

INCIDENZA DELLA SPESA PER IL PERSONALE PUBBLICO SUL PIL

I dati più aggiornati e più facilmente comparabili sono forniti dall'OCSE (basato sui dati 2005) in uno studio pubblicato il 28 gennaio 2008 dal Di rettorato "Governo pubblico e sviluppo territoriale"
Eurostat raccoglie dati ogni anno ma sono molto più complicati, al nostro livello, da comparare (vedi tabella allegata)

Rapporto reddito lavoro dipendente/ PIL

Nel 2005

Italia è al 11,01 % (nel 1995 era, secondo l'OCSE 10,97, ma il dato non corrisponde con quello della nostra presentazione)

Meno di Danimarca (17,23%), Svezia (16,05%), Portogallo (14%), Francia (13,26%), Norvegia (12,44%), Belgio (12,12), Regno Unito (11,34%)

Più di Stati Uniti (10,22%), Spagna (10,02%), Grecia, Olanda, Austria, Germania,

I dati sembrano piuttosto stabili in tutti i paesi (giusto l'Austria diluisce di circa un 3%)

Sono presentati anche i dati del rapporto reddito lavoro dipendente/ spesa pubblica

L'Italia è al 23% più bassa di gran parte dei paesi europei (Danimarca 32%, Grecia e Regno Unito 26%, Francia 25%). Più alta solo di Olanda, Austria e Germania (16%)

L'OCSE però mette in guardia nell'utilizzo del dato "spesa del personale" in particolare per il fatto che in molti dati nazionali vi è (o meno) la spesa pensionistica (se cioè i dati per i contributi del personale facciano o meno parte di questi conti). Per esempio in Olanda e nel Regno Unito sono calcolati.

Unclassified

GOV/PGC/PEM(2008)1



Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

28-Jan-2008

English - Or. English

**PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
PUBLIC GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE**

**GOV/PGC/PEM(2008)1
Unclassified**

Public Employment and Management Working Party

**EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PRODUCTION COSTS OF
GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN**

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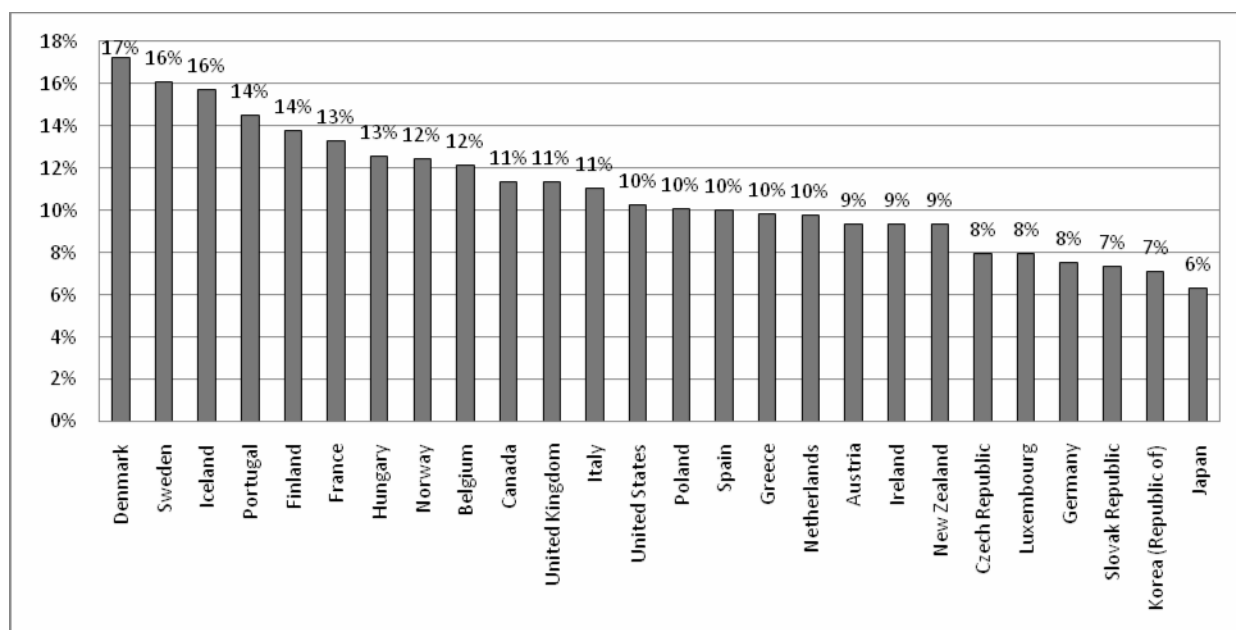
English - Or. English

Table 3. The structure of government expenditures allocated to the production of goods and services in the public domain as a % of GDP, in 1995 and 2005 (or more recent year available) (ranked in decreasing order by overall level of production costs of goods and services in the public domain in 2005)

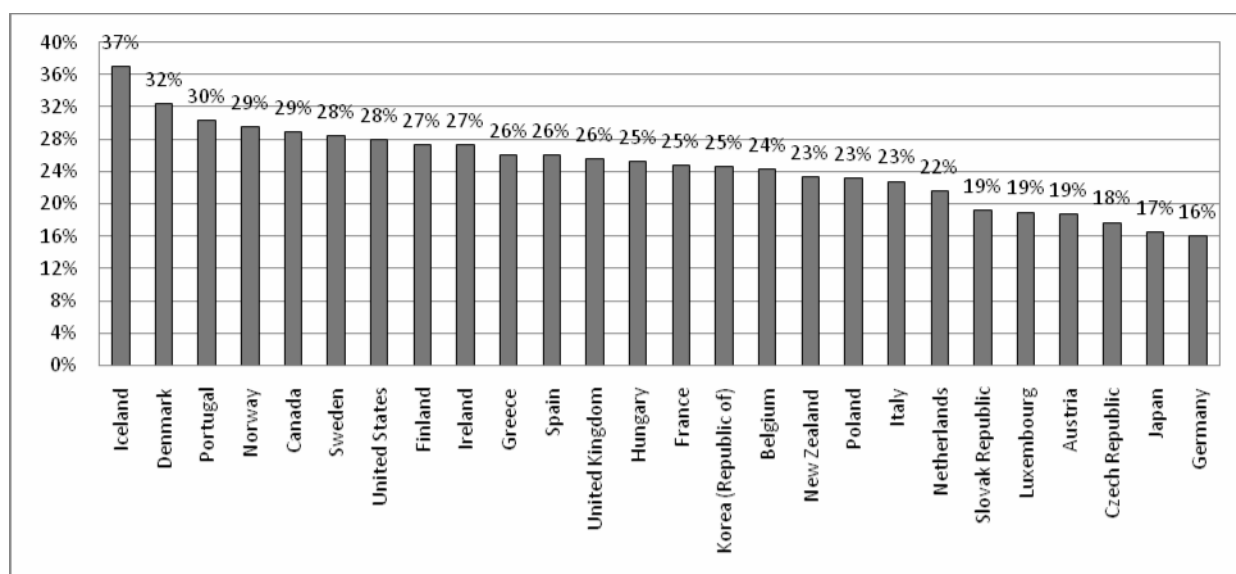
	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Social transfers in kind via market producers	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Social transfers in kind via market producers
Sweden	16,55	10,89	2,10	16,05	9,86	2,97
Denmark	17,15	7,62	1,29	17,23	8,57	1,42
Finland	15,14	8,75	1,41	13,77	9,30	2,17
Netherlands	10,60	6,62	7,42	9,74	7,15	8,15
France	13,59	5,53	4,86	13,26	5,23	5,68
Belgium	11,90	3,10	5,90	12,12	3,64	7,16
United Kingdom	10,74	9,22	0,00	11,34	11,46	0,00
Norway	13,99	7,82	1,48	12,44	6,42	2,08
Czech Republic	7,35	6,61	5,11	7,92	6,97	5,60
New Zealand	9,22	7,14	2,85	9,31	7,17	3,88
Canada	13,67	8,37	0,00	11,35	8,97	0,00
Italy	10,97	4,84	1,91	11,01	5,54	2,82
Germany	8,75	4,17	7,36	7,50	4,31	7,47
Austria	12,46	5,98	3,99	9,34	4,52	5,07
United States	10,44	7,21	0,00	10,22	8,27	0,00
Poland	10,65	6,39	1,80	10,05	5,83	1,89
Spain	11,21	4,49	2,13	10,02	4,99	2,56
Slovak Republic	9,31	8,47	0,25	7,33	4,88	4,48
Luxembourg	8,45	3,53	3,83	7,92	3,47	5,08
Ireland	10,09	5,57	1,51	9,34	5,27	1,69
Korea	6,60	3,53	1,10	7,12	4,24	2,41
Mexico	8,32	2,23	0,00	9,43	2,30	0,00
Average	11,23	6,28	2,56	10,63	6,29	3,30
Median	10,70	6,50	1,86	10,03	5,68	2,69

Figure 7 and Table 3 also allow a refined assessment of possible efficiency gains for the production of goods and services in the public domain over time. Data indeed allow us to determine whether some decreases in some costs (in the GDP) are not compensated for by other costs. For example, *assuming the level and quality of goods and services delivered to citizens remain the same*, Governments may decrease the compensation costs of employees in government by, for example, decreasing the number of employees in government. This may be compensated, however, by increases in expenditures allocated to the private sector for the delivery of services in the public domain. This has been the case in the Netherlands and Luxembourg, for example.

Once again, data have to be interpreted very cautiously. For example, in Ireland the production costs of goods and service in the public domain have decreased as a percentage of GDP. This is not necessarily an indication of efficiency gains, even assuming the same level and quality of goods and services delivered to citizens. Indeed GDP growth has been very important in Ireland between 1995 and 2005, and the data just indicate that the production costs of goods and services in the public domain weight less in the economy today than 10 years ago. Comparisons have thus also to take into account the costs of production of goods and services as a percentage of government expenditures (if those are relatively stable) in Table 2 and Figures 2-4-6.

Figure 1. Compensation costs of employees in government as a % of GDP, in 2005¹¹

Source: National Accounts, OECD

Figure 2. Compensation of employees in government as a % of government expenditures in 2005

Source: National Accounts, OECD

¹¹ Comparisons of compensation of employees across countries should be made with caution and refined by taking into account the arrangements for the funding of pensions schemes of Government employees. Indeed, in some countries, savings for future pensions are partly or completely taken into account in the compensation of employees (this is the case, for example, in the Netherlands), whereas in other countries, the future liability remains a future liability in the general budget. This creates an important distortion in the comparison of present and future compensation costs of Government employees across countries.

Tav. 3

Spesa per redditi Pubblica amministrazione / Incidenza sul P.I.L. / Unità di lavoro P.A.					
	Spesa per redditi lavoro dipendente tutta P.A. [a]	Rapporto Reddito Lavoro dipendente / PIL [b]		Personale dipendente Amministrazioni pubbliche [c]	
Anno					
1990	85.655,00	12,6		3.528.600	
1991	93.462,00	12,6		3.570.400	1,2%
1992	97.578,00	12,4		3.569.400	0,0%
1993	99.333,00	12,3		3.540.500	-0,8%
1994	101.495,00	11,9		3.524.800	-0,4%
1995	103.560,00	11,2		3.503.200	-0,6%
1996	112.876,00	11,5		3.470.900	-0,9%
1997	119.109,00	11,6		3.430.500	-1,2%
1998	114.450,00	10,7		3.398.300	-0,9%
1999	117.955,00	10,6		3.395.500	-0,1%
2000	123.480,00	10,6		3.418.500	0,7%
2001	130.968,00	10,7		3.506.100	2,6%
2002	134.593,00	10,7		3.532.800	0,8%
2003	143.606,00	11,0		3.534.700	0,1%
[a] Fonte: Ministero economia e finanze - Quaderni strutturali dell'economia italiana (Conto consolidato delle Amministrazioni pubbliche - in milioni di euro)					
[a] Fonte: ISTAT - Conti ed aggregati economici delle Amministrazioni pubbliche Serie SEC95 (in milioni di euro)					
[b] Fonte: ISTAT - Conti ed aggregati economici delle Amministrazioni pubbliche Serie SEC95					

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Compensation of employees - NACE L to P - Current prices - Millions of euro - SA

time geo	2004q04	2005q01	2005q02	2005q03	2005q04	2006q01	2006q02	2006q03	2006q04	2007q01	2007q02	2007q03
Euro area	301522.83	02900.03	05433.13	07905.33	15045.23	14391.93	20298.93	20032.33	21573.03	26164.03	27929.73	30543.5
Euro area (13 countries)	302489.33	03872.63	06417.83	08902.33	16077.73	15421.63	21359.93	21090.23	22635.63	26164.03	27929.73	30543.5
Euro area (12 countries)	301522.83	02900.03	05433.13	07905.33	15045.23	14391.93	20298.93	20032.33	21573.03	25088.93	26852.83	29455.2
EU (27 countries)	416941.14	21067.24	28226.54	31526.04	41254.54	42344.14	49245.54	51281.94	55694.14	60130.34	63281.94	66965.7
EU (25 countries)	414927.64	18940.04	25941.54	29095.14	38561.04	39452.54	46147.74	48123.94	52503.44	56987.04	60182.24	63864.4
EU (15 countries)	399727.14	02961.24	09261.54	12038.84	20948.54	21746.24	28029.54	29771.14	33745.94	37789.34	40642.24	44251.6
Belgium	12855.0	13025.0	13136.0	13227.0	13421.0	13478.0	13650.0	13738.0	13900.0	14186.0	14229.0	14140.0
Czech Republic	2485.2	2620.2	2597.2	2692.2	2763.5	2919.8	2944.7	3040.8	3086.4	3191.7	3181.1	3318.9
Denmark	9816.8	10159.2	10047.3	10062.6	10160.4	10243.9	10409.1	10607.7	10819.1	10614.8	10839.9	10992.3
Germany	83010.0	82520.0	82680.0	82390.0	82190.0	82630.0	82980.0	82840.0	83100.0	84120.0	83940.0	84200.0
Estonia	295.5	307.6	311.0	326.5	334.2	342.4	352.2	366.0	385.3	410.4	431.1	464.0
Ireland	5371.6	5460.5	5622.7	5770.2	5922.5	6103.4	6250.6	6395.6	6562.0	6695.7	6830.2	6976.7
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	31241.0	31625.0	32449.0	33221.0	33679.0	34279.0	35026.0	35264.0	36535.0	36860.0	37777.0	38221.0
France	72277.8	72987.2	73663.2	74604.0	75232.6	75816.9	76470.8	77197.1	77740.4	78328.3	78886.8	79529.6
Italy	46714.5	46918.5	47092.5	47289.2	52115.0	49470.7	52453.6	50980.1	49893.1	50572.5	50592.0	51410.0
Cyprus	547.1	568.0	584.5	613.7	595.0	614.2	614.8	638.8	652.7	649.3	668.1	680.4
Latvia	360.0	369.9	382.0	402.4	417.1	441.0	472.5	505.9	554.5	597.2	655.9	713.6
Lithuania	578.9	592.3	603.0	613.4	628.8	650.2	679.9	718.4	759.5	797.2	843.7	713.8
Luxembourg	869.9	884.5	897.1	915.0	929.7	941.0	954.9	962.2	971.8	982.0	992.7	1007.2
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	186.3	183.7	188.8	187.6	191.0	194.4	195.7	200.9	201.8	202.4	207.5	211.1
Netherlands	19820.1	19847.1	19961.3	20094.3	20296.3	20374.4	20520.8	20690.1	20903.7	21003.2	21223.4	:
Austria	9192.8	9287.9	9387.3	9487.2	9587.9	9686.9	9778.2	9863.6	9946.4	10028.6	10112.2	10196.5
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	864.5	922.3	925.0	942.1	974.6	1007.7	1033.9	1044.2	1144.0	1200.4	1235.9	1277.4
Finland	6327.0	6396.0	6482.0	6557.0	6600.0	6653.0	6709.0	6795.0	6831.0	6885.0	6930.0	6950.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	74273.1	75943.6	79239.9	79592.9	81135.7	82245.5	82263.2	84127.0	86014.8	86737.6	86669.1	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

:=Not available

Source of Data: Eurostat

Last Update: 13.02.2008

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Hyperlink to the table: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=0&language=en&pcode=na076>

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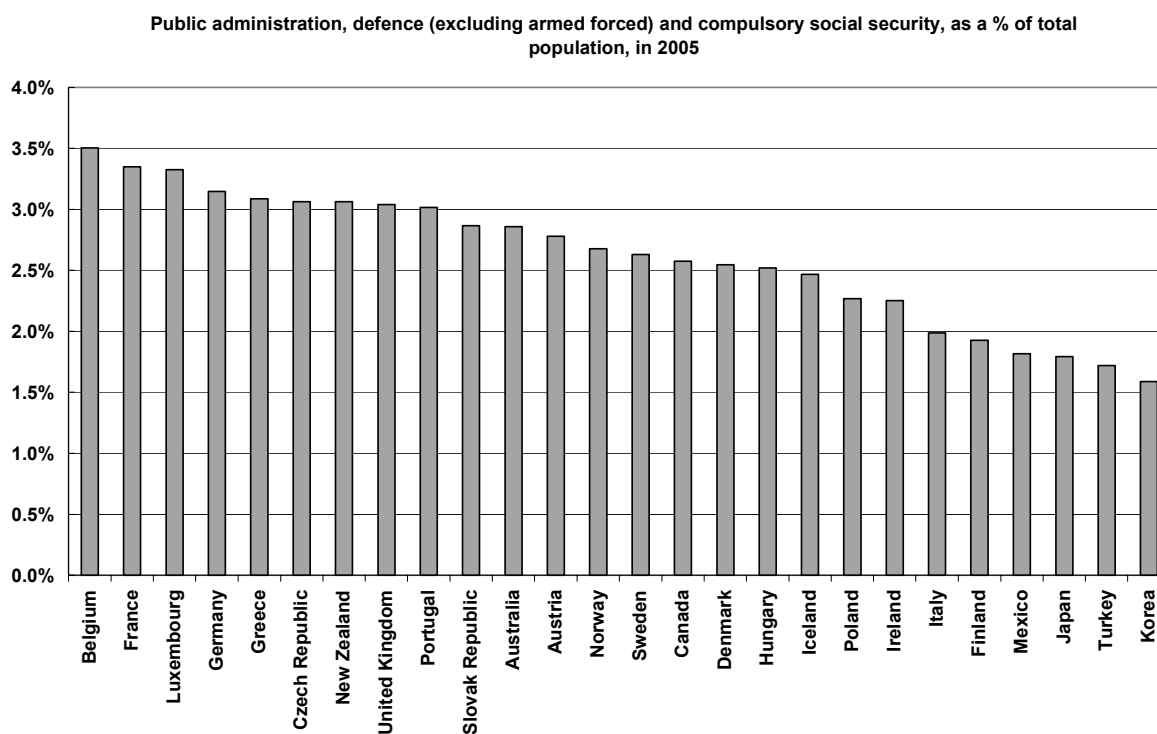
Short Description: Compensation of employees (at current prices) (ESA 1995, 4.02) is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. Compensation of employees consists of wages and salaries, and of employers' social contributions. NACE Rev. 1 = Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community. Values are seasonally adjusted (SA). NACE L to P = Other services (public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, private households). The ESA 95 (European System of Accounts) regulation may be referred to for more specific explanations on methodology.

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IV. DISTINCTION BY FUNCTIONAL SUB-SECTOR: DESCRIPTION AND TRENDS

In order to refine the analysis of all data above, the ISIC classification can add a new dimension to employment numbers. The ISIC classification draws on labour force surveys (and not following the COFOG classification of the System of National Accounts) and provides another source of data for functional sub sectors that are not consistent with the methodology in this paper but can provide interesting insights in the interpretation of the data in this paper. It shows trends in the number of staff in the economy who work in the sectors of the "public administration (in a restricted sense),²³ compulsory social security and defence (excluding armed forces)" (as a percentage of total population) across OECD countries.

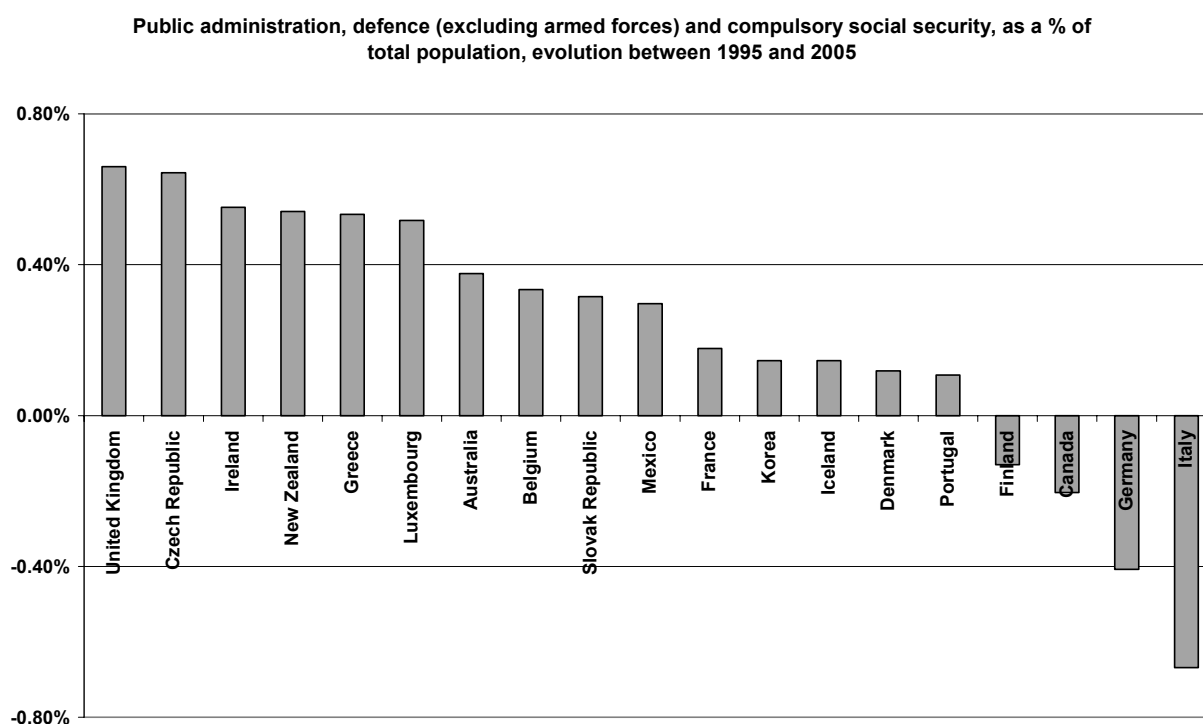
Figure 15. Public administration, defence (excluding armed forces) and compulsory social security, as a % of total population in 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey, OECD.

²³ Public administration has here a restricted sense, and primarily means general regulatory tasks. Indeed, teachers or doctors are for instance not included here.

Figure 16. Public administration, defence (excluding armed forces) and compulsory social security as a % of total population, evolution between 1995 in 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey, OECD.