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Per una nuova Competitività dei Territori Montani nell'Economia della Conoscenza

Sabato 22 febbraio 2025 Biblioteca Civica di Ponte nelle Alpi

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Università Ca'Foscari Venezia

Dolomiti LIVE · RegionsManagement Osttirol · GAL Alto Bellunese · Bezirksgemeinschaft Pustertal Comunità Comprensoriale Valle Pusteria Comunité Comprensoriala Val de Puster · regional management LAG pustertal RMP · Fondazione Società Bellunese · Jugend Dienst Dekanat Bruneck

«Competitività» del territorio

Un concetto ambiguo, che richiede qualche precisazione

- Competitività come **concorrenza** tra soggetti nello stesso mercato, in un gioco a somma zero
- Competitività come **attrattività**, dove comunque il gioco rischia di essere a somma zero
- Competitività come condizione che promuove l'innovazione e favorisce la crescita della **produttività**, diventando così un gioco a somma positiva

«Competitività»

Un concetto da rileggere nella prospettiva dell'Economia Civile

1. **Competizione per il bene comune**: la competizione non è solo un processo per ottenere vantaggi individuali, ma anche per promuovere l'innovazione, il miglioramento dei servizi e la qualità dei beni offerti alla collettività.
2. **Regole morali e giuridiche**: la competizione deve essere regolata da principi etici e giuridici. Le regole del mercato devono essere tali da garantire una concorrenza leale e da evitare comportamenti dannosi come il monopolio, l'inganno o la speculazione.
3. **Solidarietà e cooperazione**: la competizione è un'opportunità per rafforzare la solidarietà e la cooperazione tra gli attori economici. Le imprese non dovrebbero essere in competizione solo per profitto, ma dovrebbero anche mirare a soddisfare le esigenze delle persone e a migliorare le condizioni sociali.
4. **Riconoscimento dell'interdipendenza**: la competizione non è un gioco a somma zero. Ogni attore economico è interconnesso con gli altri, e quindi la competizione dovrebbe essere uno strumento per migliorare l'efficienza senza danneggiare gli altri membri della società.
5. **Sostenibilità e responsabilità sociale**: l'economia civile promuove un approccio sostenibile alla competizione, dove le imprese sono incentivate a considerare gli effetti a lungo termine delle loro azioni, non solo dal punto di vista economico, ma anche sociale e ambientale.

Geografia dell'Innovazione
e Crescita delle Disuguaglianze Regionali

Innovation Hubs e *Alpha cities*

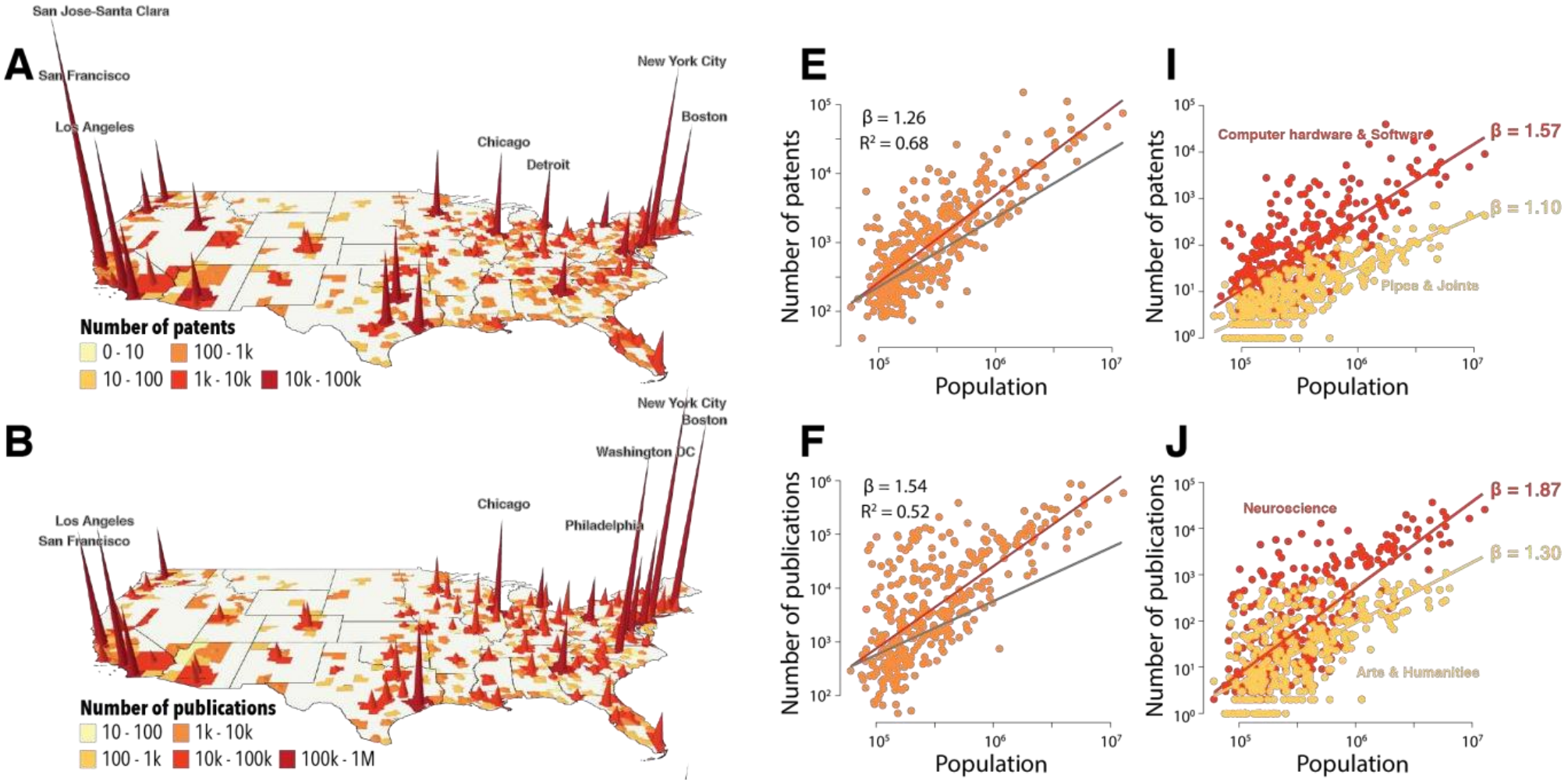
- La Nuova Geografia del Lavoro (Moretti, 2012)
- La Crescita degli Investimenti Venture Capital negli 'Unicorni' Tecnologici (Brown et al., 2017)
- Modello dei 'Winner Takes All'. Cluster Digitali e Trasformazione della Geografia dell'Innovazione USA (Chattergoon & Kerr 2022)

Cosa succede ai luoghi esterni a questo ristretto circolo?

- 'Apocalypse Towns' (Coppola, 2012)
- La Vendetta dei 'Luoghi che Non Contano' (Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, 2018)
- Una Nuova divisione territoriale dello sviluppo: Booming Metropolis vs. Broken Cities (Paul Collier, 2019, 2024)
- Il Lato Oscuro della Geografia dell'Innovazione (Pinheiro, Balland, Boschma, Hartmann 2022)

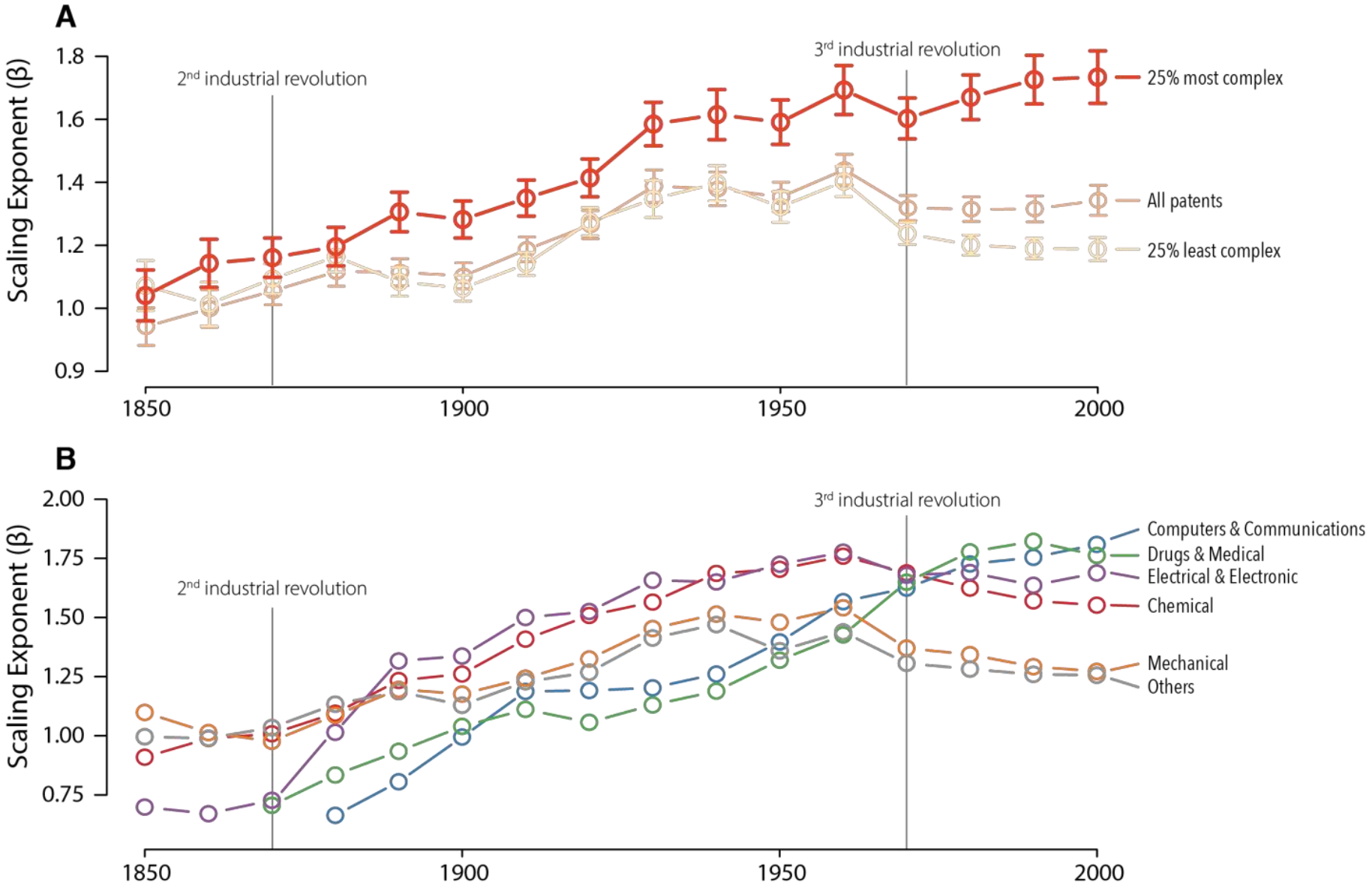
Spatial concentration of economic activities

Patents and Pubblications

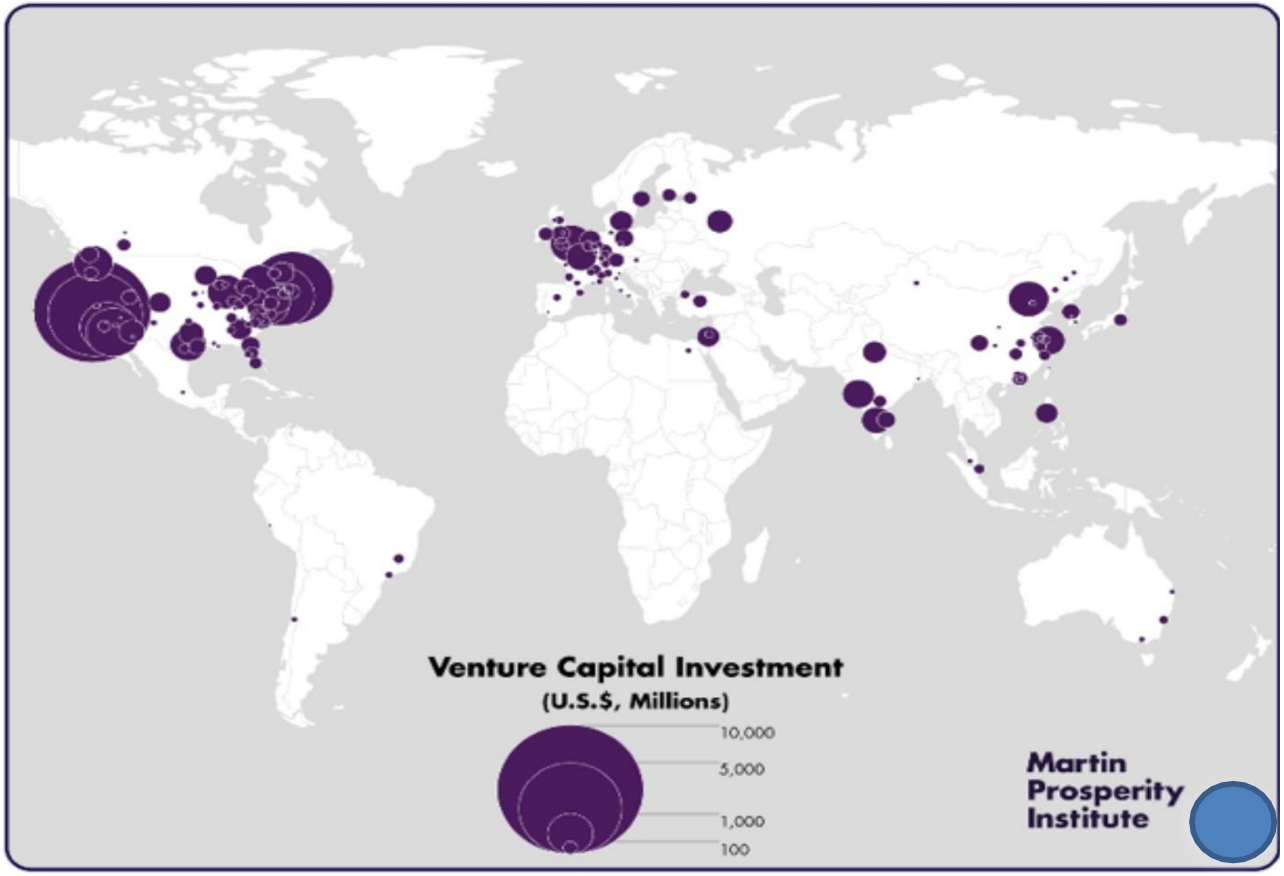


Source: Balland, P. A., Jara-Figueroa, C., Petralia, S. G., Steijn, M., Rigby, D. L., e Hidalgo, C. A. (2020). Complex economic activities concentrate in large cities. *Nature human behaviour*

Historical scaling of patenting activity



Distribuzione Spaziale degli Investimenti in Innovazione



Top 20 Città Mondiali assorbe il 63% degli investimenti VC (Martin Prosperity Institute, 2017)

California, New York e Massachusetts assorbono il 75% degli investimenti US in startup (Case, 2022)

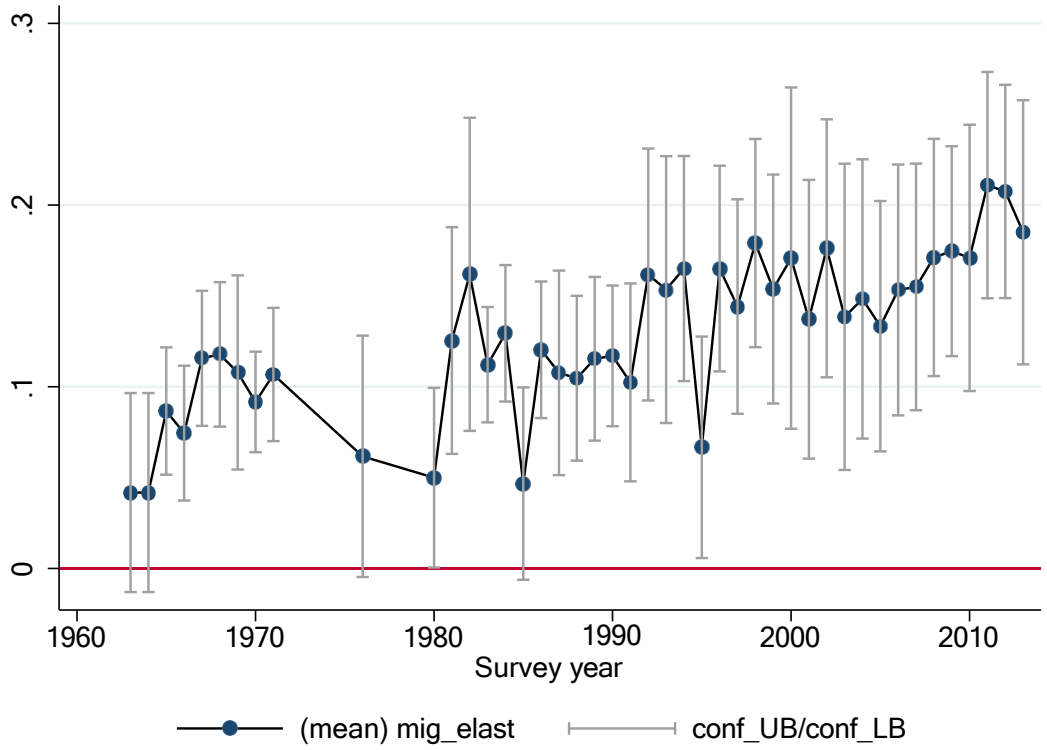
Skill Convergence across MSAs before and after 1980

This figure plots each MSA's annual average skill growth (demeaned) against its (demeaned) initial skill level. The left depicts 1940-1980; the right depicts 1980-2008. Each MSA's circle size is proportionate to its initial population size. The red line depicts a weighted least square bi-variate regression. The size of the underlying MSA is represented by the size of the circle in the figure.

The line in each graph represents a weighted regression line from the bi-variate regression.

Source: Giannone, E., (2018), *Skill-biased technical change and regional convergence*

Migration Rate by Destination Education Level



$$1\ \text{Migrant}_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta 1(H_{ijt}) + \mu \frac{H_{jt}}{L_{jt}} + \sum_{t=1963}^{2013} \delta_t 1(H_{ijt}) \times \frac{H_{jt}}{L_{jt}} + \Gamma X_{ijt} + \ _j + \ _t + \mu_{ijt} \quad (2)$$

Figure shows that the marginal propensity to migrate conditional on being a high-skill workers and moving to high-skill MSAs is increasing over time.

High-skill workers are strongly concentrating in the more educated MSAs!

Skill Premium by MSA Education Levels

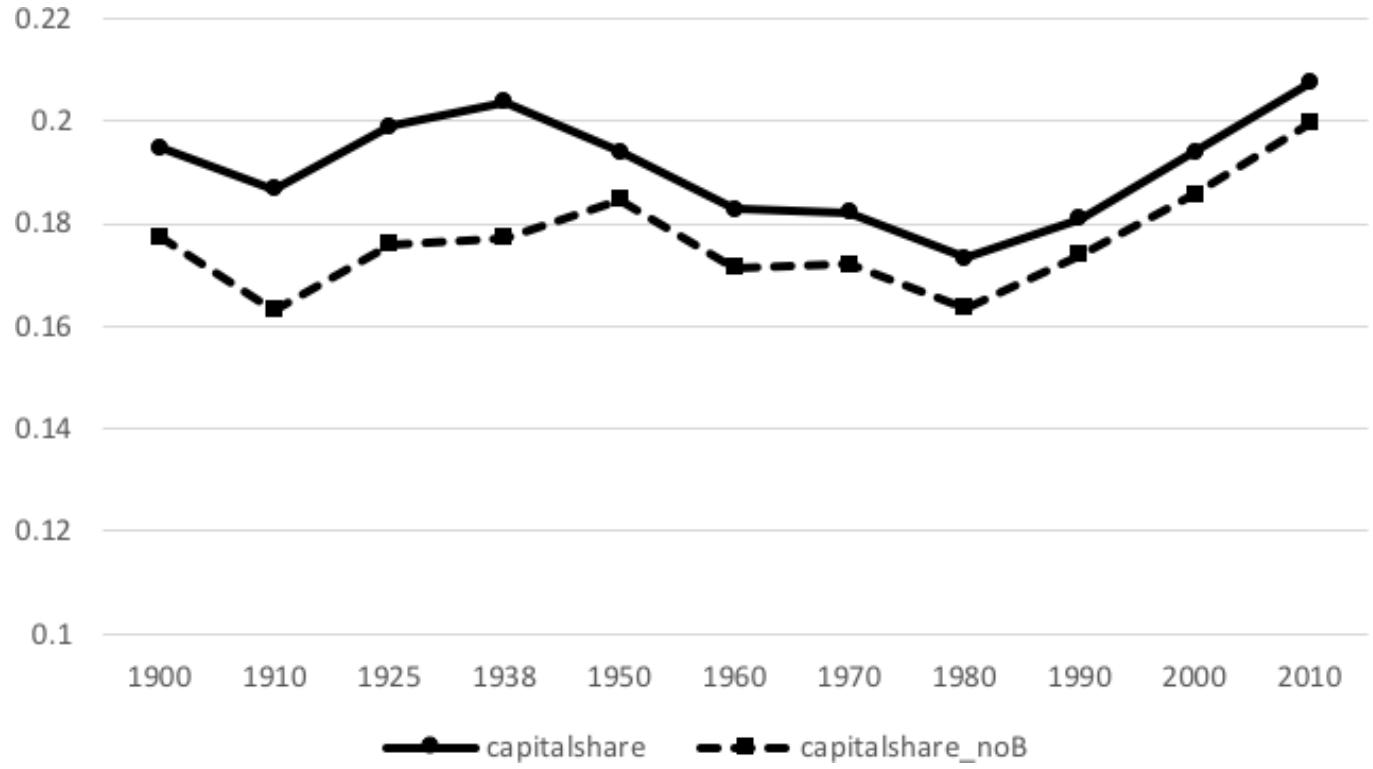
$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{w}_{Hjt}}{\hat{w}_{Ljt}}\right) = \sum_{t=1940}^{2010} \beta_t \ln\left(\frac{H_{jt}}{L_{jt}}\right) + \phi_j + \phi_t + \epsilon_{jt}$$

wˆHjt and wˆLjt are the compositionally adjusted wages for MSA j at time t respectively for high-skill and low-skill workers. ϕj are MSA fixed effects and ϕt are time fixed effects. Hjt is the ratio of the total number of workers with a college degree and the total num- Ljtber of workers with less than a college degree in MSA j at time t.

Share of **European capital regions** in GDP over time

(with and without Berlin, DE30)

DE30)



Source: Rosés and Wolf (2018).

Classifying European regions according to their level of development

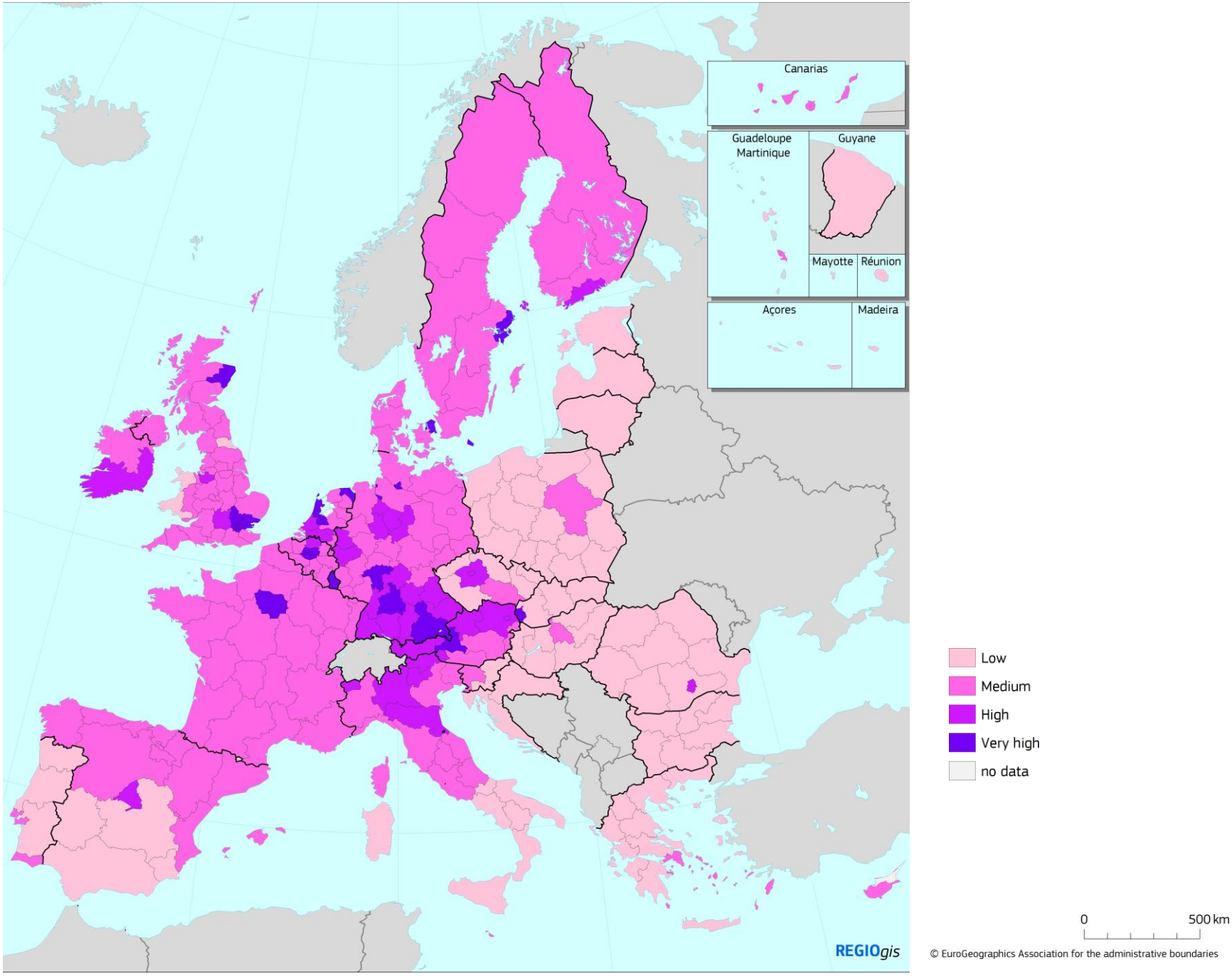


Figure 1: Groups by total population change (2000-2014)

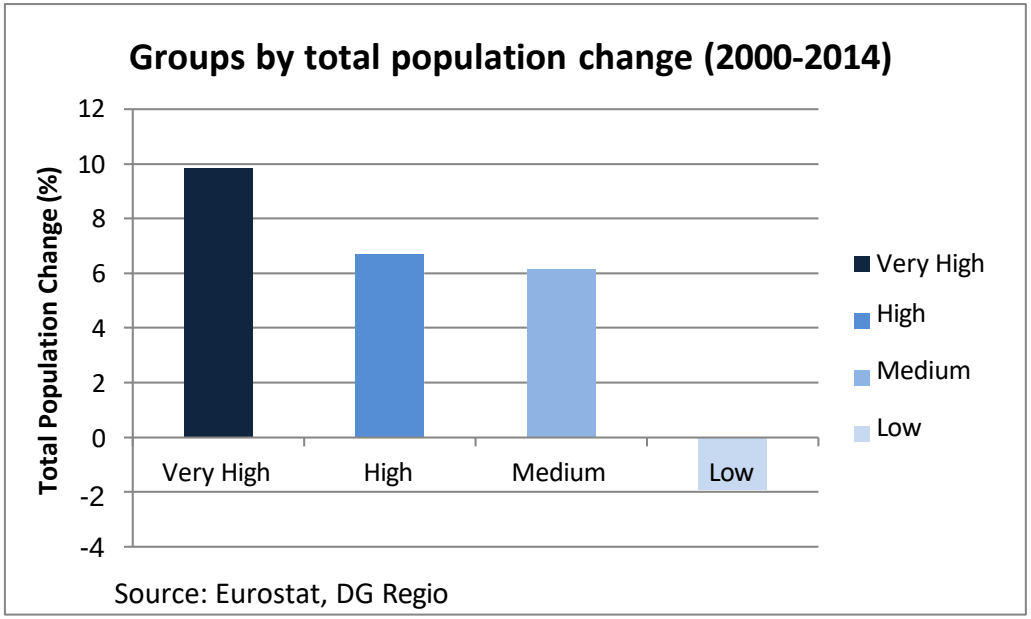
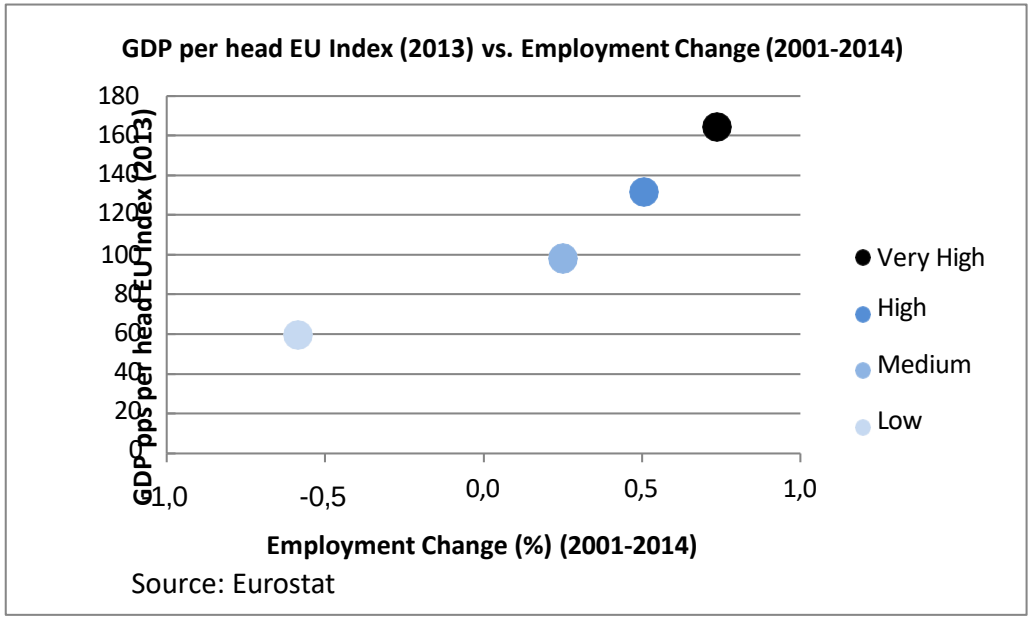


Figure 2: GDP per head EU index (2013) vs. employment change (2001-14)



Valori immobiliari medi delle città metropolitane

(valori al mq e variazioni percentuali)

Città	Euro/mq 2022	Euro/mq 2017	Euro/mq 2012	Variazione % 2012-2017	Variazione % 2017-2022	Variazione % 2012-2022
Torino	1.969	1.937	2.711	-28,55%	1,67%	-27,35%
Genova	1.667	1.975	2.723	-27,48%	-15,57%	-38,77%
Milano	4.552	3.588	3.302	8,67%	26,87%	37,87%
Venezia	2.677	2.723	3.288	-17,19%	-1,69%	-18,59%
Bologna	2.960	2.581	3.282	-21,35%	14,66%	-9,82%
Firenze	3.394	3.275	3.245	0,92%	3,65%	4,60%
Roma	3.400	3.501	4.626	-24,32%	-2,90%	-26,51%
Napoli	2.628	2.790	2.925	-4,62%	-5,79%	-10,14%
Bari	1.905	2.003	2.219	-9,73%	-4,91%	-14,17%
Reggio C.	864	944	1.139	-17,16%	-8,42%	-24,14%
Palermo	1.411	1.430	1.826	-21,70%	-1,34%	-22,75%
Cagliari	2.038	2.088	2.054	1,63%	-2,37%	-0,78%
Media	**2.455**	**2.403**	**2.778**	**-13,52%**	**2,19%**	**-11,62%**

Fonte: Agenzia delle Entrate e Immobiliare.it, 2022

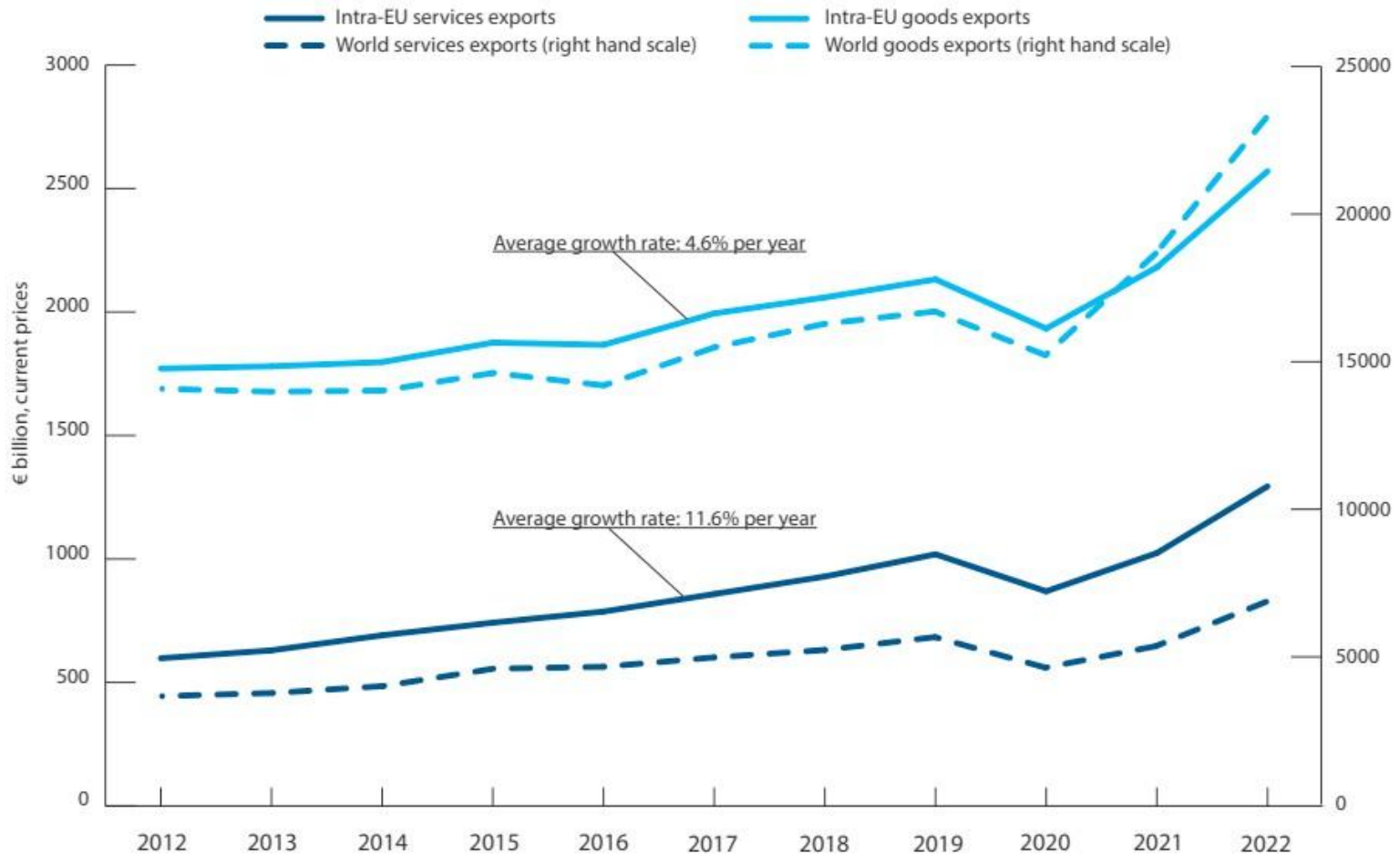
Why cities must drive growth in the EU's single market

By John Springford, Sander Tordoir and Lucas Resende Carvalho

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN REFORM
LONDON ★ BRUSSELS ★ BERLIN

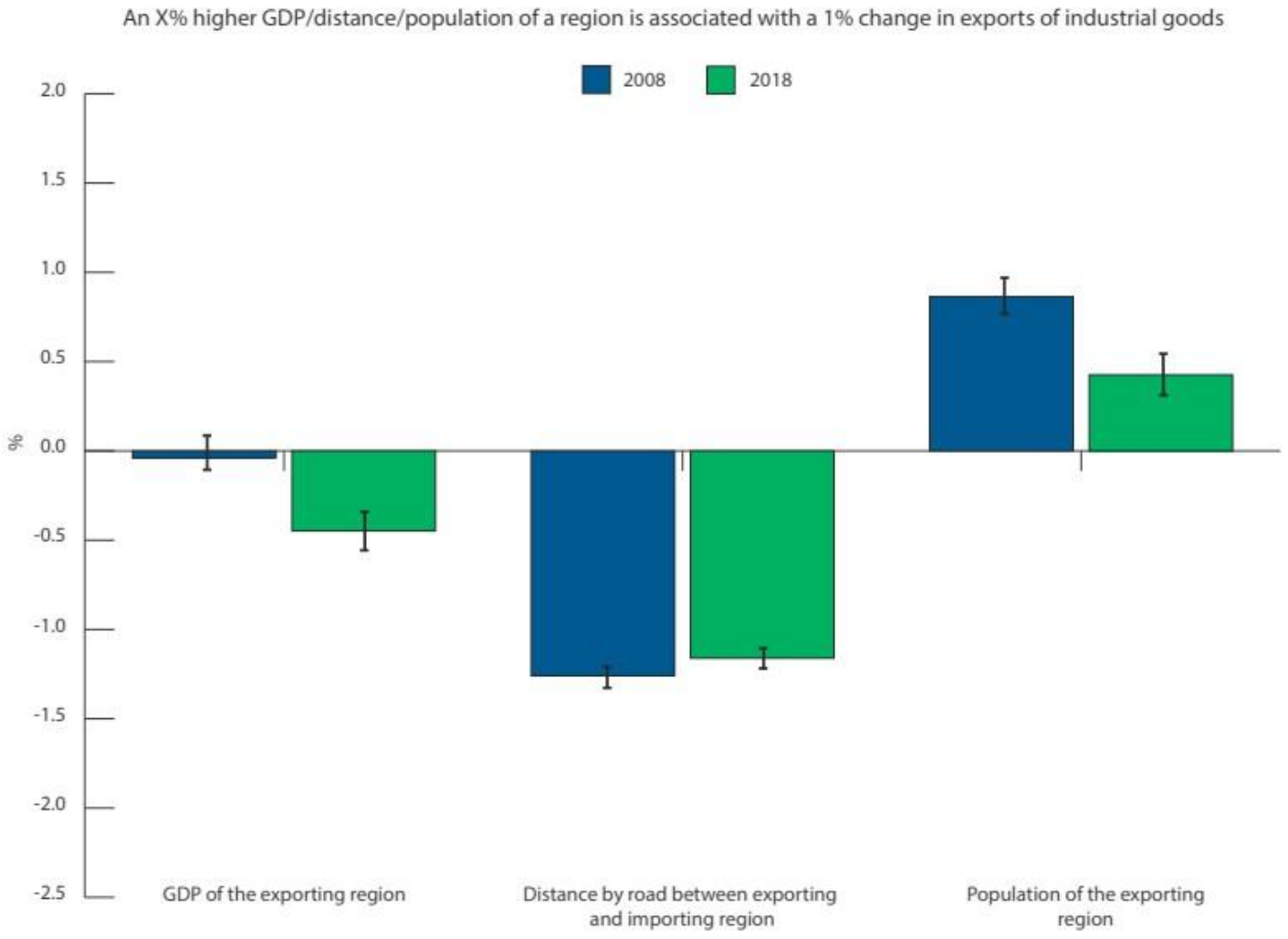
BertelsmannStiftung

Export di **beni** e **servizi** intra-EU e globale



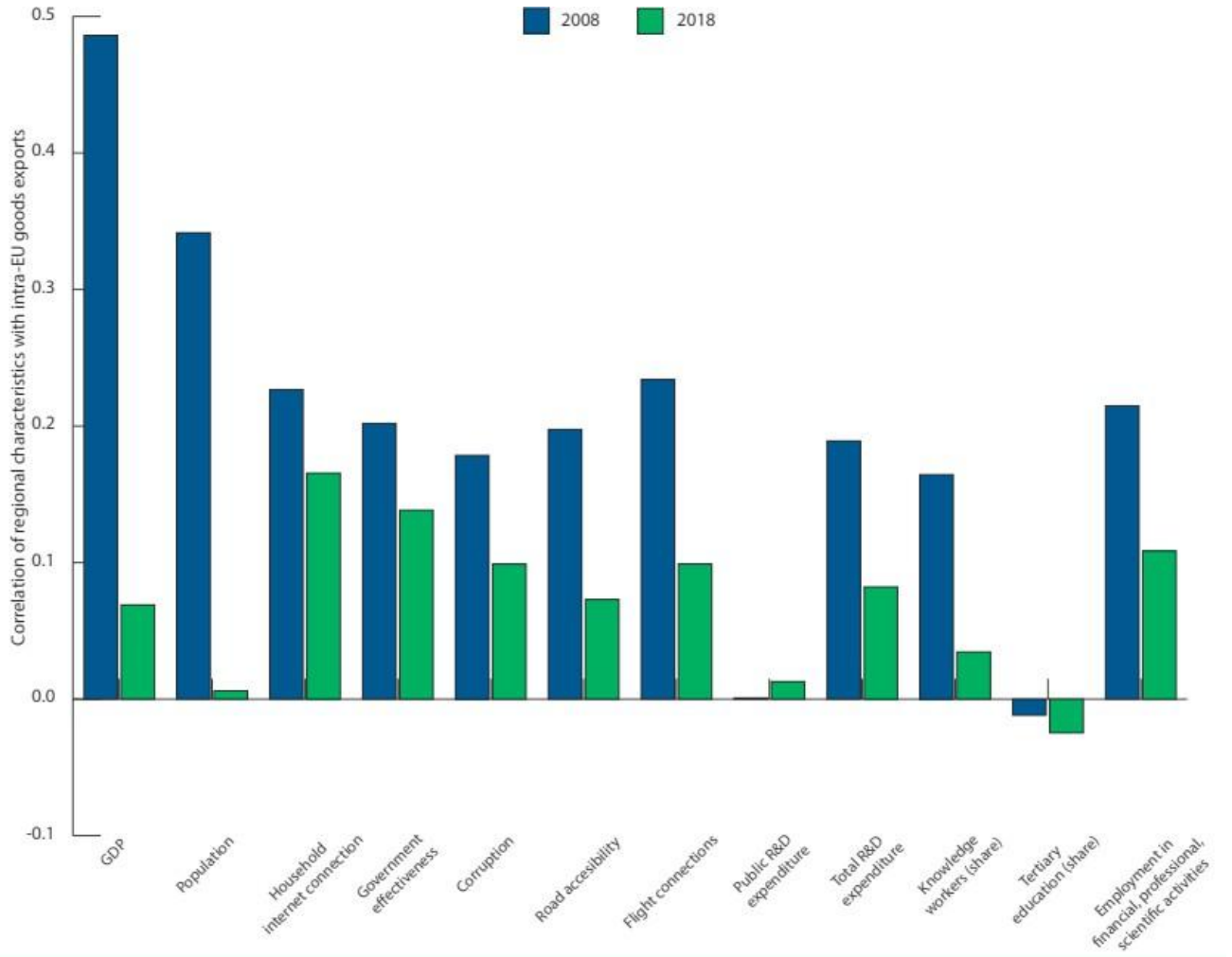
Source: CER analysis of Eurostat, international trade in goods and services (the latter since 2010), and World Bank, global exports in goods and services.

L’export manifatturiero intra-EU denota sempre meno le regioni ricche d’Europa (1)



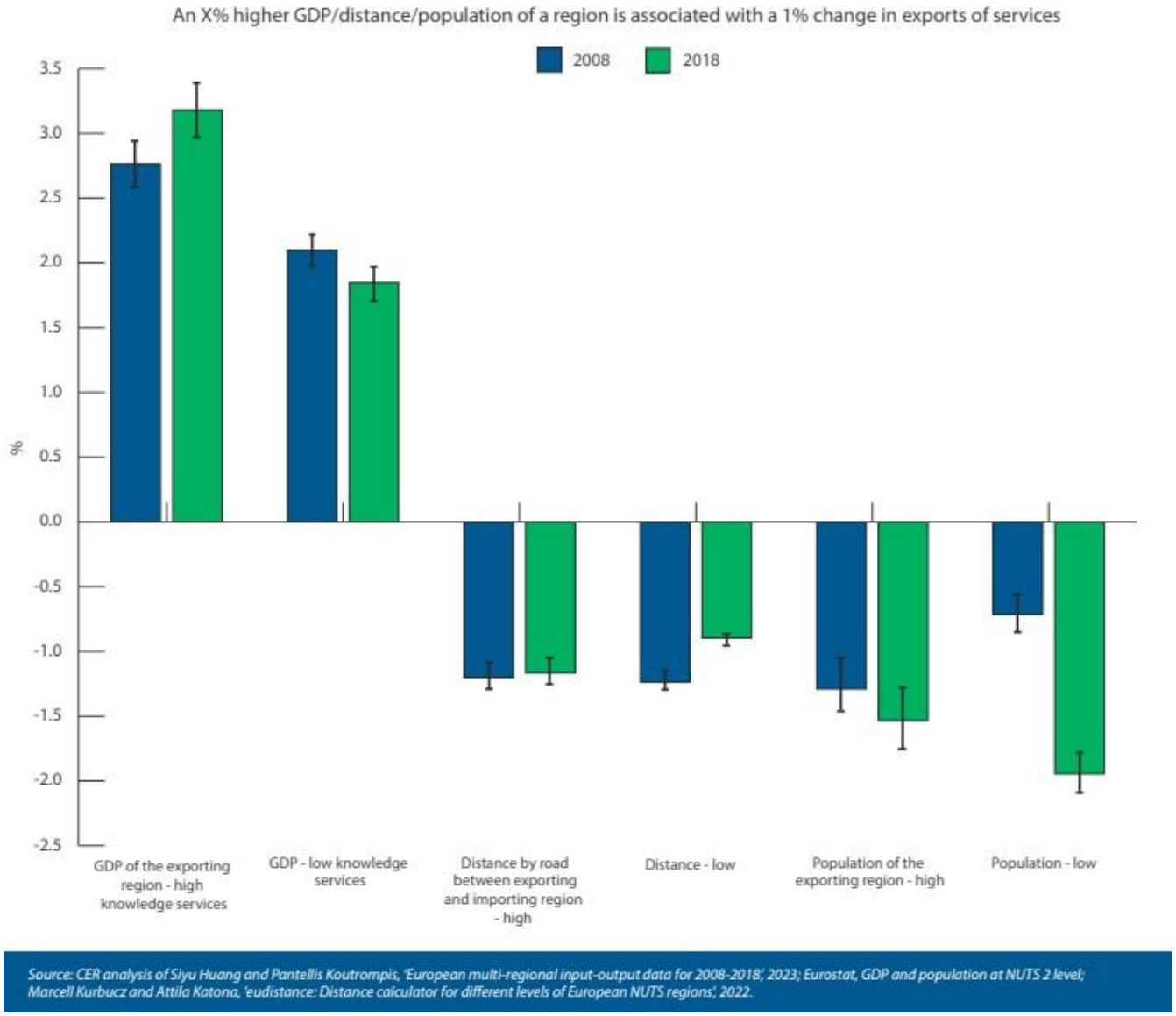
Source: CER analysis of Siyu Huang and Pantellis Koutrompis, 'European multi-regional input-output data for 2008-2018', 2023; Eurostat, GDP and population at NUTS 2 level; Marcell Kurbucz and Attila Katona, 'eudistance: Distance calculator for different levels of European NUTS regions', 2022.

L’export manifatturiero intra-EU denota sempre meno le regioni ricche d’Europa (2)



Source: CER analysis of Siyu Huang and Pantellis Koutrompis, ‘European multi-regional input-output data for 2008-2018’, 2023 and the European Commission’s ‘EU Regional Competitiveness Index: RCI 2010’ & ‘The European Regional Competitiveness Index 2019’.
Notes: Eurostat, GDP and population and all other variables at NUTS 2 level. Some similar variables have been left out for legibility (such as creative employment vis-à-vis employment in professional and scientific activities).

L’export intra-EU di servizi contraddistingue le regioni più ricche d’Europa (1)



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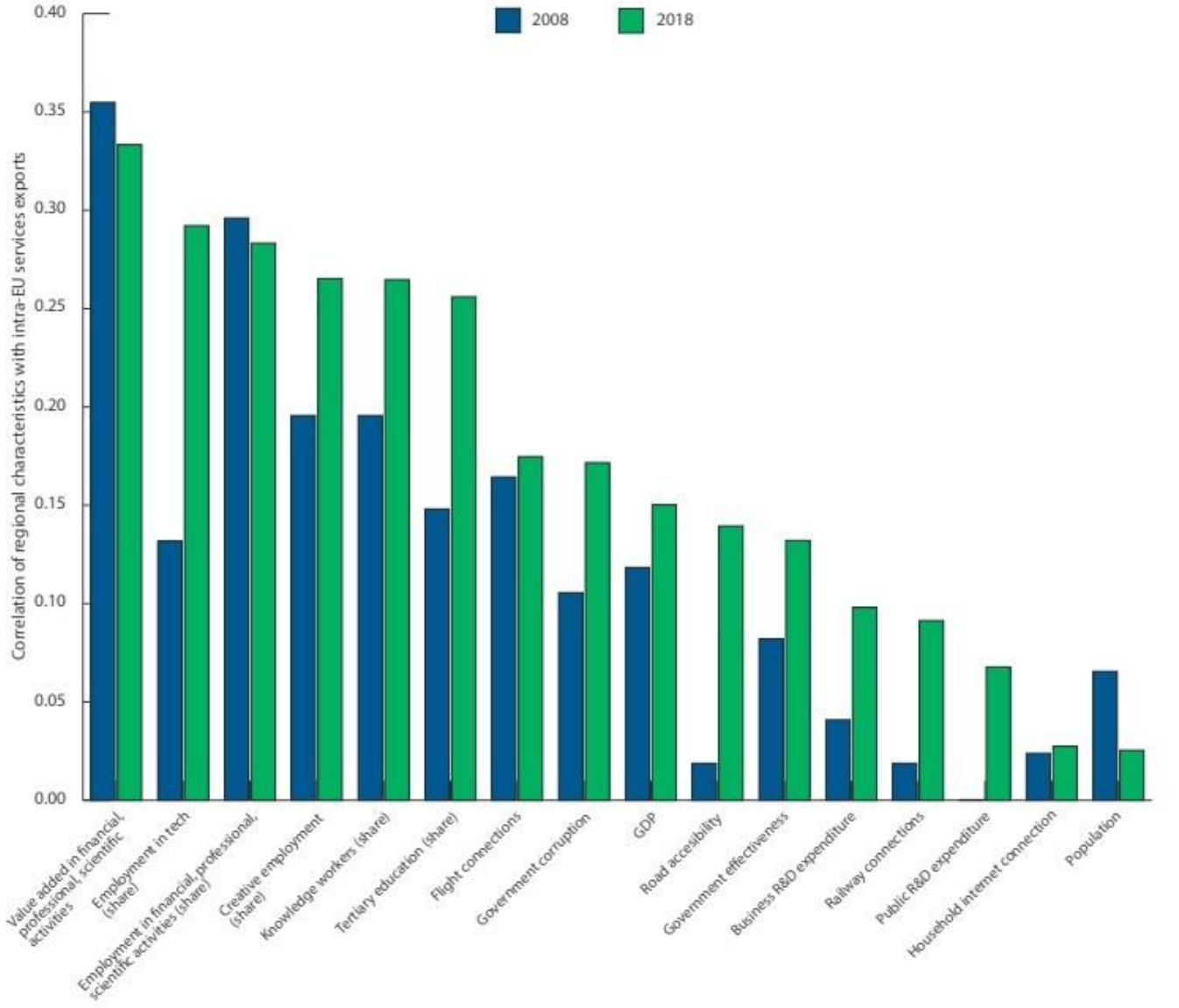
L’export intra-EU di servizi contraddistingue le regioni più ricche d’Europa (2)



Source: CER analysis of Siyu Huang and Pantellis Koutrompis, ‘European multi-regional input-output data for 2008-2018’, 2023 and the European Commission’s ‘EU Regional Competitiveness Index: RCI 2010’ & ‘The European Regional Competitiveness Index 2019’.
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Fonte: Agenzia delle Entrate e Immobiliare.it, 2022

Perché l'innovazione tende a concentrarsi in alcune grandi città?

- La **crescita degli intangibili**: *Sunk costs, Scalability, Synergies, Spillover* (Hastle & Westlake 2018, 2022)

- *A*lla ricerca di **ecosistemi urbani dinamici**: *Matching, Sharing, Learning* (Balland et al. 2020; Goldin & Tom Lee-Devlin 2023)

- Il doppio nodo fra **finanza e innovazione** (Cooter & Shafer 2012)

- **Connettività globale**
  - Infrastrutture di trasporto
  - Intercity connectivity (mobilità, telecomunicazioni, network scientifici e professionali)
  - Imprese multinazionali e mobilità internazionale delle persone
  - Diversità culturale (legami con le aree del mondo e punti di vista originali)

Alla ricerca di una soluzione
Cosa non funziona

- Scelta dei vincitori e migrazione “efficiente”
  - Le migrazioni pagano rigidità economiche e costi sociali
  - Disincentivo agli investimenti relazionali e al *voice* del capitale umano
  - Perdita di risorse e trappole dello sviluppo
  - Geografia del discontento e vendetta dei luoghi che non contano

- Politiche redistributive
  - Sussidi compensativi vs. incentivi all’innovazione
  - Coalizioni distributive vs. forze produttive
  - Non modifica le cause delle trappole dello sviluppo
  - Sviluppo non è non solo consumi, bensì autonomia, dignità, senso

Alla ricerca di una soluzione
Periferie competitive

Focus su città e aree secondarie fuori dal radar dei principali investimenti VC, ma che hanno creato ecosistemi innovativi

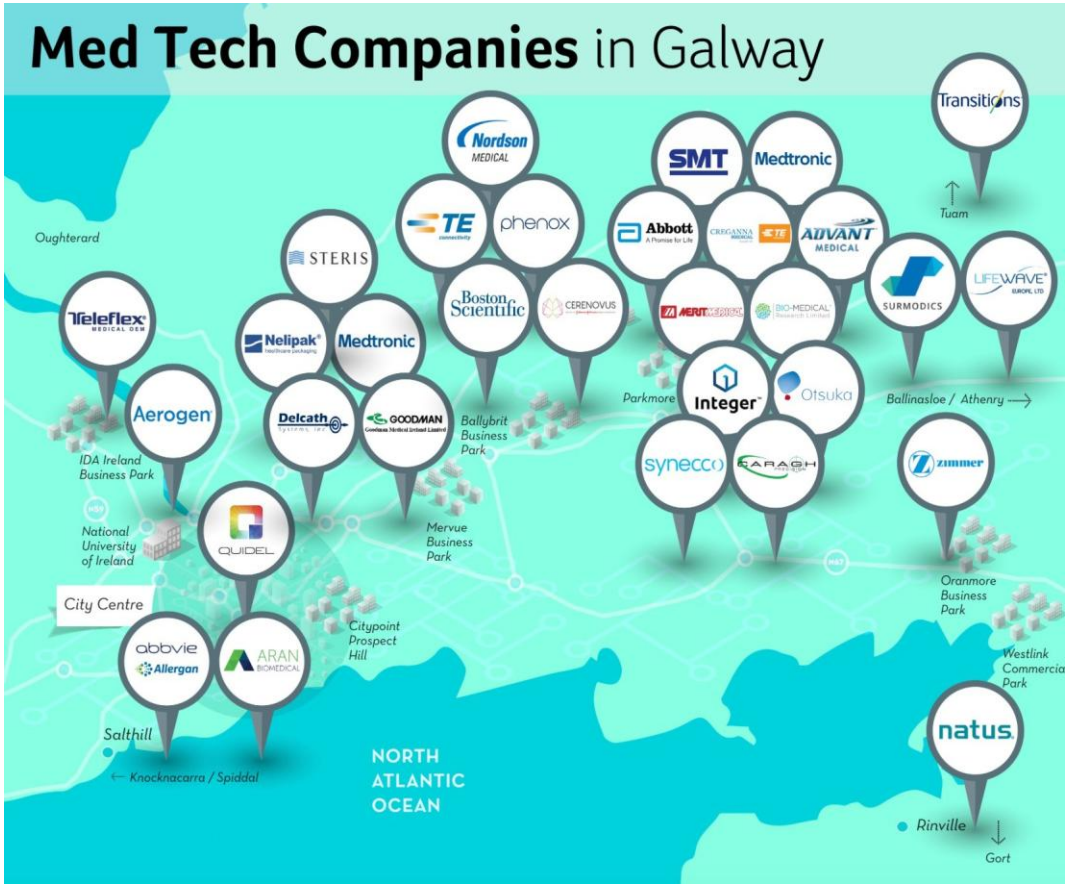
Galway (Ireland) – Medical Devices Cluster

Raleigh-Durham (USA) – Research Triangle Park

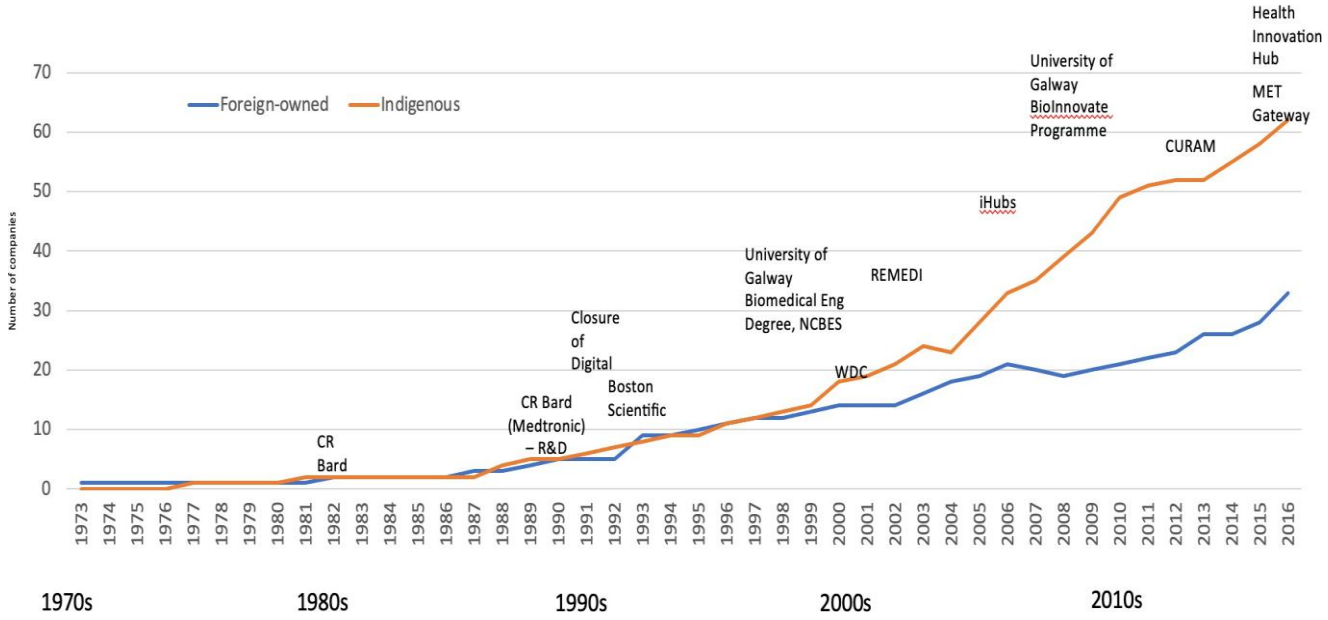
Metropole Ruhr (Germany) – Cultural Cluster and Environmental Upgrading

Emilia Romagna (Italy) – Industrial Districts 4.0

Med Tech in Galway – Innovation at the Edge of Europe



Evolution of the Galway's Med Tech Ecosystem

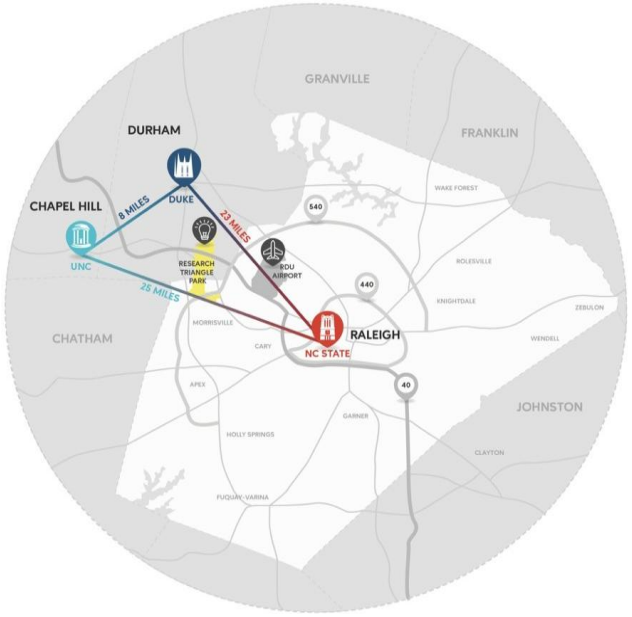


Source: Majella Giblin, NUI Galway (2023)


WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
HealthTech Ireland
ASSOCIATION
cúram
Centre for Research in Medical Devices
BIOINNOVATE
NEEDS DRIVEN OPPORTUNITY
Health Innovation Hub Ireland
met
medical & engineering technologies
FDI
Indigenous
Public institutional Support
DIGITAL HEALTH CLUSTER
BioMEC
University College Hospital Galway
Translational Medical Device Lab
Close to Patient, Close to Market
CORRIB CORE LAB:
Centre for Cell Manufacturing Ireland
Welcome to the Centre for Cell Manufacturing Ireland.
OLLSCOIL NA GAILLIMHE
UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY
HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD
CLINICAL RESEARCH FACILITY GALWAY
Enhancing Health through Excellence
INNOVATION HUBS
GALWAY · MAYO
ATU
Atlantic Technological University

Research Triangle Park – A Thriving Ecosystem in the Old South

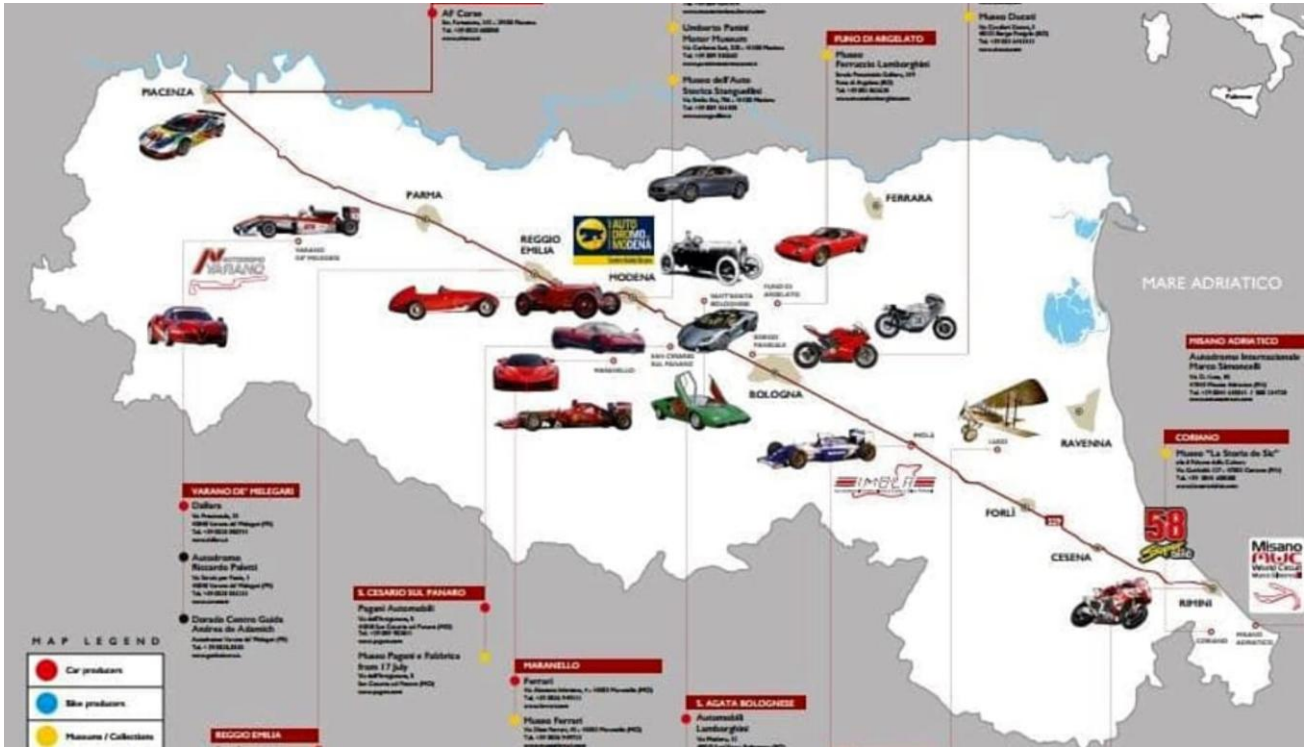
Universities, Multinationals and Startups



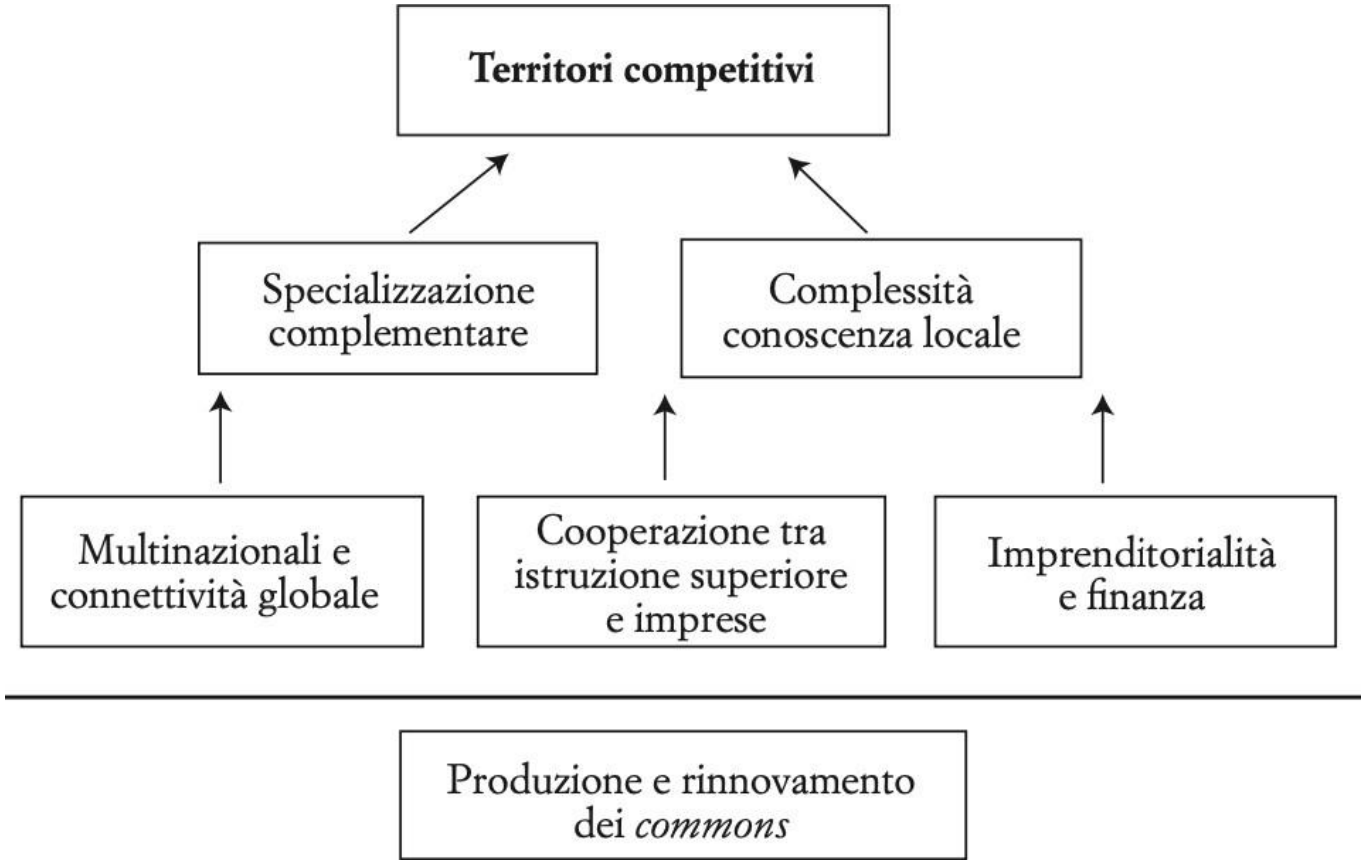
Life Sciences

Accord Healthcare, Inc. | India | Durham
ADAMA | Israel | Wake
Arbiom | France | Durham
Astellas Pharma | Japan | Wake
Aurobindo Pharma | India | Durham
BASF Plant Science LP | Germany | Durham
Bayer CropScience LP | Germany | Johnston
bioMérieux, Inc. | France | Durham
Cellectis | France | Wake
Cirrus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. | India | Wake
Fresenius Kabi | Germany | Wilson
Fuji Silysia Chemical Ltd. | Japan | Durham
GlaxoSmithKline | UK | Durham
Grifols | Spain | Johnston
Guerbet | France | Wake
KriGen Pharmaceuticals, LLC | India | Harnett
Medicago | Canada | Durham, Wake
Merck | Germany | Durham
Merz, Inc. | Germany | Wake
Novo Nordisk | Denmark | Johnston
Novozymes North America, Inc. | Denmark | Franklin
Seqirus | Australia | Wake
Sodexo, Inc. | France | Wake
Syngenta | Switzerland | Durham
Tecan U.S. Group, Inc. | Switzerland | Wake
Valeant Pharmaceuticals International | Canada | Durham
Xellia Pharmaceuticals | Denmark | Wake

Bologna C The Motor Valley – From Industrial Cluster to Ecosystem



Politiche industriali per periferie competitive



Periferie competitive

Lo sviluppo dei territori nell'economia della conoscenza

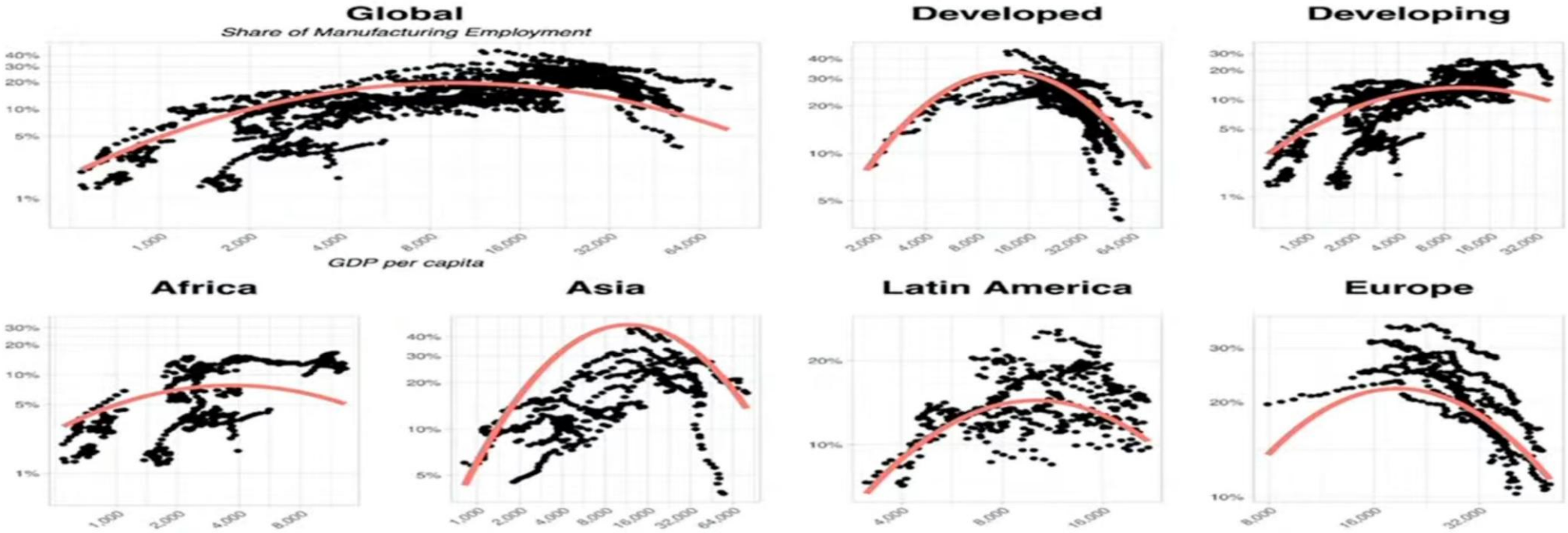
Giulio Buciuni
Giancarlo Corò

il Mulino

Behind the Curve

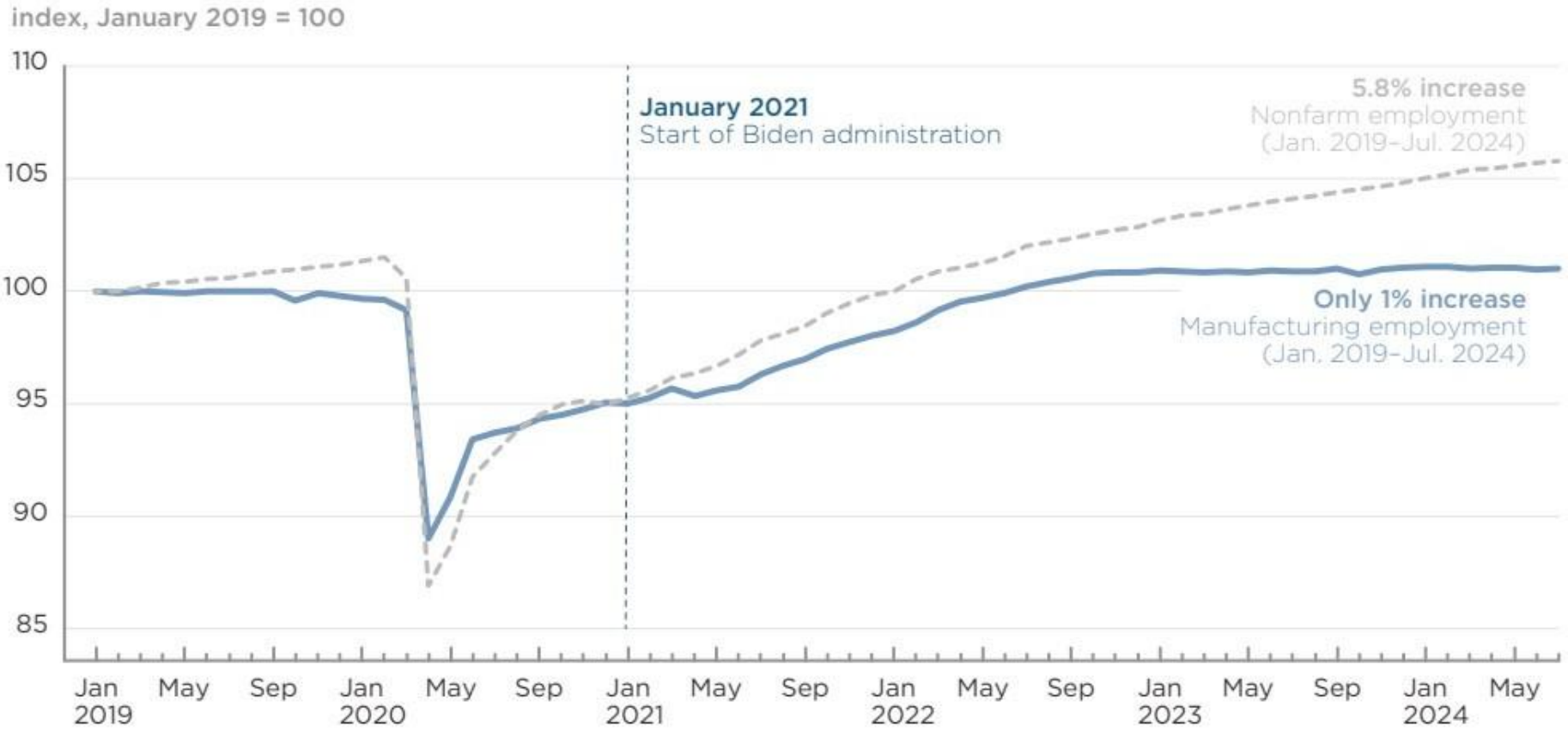
Can manufacturing Still Provide inclusive Growth?

by Robert Z. Lawrence, 2024



US manufacturing and nonfarm employment

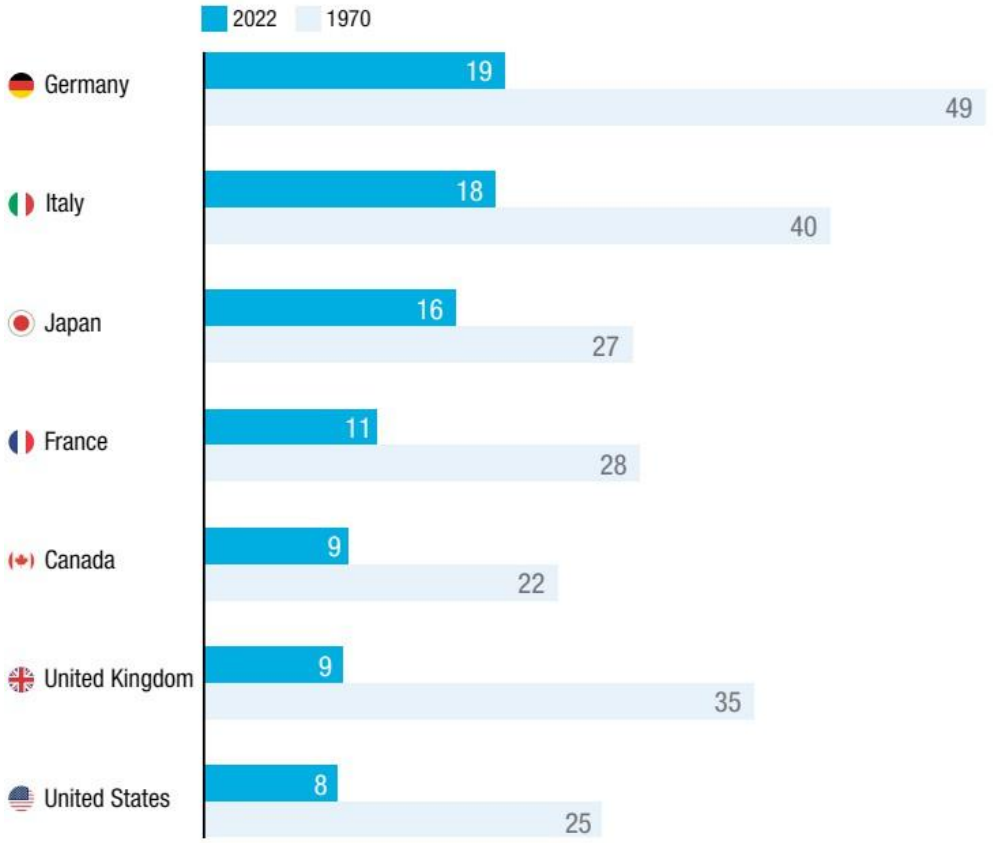
January 2019–July 2024



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED), https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/MANEMP.

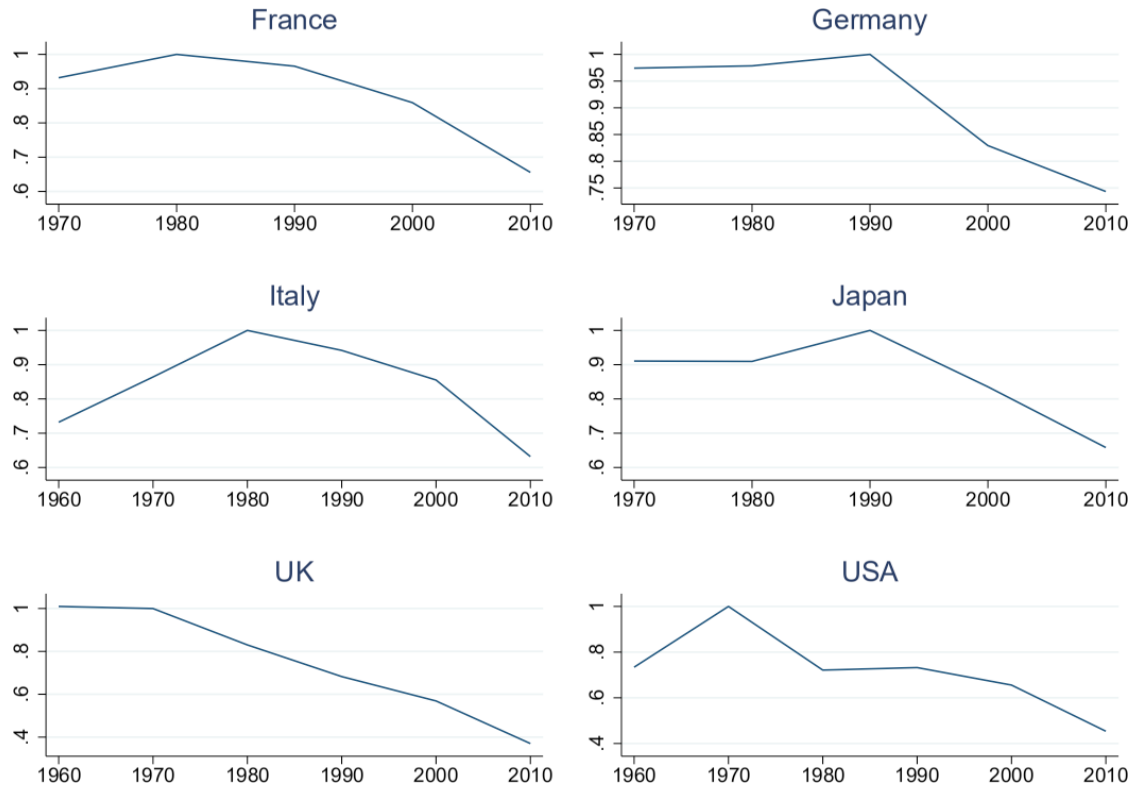
Workers in advanced countries could long count on stable jobs but many no longer find them in manufacturing

Share of manufacturing in total employment, selected developed countries
(Percentage)



Source: UNCTAD based on data from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development and United States, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

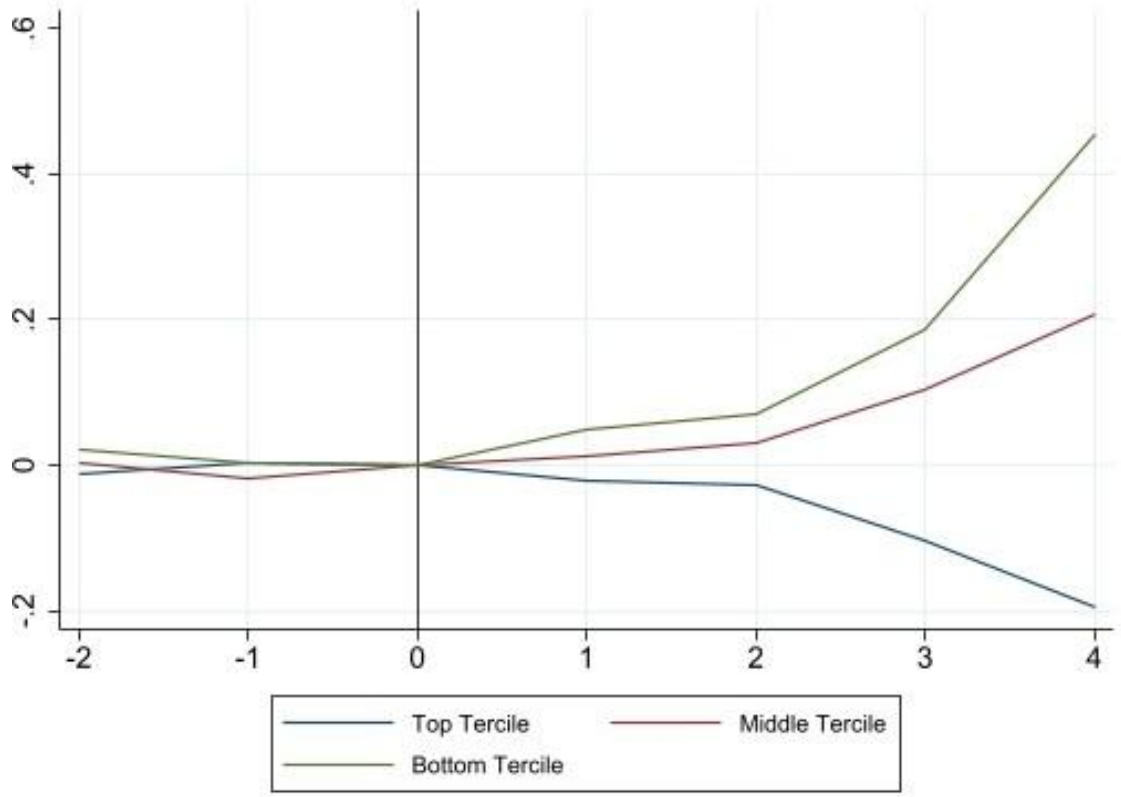
Employment in manufacturing, by Country



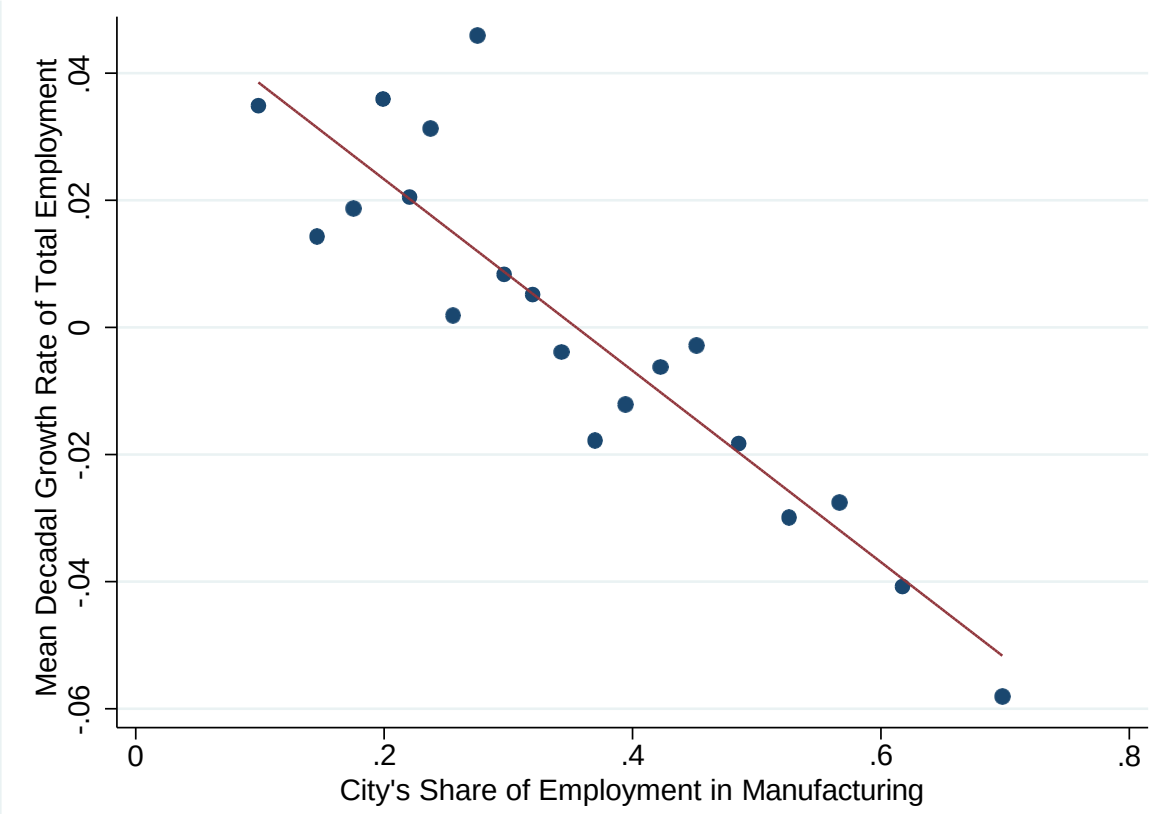
Note: Manufacturing employment in a country is normalized to 1 in the year of the country's manufacturing peak.

Source: Gagliardi, Moretti, Serafinelli, December 2023

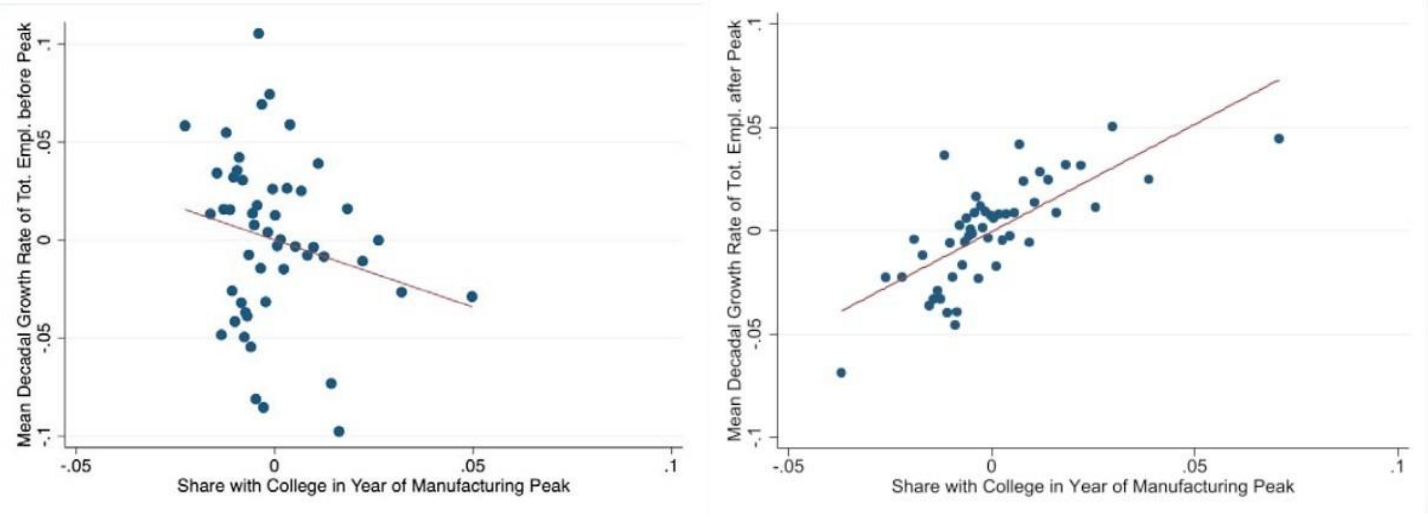
Total Employment Before and After the Year of Manufacturing Peak, by Initial Manufacturing Share Tercile



Initial Share of Employment in Manufacturing and Subsequent Mean Decadal Growth Rate of Total Employmen

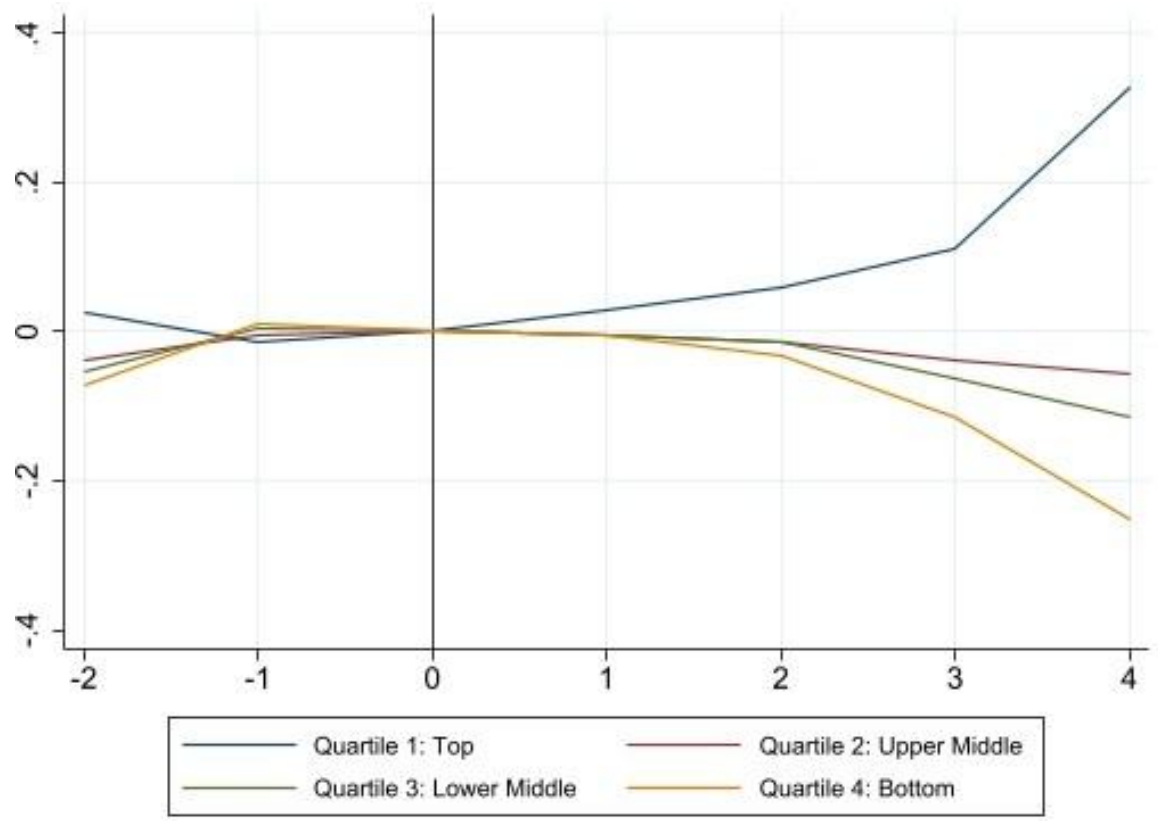


Change in Total Employment Before and After the Manufacturing Peak as a Function of the **Share of Local Residents with a College or University Degree** in Year of the Manufacturing Peak

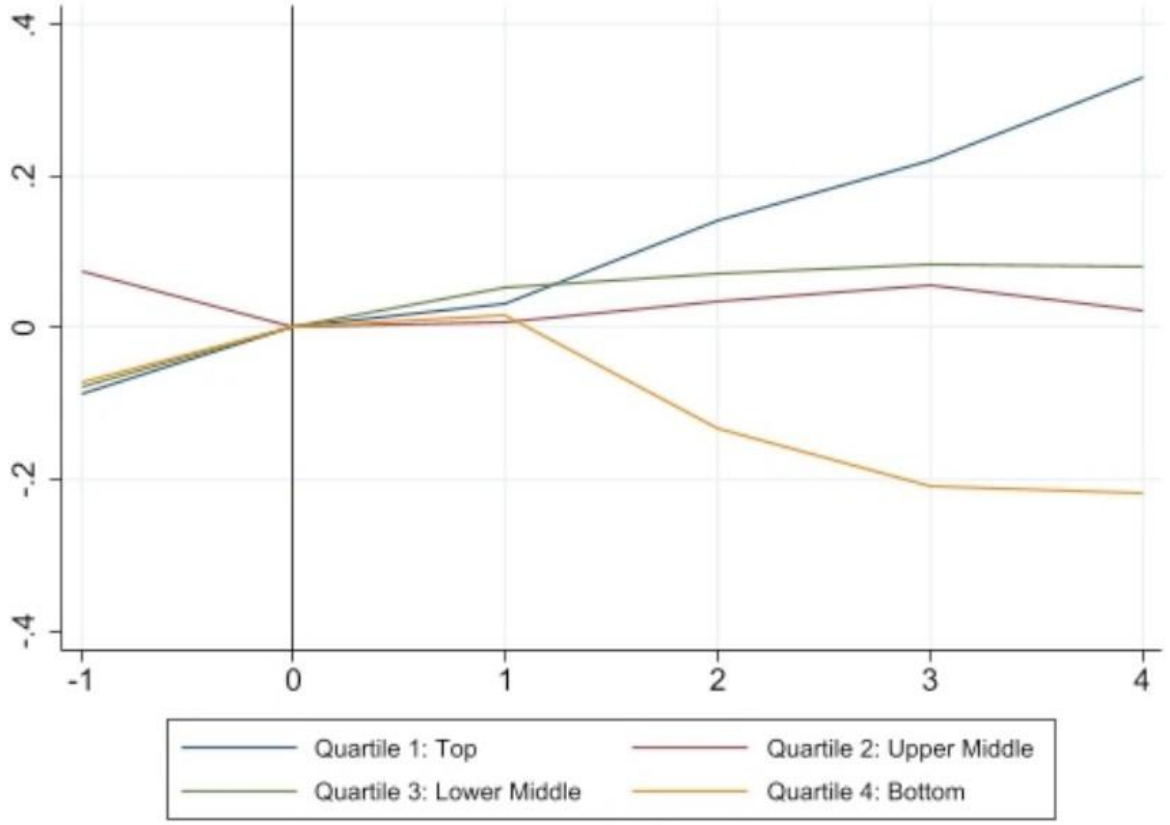


Source: Gagliardi, Moretti, Serafinelli, December 2023

Total Employment Before and After the Year of Manufacturing Peak, by College Share Quartile



Employment in **Human Capital and Knowledge Intensive Service** Before and After the Year of Manufacturing Peak, **by College Share Quartile**

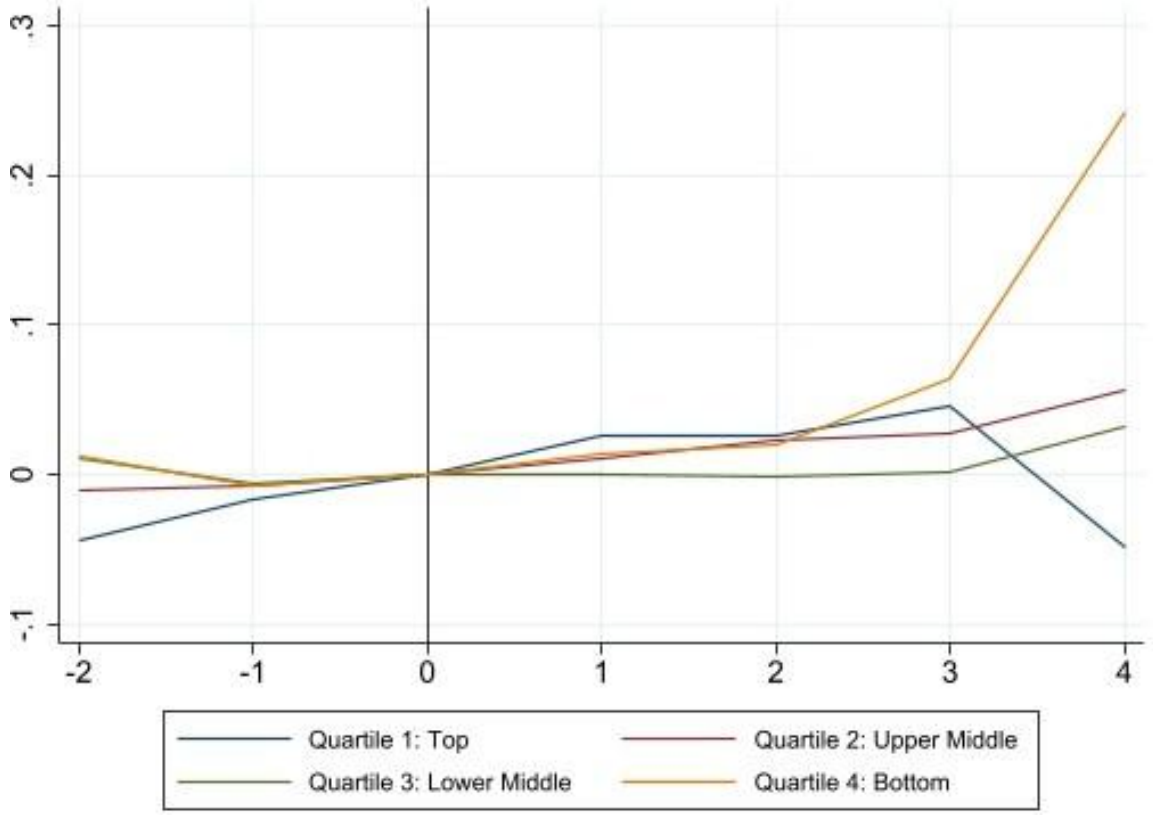


Effect of Initial Share of College-Educated Workers on Subsequent Employment Growth

	OLS				IV			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
College Share	1.02***	1.13***	1.23***	1.22***	1.27**	1.46**	2.43**	2.95***
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.57)	(0.62)	(1.08)	(0.88)
Manuf Share	-0.15***	-0.14***	-0.14***	-0.13***	-0.14***	-0.14***	-0.11***	-0.09***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Coeff on College Share equal to OLS (p-value)					0.6593	0.5944	0.2724	0.0548
First Stage								
Log Distance					-0.0048***	-0.0044***	-0.0028***	-0.0042***
					(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)
AP F-statistics					47.67	40.85	15.09	30.41
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total Empl		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Urban			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
High Tech Share				Yes				Yes
N	1826	1826	1826	1478	1826	1826	1826	1478

The dependent variable is the Mean decadal growth rate of Total Employment. Robust standard errors in parentheses. AP 1st stage F-statistics: Angrist-Pischke multivariate test of excluded instruments F-statistic. % High-Tech MF not available for French cities. Germany includes only Local Labor Markets in West Germany. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Total Employment Before and After the Year of Manufacturing Peak, by Quartile of Distance from Historical Colleges



Employment in Human Capital and Knowledge Intensive Services Before and After the Year of Manufacturing Peak, by Quartile of Distance from Historical Colleges