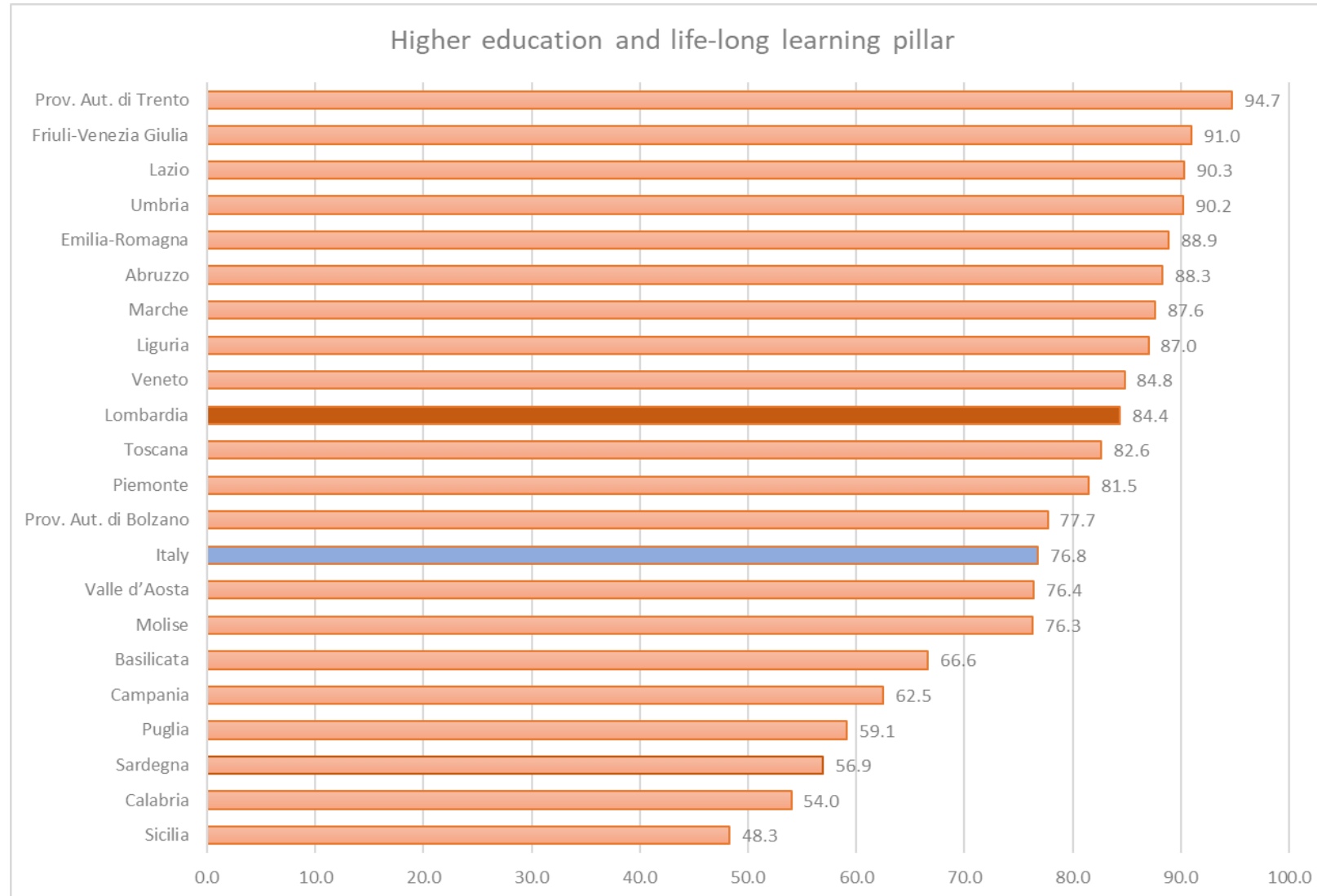


Lombardia: 103.2

Italy: 81.3

EU average: 100

Lombardia vs. Italian regions

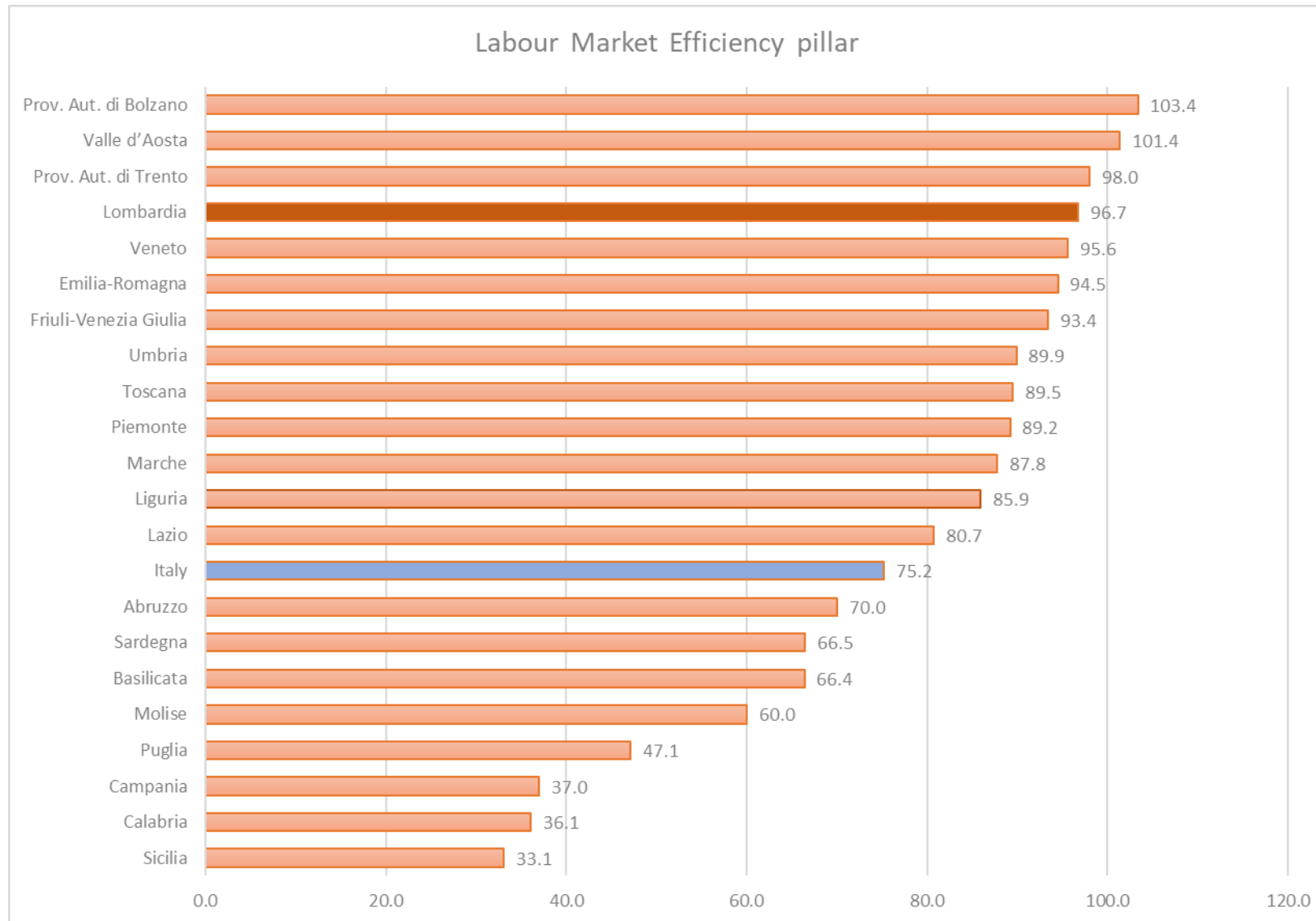


Lombardia: 84.4

Italy: 76.8

EU average: 100

Lombardia vs. Italian regions

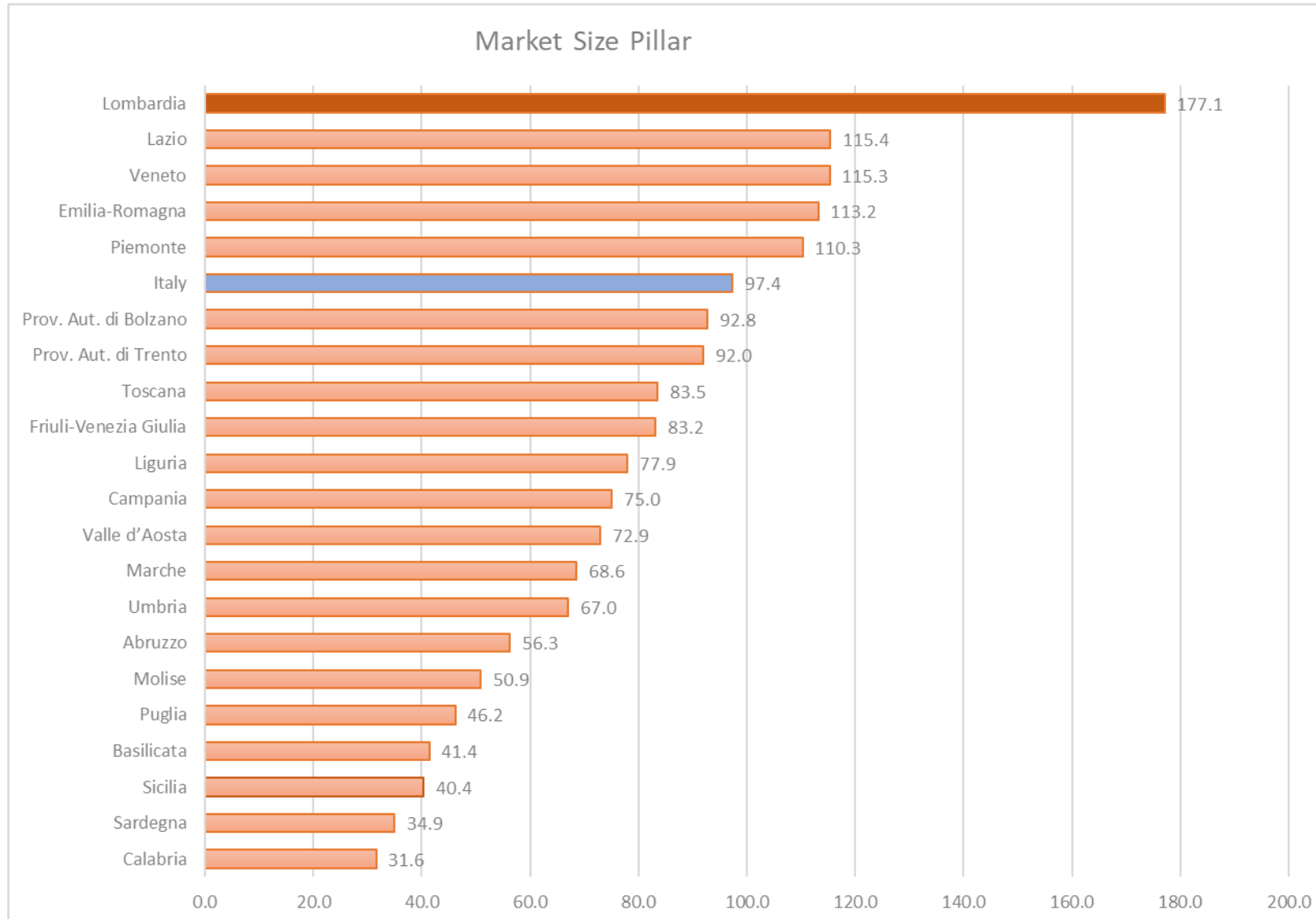


Lombardia: 96.7

Italy: 70.0

EU average: 100

Lombardia vs. Italian regions



Lombardia: 177.1

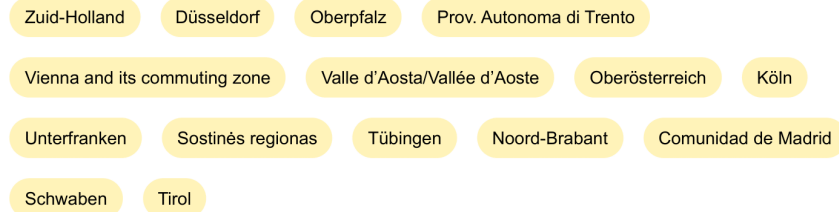
Italy: 97.4

EU average: 100

Lombardia

ID: ITC4 | RCI 2.0 - 2022 (EU27=100): 103.2 | Rank: 98 / 234 | Stage of development: More developed region

Peer regions



Comparison to peer regions

● Overperforming with respect to its peers
 ● Similar to its peers
 ● Underperforming with respect to its peers

INDICES	REGION'S SCORE	PEERS' AVERAGE SCORE
RCI 2.0 - 2022	103.2 ●	115.1
Basic	97.4 ●	111.7
Institution	57.1 ●	118.5
Macroeconomic stability	76.6 ●	117.6
Infrastructure	137.0 ●	112.2
Health	120.5 ●	109.1
Basic Education	92.1 ●	103.8
Efficiency	108.6 ●	118.7
Higher education & Lifelong learning	84.4 ●	107.6
Labour Market Efficiency	96.7 ●	113.8
Market Size	177.1 ●	149.1
Innovation	101.8 ●	116.0
Technological Readiness	72.7 ●	109.4
Business Sophistication	127.0 ●	116.2
Innovation	113.4 ●	124.3

Lombardia vs. its economic peers

- **Performs similar** to its peers in:
 - Infrastructure; health; market size; and business sophistication
- **Underperforms** its peers in:
 - Institutions; macroeconomic stability; higher education and life-long learning; and technological readiness

RCI 2.0: A publication and a new analytical tool

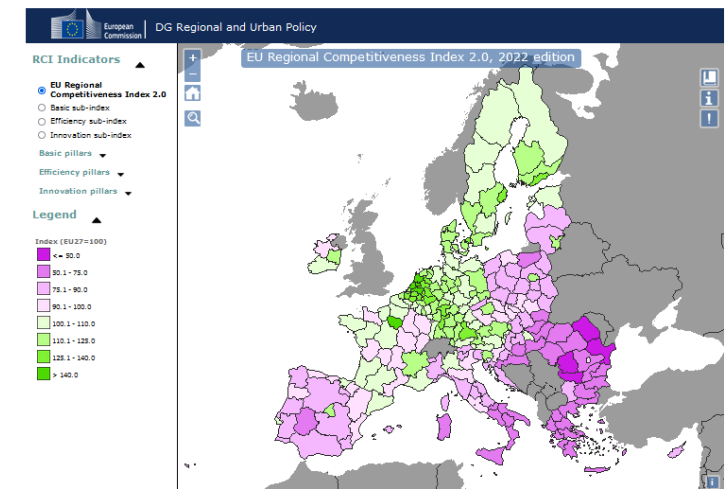
- EU RCI 2.0 interactive tools available at: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information-sources/maps/regional-competitiveness_en
- To analyse regional competitiveness for all NUTS2 regions in the EU
- To compare with regions in the same country, and other regions in the EU
- In addition, interactive scorecards provide an overview on how a region performs and compares with its peers



EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0 - 2022 edition

Introduction

Since 2010, the EU Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI) has been measuring the major factors of competitiveness for all the NUTS-2 level regions across the European Union. The Index measures, with a rich set of indicators, the ability of a region to offer an attractive environment for firms and residents to live and work. The 2022 edition of the index builds on an updated methodology and therefore it is referred to as RCI 2.0. The publication of RCI 2.0 is accompanied by a set of interactive tools. Click on a region in the map below to access the interactive tools.



Regional profiles

Lombardia ▾

ID: ITC4 RCI 2.0 - 2022 (EU27=100): 103.2

Performance | Time evolution | Scorecards

Regions: Select up to 5 regions to compare with

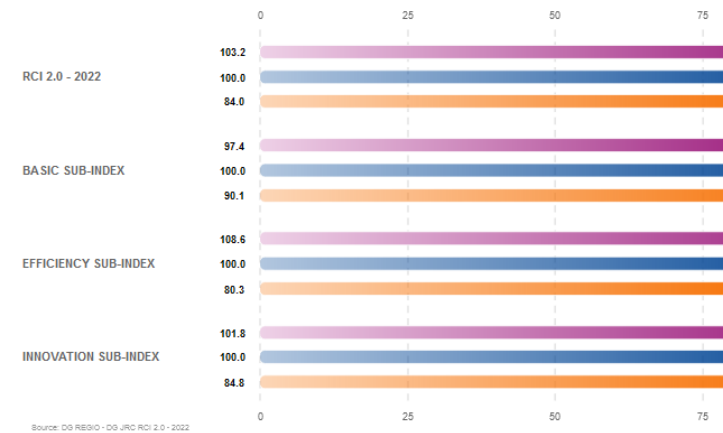
Compare with: EU average, Country average

Indices: RCI 2.0 - 2022, BASIC SUB-INDEX, EFFI

Indic: RC

Chart | Spider graph | Summary table

ITC4: Lombardia | EU average | Country average (IT)



Download this chart

Download

Lombardia ▾

ID: ITC4 RCI 2.0 - 2022 (EU27=100): 103.2 Rank: 98 / 234 Stage of development: More developed region

Performance | Time evolution | Scorecards

Regions: Select up to 5 regions to compare with

Compare with: EU average, Country average

Indices: RCI 2.0 - 2022, BASIC SUB-INDEX, EFFI

Chart | Spider graph | Summary table

ITC4: Lombardia | EU average | Country average (IT)




Source: DG REGIO - DG JRC RCI 2.0 - 2022


Download this chart

A powerful tool to:


- Analyse the performance of your region
- Compare to other regions, to your own country or the EU
- Analyse regional competitiveness across the different dimensions of RCI 2.0



103.2
RCI 2.0 - 2022 score
EU27+100



98 / 234
Rank
Equal ranking is assigned if regions have the same score at the 1-digit level



More developed region
Stage of development
Less developed regions; transition regions; more developed regions

Peer regions

Click to get to peer's scorecard

[Zuid-Holland](#)
[Düsseldorf](#)
[Oberpfalz](#)
[Prov. Autonoma di Trento](#)
[Vienna and its commuting zone](#)
[Valle d'Aosta/Valleée d'Aoste](#)

[Oberösterreich](#)
[Köln](#)
[Unterfranken](#)
[Sostines regions](#)
[Tübingen](#)
[Noord-Brabant](#)
[Comunidad de Madrid](#)
[Schwaben](#)
[Tirol](#)

Comparison to peer regions

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Download this Scorecards

Regional Scorecards

- They facilitate the comparison of each region with its peers
- Scorecards are factsheets presenting a region's scores and rankings for the RCI index, the three sub-indices and the 11 pillars.
- The region's performance is compared with that of a group of economic peers
 - Peers are identified based on GDP
 - Cross lights indicate on which pillar the region is overperforming (green), underperforming (coral) or performing equally with respect to its peers (yellow).

Indices

Select

RCI 2.0 - 2022

Compare with

Select

EU average, Country average

Sort by

Select how to sort regions

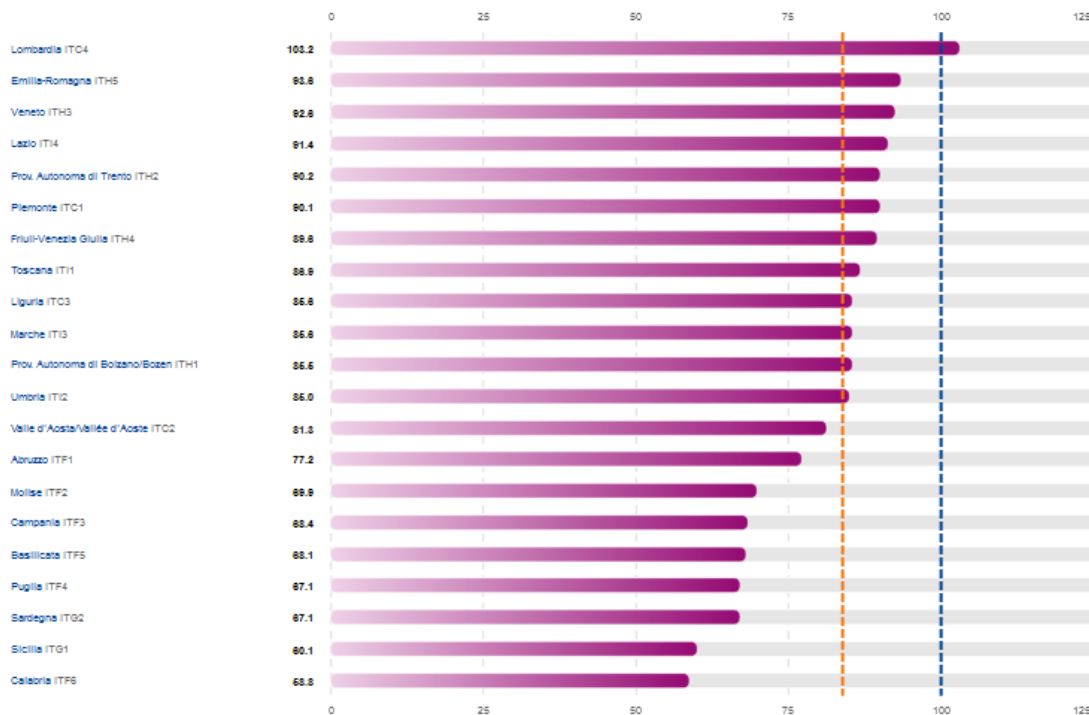
Ranking

Chart Summary table

RCI 2.0 - 2022

EU average 100

Country average 84



Source: DG REGIO - DG JRC RCI 2.0 - 2022

Download this chart

Country profile

- You can visualise the performance of all regions in a country, for the overall index, its sub-indices and pillars
- Compare with EU or country average

Conclusions: EU regions

- Large disparities in regional competitiveness remain, but the disparities have been shrinking
- The capital city region tends to be the most competitive region, but the gap with the other regions is smaller in more competitive Member States
- Conclusions in the working paper:
 - More competitive regions tend to have a higher GDP per head and lower poverty rates
 - In more competitive regions, female achieve more, and it is also easier to find a job as a young graduate
- The launch of RCI 2.0 has been accompanied by a set of interactive tools to help regions and colleague in REGIO to monitor competitiveness and its driving factors.

Conclusions: Lombardia

- In 2022, Lombardia performs above the EU average, and it is the sole Italian region doing so.
- Lombardia is catching-up with top-performing EU regions
- Since 2016, regional competitiveness, as measured by the RCI, has steadily improved in Lombardia.
- Room for improvement in *higher education and vocational training*, and in *digital uptake, usage and skills among households*

