

BASIC STATISTICS OF ITALY 2022

Numbers in parentheses refer to the OECD average²

| LAND, PEOPLE AND ELECTORAL CYCLE | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--|----------------|---------|
| Population (million) | 58.9 | | Population density per km ² | 199.0 | (39.0) |
| Under 15 (%) | 12.4 | (17.2) | Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021) | 82.8 | (78.7) |
| Over 65 (%) | 24.1 | (18.0) | Men (2021) | 80.6 | (75.9) |
| International migrant stock (% of population, 2019) | 10.4 | (13.2) | Women (2021) | 85.1 | (81.7) |
| Latest 5-year average growth (%) | -0.6 | (0.4) | Latest general election | September 2022 | |
| ECONOMY | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) | | | Value added shares (%) | | |
| In current prices (billion USD) | 2 051.7 | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2.2 | (2.8) |
| In current prices (billion EUR) | 1 947.4 | | Industry including construction | 25.7 | (28.3) |
| Latest 5-year average real growth (%) | 0.7 | (1.7) | Services | 72.2 | (68.8) |
| Per capita (thousand USD PPP) | 55.5 | (59.0) | | | |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| Per cent of GDP | | | | | |
| Expenditure | 56.1 | (42.5) | Gross financial debt (OECD: 2021) | 148.5 | (106.6) |
| Revenue | 48.0 | (39.3) | Net financial debt (OECD: 2021) | 120.4 | (68.2) |
| EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS | | | | | |
| Exchange rate (EUR per USD) | 0.95 | | Main exports (% of total merchandise exports, 2021) | | |
| PPP exchange rate (USA = 1) | 0.60 | | Machinery and transport equipment | 32.6 | |
| In per cent of GDP | | | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 18.3 | |
| Exports of goods and services | 36.7 | (33.4) | Manufactured goods | 18.0 | |
| Imports of goods and services | 38.2 | (34.8) | Main imports (% of total merchandise imports, 2021) | | |
| Current account balance | -1.5 | (-1.0) | Machinery and transport equipment | 26.6 | |
| Net international investment position | 4.7 | | Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. | 16.9 | |
| | | | Manufactured goods | 16.2 | |
| LABOUR MARKET, SKILLS AND INNOVATION | | | | | |
| Employment rate (aged 15 and over, %) | 45.1 | (57.5) | Unemployment rate, Labour Force Survey (aged 15 and over, %) | 8.1 | (5.0) |
| Men | 54.0 | (65.4) | Youth (aged 15-24, %) | 23.8 | (10.9) |
| Women | 36.9 | (50.1) | Long-term unemployed (1 year and over, %) | 4.6 | (1.2) |
| Participation rate (aged 15 and over, %) | 49.1 | (60.9) | Tertiary educational attainment (aged 25-64, %) | 20.3 | (40.7) |
| Average hours worked per year | 1,694 | (1,752) | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP, 2020) | 1.5 | (2.9) |
| ENVIRONMENT | | | | | |
| Total primary energy supply per capita (toe) | 2.4 | (3.8) | CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per capita (tonnes) | 5.0 | (7.8) |
| Renewables (%) | 17.6 | (12.0) | Water abstractions per capita (1 000 m ³ , 1998) | 0.7 | |
| Exposure to air pollution (more than 10 µg/m ³ of PM 2.5, % of population, 2019) | 91.4 | (61.7) | Municipal waste per capita (tonnes, 2020) | 0.5 | (0.5) |
| SOCIETY | | | | | |
| Income inequality (Gini coefficient, 2021, OECD: latest available) | 0.330 | (0.316) | Education outcomes (PISA 2022 score) | | |
| Relative poverty rate (% , 2021, OECD: 2020) | 12.8 | (11.8) | Reading | 482 | (476) |
| Median disposable household income (thousand USD PPP, 2021, OECD: 2020) | 27.9 | (26.6) | Mathematics | 471 | (472) |
| Public and private spending (% of GDP) | | | Science | 477 | (485) |
| Health care | 9.0 | (9.2) | Share of women in parliament (%) | 32.3 | (32.5) |
| Pensions (2021) | 16.6 | (9.4) | Net official development assistance (% of GNI, 2017) | 0.3 | (0.4) |
| Education (% of GNI, 2021) | 3.9 | (4.4) | Education outcomes (PISA 2022 score) | | |

¹ The year is indicated in parenthesis if it deviates from the year in the main title of this table.

² Where the OECD aggregate is not provided in the source database, a simple OECD average of latest available data is calculated where data exist for at least 80% of member countries.

Source: Calculations based on data extracted from databases of the following organisations: OECD, International Energy Agency, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, World Bank.



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