

19 – SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Sicily's geographical position means that it is strategically placed among the countries in the Mediterranean area. 2010 is the year in which the free-exchange zone is to be launched and therefore it has been deemed of interest to collect certain data regarding the environmental, socio-demographic and economic situations of those countries and regions that surround the Mediterranean Sea. This chapter is divided into two parts: in the first section there is data from 23 countries, who have been chosen because their shores are lapped by *Mare Nostrum*; in the second section smaller areas from the 39 European Mediterranean regions of Nuts2 are examined, these too having been selected because of their vicinity to the Mediterranean. Within each section there are a number of indicators referring to specific thematic areas accompanied by meta-data and related graphs. Data regarding Sicily is highlighted, thus allowing easy comparisons to be made. The statistical sources used are data-banks produced by The United Nations, Eurostat and ISTAT. Available and comparable statistical information for these territories is somewhat lacking and partial, so that certain relevant phenomena cannot be described accurately. *Moreover, the data shown in this chapter might diverge from data in other parts of the Yearbook, because of the varying years of reference and/or different sources utilised.*

Mediterranean countries. With regard to indicators relative to territory, we can see that the agricultural area utilised in Italy accounts for 47.2% of the total surface area, a figure that is lower than that recorded in France (53.7%), Spain (57.4%) and a long way from the figure for Greece (64.2%). The country with the lowest proportion of agricultural land is Egypt (3.6%). Naturally the countries with shores along the southern coast-line, characterised by large areas of desert, have the smallest areas of land to be used for agriculture.

The protected areas in Sicily cover 10.5% of total surface area, a figure that is twice as high as the national average, and higher than the countries examined, with the exception of France (14.0). Among those with low proportions of protected areas we might mention Libya (0.1), Bosnia-Herzegovina (0.8) and Lebanon (0.3).

Wooded areas in Italy account for 34.6% of the total land, placing it among those countries with the highest incidence. The countries with the highest proportion of wooded areas are those of ex-Yugoslavia: Bosnia-Herzegovina (42,7%), Croatia (39,6%), Montenegro (46,5) and lastly Slovenia with 63.3% of wooded surface area.

The indicator regarding resident populations having access to drinking water for alimentary purposes, shows total coverage for Sicily and Italy, and reveals a degree of unavailability in the countries of northern Africa.

Going on to an examination of socio-demographic indicators it can be seen that the birth-rate in Italy is 9.5 births per 1,000 inhabitants, a level well below the countries on the southern shores. The highest figures among these were recorded in Palestine (36.7), Jordan (28.0), Syria (27.6) and Egypt (about 26 per 1,000). The mortality-rate in Italy is 9.7 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants; a territorial analysis places Italy at the top of the table, preceded only by Serbia (13.9), and Croatia (12.1 per thousand inhabitants) and on a par with Greece (9.8). The infant-mortality in Sicily is 5.1 per thousand live births, exceeding the figure for Italy (3.8 per thousand), but inferior to many Mediterranean countries.

The unemployment-rate in Sicily stands at about 13%, well above the national average (6.5%) and the corresponding figures for Spain, France and Greece, and places it close to eastern European countries.

With regard to the economy Italy's per capita gross national product (which represents the most synthetic measurement of a country's wealth) is 38,640 dollars, a figure bettered only by France (44,675 dollars). Sicily, with its per capita GDP of 24,445 dollars does however position itself above the countries on the southern and eastern shores, with the exception of Slovenia. In Sicily there is a 3% contribution of agriculture to the GDP, which is higher than the national average, but below most countries in the Euromed zone. Also with regard to value added produced by industry in the strict sense, Sicily, with its 15.4%, finds itself among areas with low industrialisation. The degree of penetration of foreign markets on the part of local products (measure by trade exchanges compared to the GDP) places Sicily among the most unassertive areas examined.

The European Regions of the Mediterranean. Sicily's demographic density stands at 197.5 inhabitants per sq km. This figure places Sicily and the other Italian Regions among the most populated, along with Catalonia (218) and Comunidad Valenciana (202) (both Spanish regions). The most densely-populated area is Malta and the least densely-populated is Corsica with about 34 inhabitants per sq km. The birth-rate in Sicily in 2007 stood at 9.8 births per one thousand inhabitants, one of the highest figures among the 39 European regions examined, lower only than Spain (with the exception of Galicia) and Greece (except for Kentriki Makedonia). The mortality-rate indicator in Sicily is close to 9.6 per thousand, placing it in an intermediate position in the Euromed area. The indicator measuring the incidence of the elderly against young people in Sicily reaches a figure of 114.0, putting Sicily 13th in the Nuts2 table. Similar situations can be found in the regions of Catalonia (113.9) in Spain and in Corsica (117.2) in France. The region with the lowest index of the elderly is Cyprus (59.5), whereas the non-Italian region with the highest reading is Ipeiros (172.5) in Spain.

The long-term unemployment-rate (i.e. persons seeking work for 12 months and longer) has Sicily standing at 7.6, the highest figure among the regions being studied, whilst Cyprus (0.7) and Emilia Romagna (0.8) have the lowest figures. Sicily's per capita gross domestic product stands at 16,200 Euros, putting it 27th in the table, followed by Peloponnisos (15,600 Euros) and Kentriki Makedonia (15,400 Euros),

both in Greece. Value added figures for agriculture place Sicily about 17th, whilst value added for industry in the strict sense places Sicily among the tail-enders, in the company of several regions of Greece.

Table 19. 1 – Territorial indicators for countries in the Mediterranean area

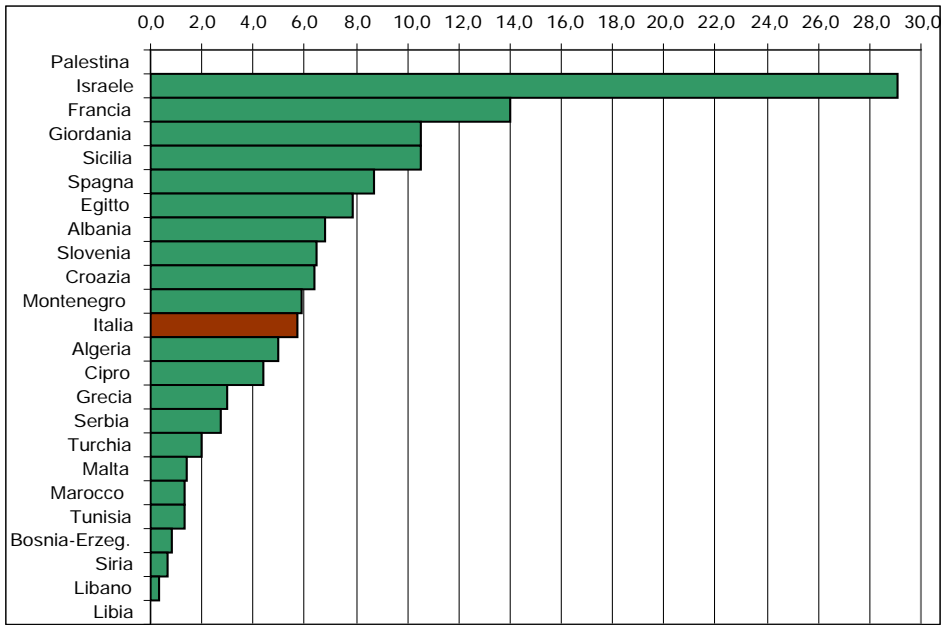
Paesi	Surface area (in sq km)	Agricultural area utilised (%)	Protected area (%)	Wooded area (%)	Per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	Population having access to drinking water (%)
Albania	28.748	40,8	6,8	29,3	1,4	97,0
Algeria	2.381.7	41	17,3	5,0	1,0	4,0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	51.197	42,0	0,8	42,7	7,0	99,0
Cyprus	9.251	17,0	4,4	18,9	9,2	100,0
Croatia	56.538	22,3	6,4	39,6	5,2	100,0
Egypt	1.001.4	49	3,6	7,9	0,1	2,2
France	551.500	53,7	14,0	28,5	6,7	100,0
Jordan	88.780	10,9	10,5	0,9	3,6	98,0
Greece	131.957	64,2	3,0	29,6	9,9	100,0
Israel	22.145	23,2	29,1	8,0	10,3	100,0
Italy	301.318	47,2	5,7	34,6	8,3	100,0
Lebanon	10.400	67,2	0,3	13,6	3,8	100,0
Libya	1.759.5	40	8,8	0,1	0,1	9,2
Malta	316	29,1	1,4	0,9	6,3	N/A
Morocco	446.550	67,1	1,3	9,8	1,5	83,0
Montenegro	13.812	38,2	5,9	46,5	5,1	98,0
Palestine	6.020	62,0	N/A	1,5	0,8	89,0
Serbia	88.361	57,2	2,7	23,6	5,1	99,0
Sicily ^(a)	25.711	48,7	10,5	8,8	N/A	100,0
Syria	185.180	24,8	0,7	2,6	3,5	89,0
Slovenia	20.273	24,8	6,5	63,3	8,4	N/A
Spain	505.992	57,4	8,7	37,1	8,2	100,0
Tunisia	163.610	63,2	1,3	7,0	2,3	94,0
Turkey	783.562	51,3	2,0	13,3	2,3	97,0

(a) The data for the Region of Sicily were elaborated using data from Istat and the Ministry for the Environment and Safeguard of the Land and Sea.

Meta-data

Denomination	Description	Year	Source
Surface area (in sq km)	Absolute values for surface area (in sq km)	2006	United Nations Statistics Division
Agricultural area utilised (%)	Ratio between agricultural area utilised and total surface area utilised	2007	United Nations Statistics Division
Protected area (%)	Protected surface area (sea and land) and land area (includes all land and sea areas up to 12 nautical miles)	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Wooded area (%)	Ratio between wooded area and total surface area in sq km	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	Ratio between CO2 emissions and resident population	2006	United Nations Statistics Division
Population having access to drinking water (%)	Ratio population using drinking water sources and resident population	2006	United Nations Statistics Division

Graph 19. 1 – Protected areas for Countries of the Mediterranean area (% of total surface area)



Graph 19. 2 – Production of renewable electricity for Countries of the Mediterranean area (%)

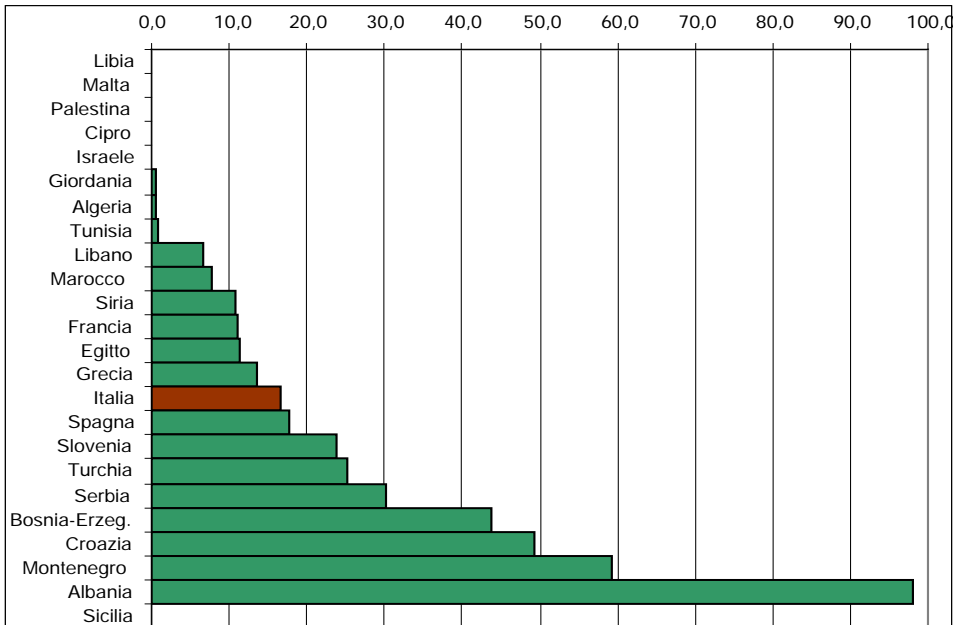


Table 19. 2 – Demographic indicators for Countries of the Mediterranean area

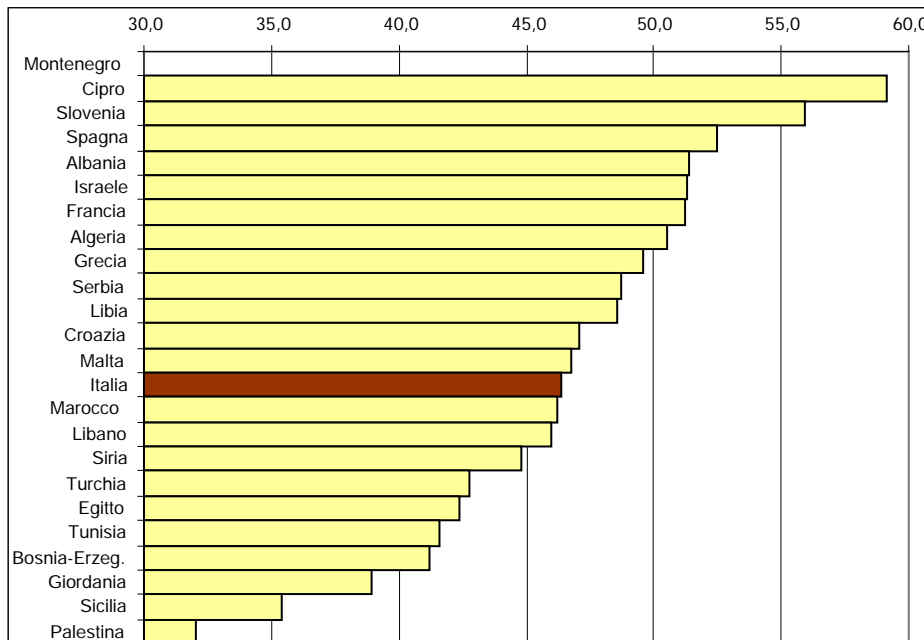
Countries	Total population (in thousands)	Birth-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Mortality-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Infant mortality-rate (per 1,000 live births)	Total fecundity -rate	Life-expectancy at birth
Albania	3.155,3	10,5	4,6	5,6	1,9	N/A
Algeria	34.895,5	23,0	4,4	26,2	2,4	75,7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.766,6	8,6	8,8	5,3	1,2	74,8
Cyprus	871,0	10,9	6,9	6,2	1,5	80,6
Croatia	4.416,2	9,5	12,1	N/A	1,4	N/A
Egypt	82.999,4	25,8	6,3	33,2	2,9	71,4
France	62.342,7	12,9	8,4	3,8	1,9	80,9
Jordan	6.316,4	28,0	7,0	20,0	3,1	71,7
Greece	11.161,3	10,0	9,8	3,8	1,4	79,5
Israel	7.169,6	21,0	5,5	4,0	2,8	N/A
Italy	59.870,1	9,5	9,7	3,8	1,4	80,4
Lebanon	4.223,6	21,5	5,6	16,1	1,9	N/A
Libya	6.419,9	20,,2	N/A	18,0	2,7	74,5
Malta	408,7	9,5	7,6	6,5	1,3	79,5
Morocco	31.992,6	19,5	5,8	N/A	2,4	72,4
Montenegro	624,2	12,5	9,5	7,4	1,6	N/A
Palestine	4.277,4	36,7	3,9	25,3	5,1	72,5
Serbia	9.849,8	9,2	13,9	7,1	1,6	73,2
Sicily ^(a)	5.038,0	9,8	9,6	5,1	1,4	80,3
Syria	21.906,2	27,6	3,1	18,0	3,3	72,9
Slovenia	2.020,1	9,8	9,2	3,1	1,4	78,3
Spain	44.903,7	11,0	8,6	3,7	1,4	81,1
Tunisia	10.271,5	16,8	5,8	19,1	1,9	73,9
Turkey	74.815,7	20,2	6,6	21,7	2,1	71,7

a) The data for the Region of Sicily were elaborated using data from Istat and the Ministry for the Environment and Safeguard of the Land and Sea.

Meta-data

Denomination	Description	Year	Source
Total population (in thousands)	Resident population in country	2009	United Nations Statistics Division
Birth-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Ratio between live births and resident population x 1,000	2007	Eurostat and United Nations Statistics Division
Mortality-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Ratio between number of deaths and resident population x 1,000	2007	Eurostat and United Nations Statistics Division
Infant mortality-rate (per 1,000 live births)	Ratio between child-deaths during first year of life and live births x 1,000	2007	Eurostat and United Nations Statistics Division
Total fecundity-rate	Ratio between live births and resident female population (15-49 years).	2005-2010	United Nations Statistics Division
Life-expectancy at birth	Average number of years left to live for the new-born	2007	United Nations Statistics Division

Graph 19. 3 – Employment-rate for Countries of the Mediterranean area (%)



Graph 19. 4 – Unemployment-rate for Countries of the Mediterranean area (%)

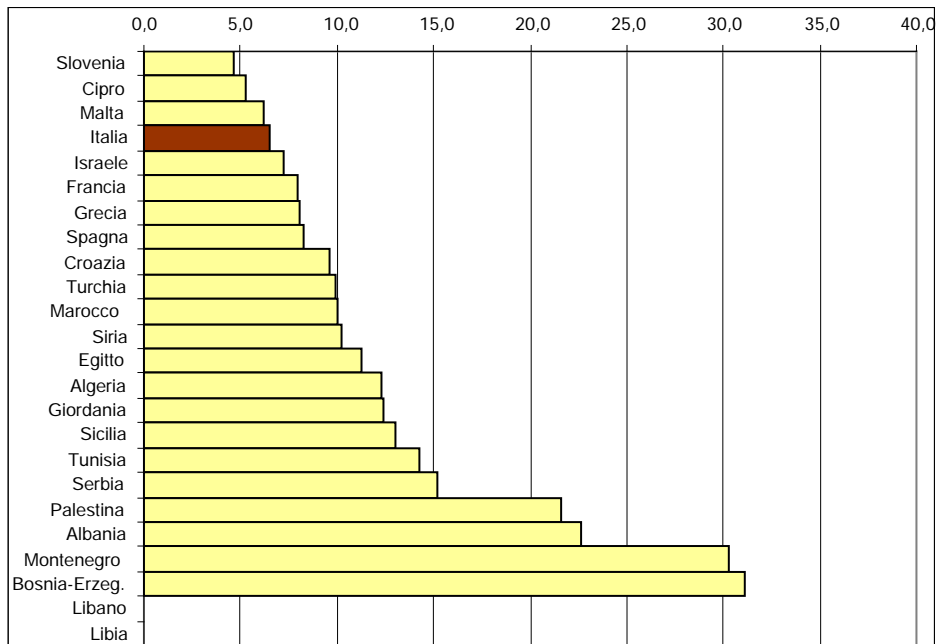


Table 19. 3 – Economic indicators for Countries of the Mediterranean area

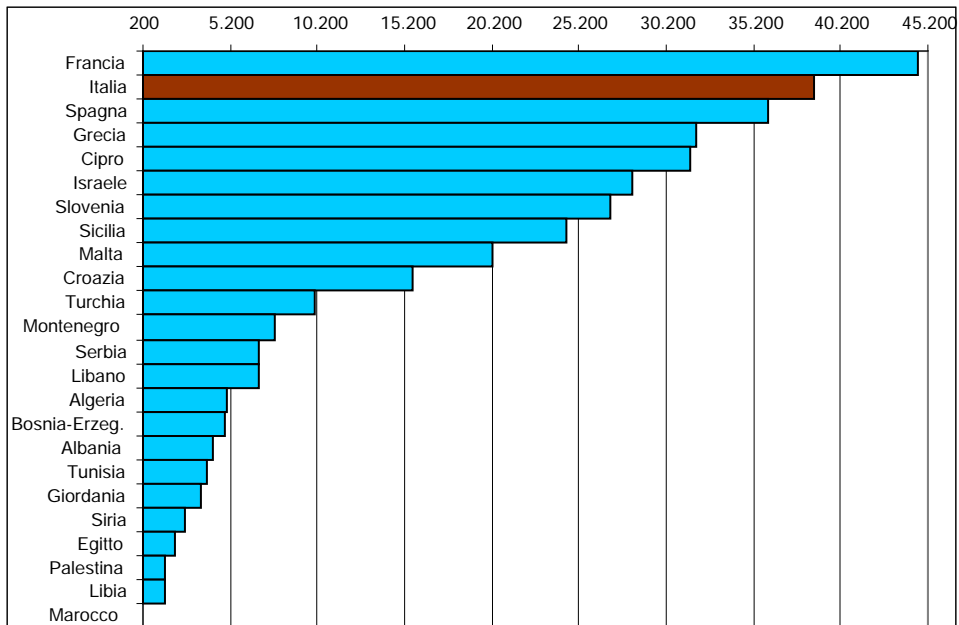
Country	Gross national product (in millions of dollars)	Per capita gross national product (in dollars)	Value added agriculture, hunting and forestry and fishing (%)	Value added industry in strict sense (%)	Exportation of goods and services (%)	Importation of goods and services (%)
Albania	13.119	4.174	20,0	10,0	27,0	54,0
Algeria	170.453	4.959	8,0	53,0	52,0	30,0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18.389	4.874	10,0	19,0	37,0	70,0
Cyprus	24.827	31.551	2,0	10,0	47,0	58,0
Croatia	69.333	15.677	6,0	20,0	42,0	50,0
Egypt	165.546	2.031	15,0	32,0	25,0	32,0
France	2.856.529	44.675	2,0	14,0	26,0	29,0
Jordan	21.268	3.466	3,0	28,0	60,0	94,0
Greece	355.874	31.954	3,0	14,0	23,0	32,0
Israel	199.497	28.292	2,0	18,0	40,0	42,0
Italy	2.303.059	38.640	2,0	21,0	29,0	29,0
Lebanon	28.504	6.797	5,0	11,0	27,0	56,0
Libya	90.822	1.443	2,0	72,0	73,0	28,0
Malta	8.253	20.254	3,0	18,0	81,0	85,0
Morocco	86.591	274	14,0	20,0	38,0	53,0
Montenegro	4.820	7.744	10,0	16,0	46,0	73,0
Palestine	6.159	1.485	7,0	18,0	13,0	72,0
Serbia	50.946	6.871	11,0	24,0	30,0	52,0
Sicily ^(a)	132.495	24.445	3,0	15,4	5,0	6,9
Syria	54.602	2.572	20,0	30,0	35,0	34,0
Slovenia	54.383	26.987	2,0	25,0	69,0	71,0
Spain	1.604.224	36.061	3,0	17,0	26,0	32,0
Tunisia	39.415	3.876	11,0	26,0	54,0	57,0
Turkey	741.448	10.031	9,0	22,0	24,0	28,0

(a) The data for the Region of Sicily were elaborated using data from Istat and the Ministry for the Environment and Safeguard of the Land and Sea.

Meta-data

Denomination	Description	Year	Source
Gross national product (in millions of dollars)	Gross national product	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Per capita gross national product (in dollars)	Ratio between Gross national product and resident population	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Value added agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing (%)	Ratio between Value added in agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing and total Value added	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Value added industry in strict sense (%)	Ratio between Value added in industry in strict sense and total Value added	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Exportation of goods and services (%)	Ratio between exportation value and Gross national product	2008	United Nations Statistics Division
Importation of goods and services (%)	Ratio between importation value and Gross national product	2008	United Nations Statistics Division

Graph 19. 5 – Per capita GNP for Countries of the Mediterranean area (in dollars)



Graph 19. 6 - Value added agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing for Countries of the Mediterranean area (%)

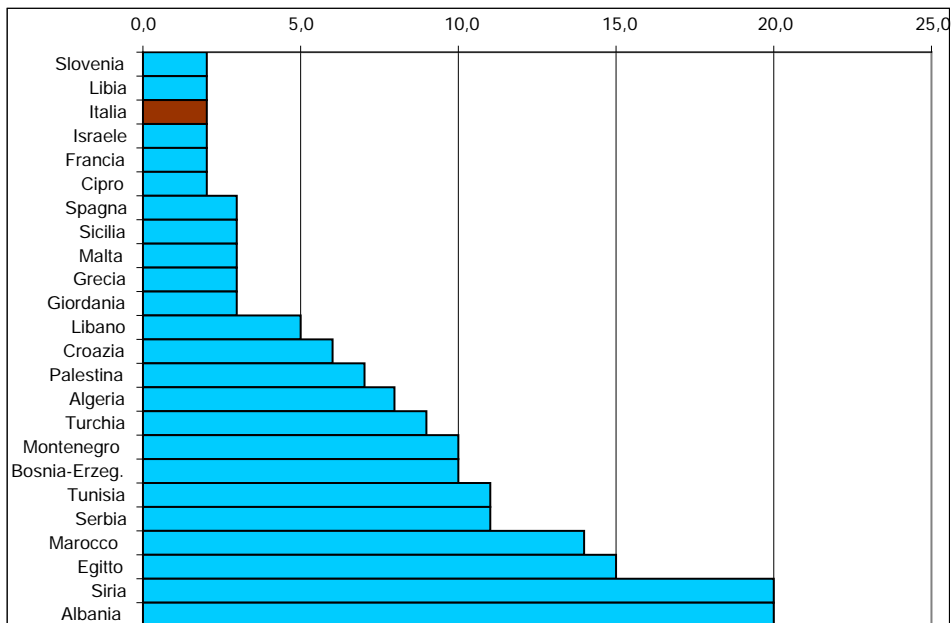


Table 19. 4 – Territorial indicators for European regions of the Mediterranean area

Nuts 2 code	Regioni (Nuts2)	Total surface area (in sq km)	Agricultural area utilised (%) (%)	Wooded areas (%)	Density (inhabitants per sq km)
cy	Cyprus	9.250,0	18,3	-	83,5
es11	Galicia	29.574,0	30,0	59,7	92,0
es51	Cataluña	32.114,0	32,9	44,0	218,3
es52	Comunid. Valenciana	23.255,0	32,3	48,1	202,1
es53	Balaeric Islands	4.992,0	35,1	32,4	200,3
es61	Andalucia	87.597,0	55,3	29,3	89,7
es62	Región de Murcia	11.313,0	52,4	24,3	119,6
fr81	Languedoc-Roussillon	27.375,8	34,9	35,3	93,1
fr82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	31.399,6	21,5	40,4	154,0
fr83	Corsica	8.679,8	18,4	27,2	34,1
gr11	Anatoliki Mak. Thraki	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
gr12	Kentriki Makedonia	19.147,0	39,2	N/A	101,9
gr14	Thessalia	14.037,0	35,2	N/A	52,6
gr21	Ipeiros	9.203,0	12,8	N/A	38,2
gr22	Ionia Nisia	2.307,0	35,0	N/A	97,7
gr23	Dytiki Ellada	11.350,0	30,2	N/A	66,5
gr24	Stereia Ellada	15.549,0	25,8	N/A	36,1
gr25	Peloponnisos	15.490,0	27,8	N/A	38,5
gr30	Attiki	3.808,0	33,5	N/A	N/A
gr41	Voreio Aigaio	3.836,0	28,8	N/A	N/A
gr42	Notio Aigaio	5.286,0	17,0	N/A	57,6
gr43	Crete	8.336,0	38,5	N/A	72,4
itc3	Liguria	5.422,0	9,1	54,1	301,9
itd3	Veneto	18.399,0	47,7	15,5	270,7
itd4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7.858,0	32,2	24,7	160,2
itd5	Emilia-Romagna	22.117,0	52,6	18,8	195,4
ite1	Tuscany	22.994,0	28,8	39,3	160,2
ite3	Marche	9.694,0	53,8	16,8	160,4
ite4	Lazio	17.236,0	41,7	22,6	319,5
itf1	Abruzzo	10.763,0	39,2	21,4	N/A
itf2	Molise	4.438,0	42,5	16,2	73,3
itf3	Campania	13.590,0	42,9	21,6	432,4
itf4	Puglia	19.358,0	72,3	6,1	212,1
itf5	Basilicata	9.995,0	43,7	19,7	61,0
itf6	Calabria	15.081,0	41,3	32,6	135,6
itg1	Sicilia	25.711,0	53,8	8,8	197,5
itg2	Sardinia	24.090,0	41,7	22,3	69,4
mt	Malta	315,6	32,6	-	1.281,2
si	Slovenia	20.273,0	24,2	63,7	99,6

Meta-data

Denomination	Description	Year	Source
Total surface area (in sq km)	Total surface areas of Nuts2	2006	Eurostat
Agricultural area utilised (%)	Ratio between agricultural area utilised and total surface area utilised	2006	Eurostat
Wooded areas (%)	Ratio between wooded areas and total surface area utilised	2003	Eurostat
Density (inhabitants per sq km)	Ratio between resident population and total surface area	2006	Eurostat

Graph 19. 7 – Demographic density for European regions of the Mediterranean area (inhabitants per sq km)

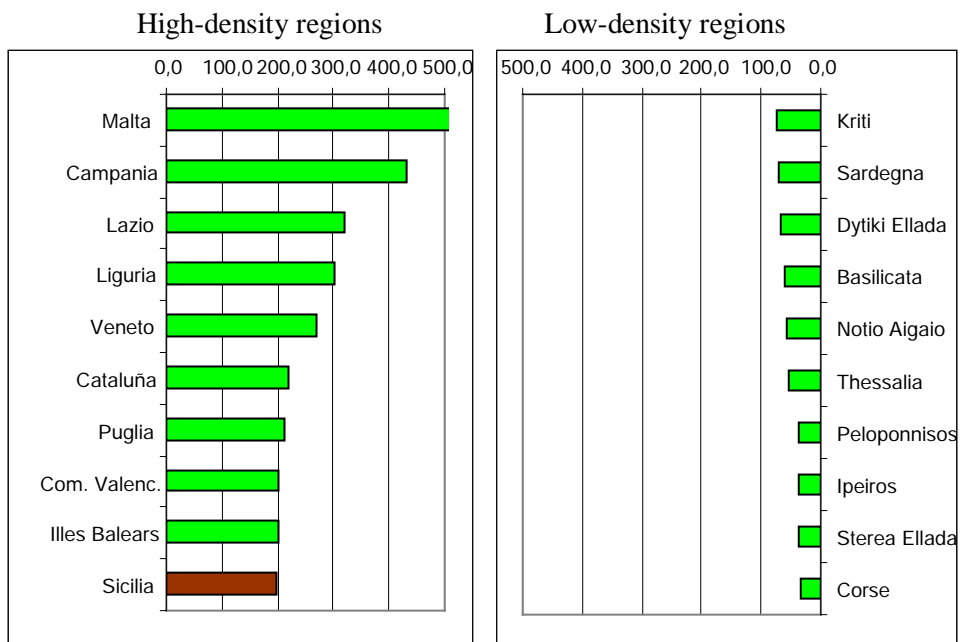


Table 19. 5 – Socio-demographic indicators for European regions of the Mediterranean area

Nuts 2 code	Regions (Nuts2)	Total population (in thousands)	Birth-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Mortality-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Index for the elderly	Unemployment-rate	Long-term unemployment-rate
cy	Cyprus	789,3	N/A	N/A	59,5	4,5	0,7
es11	Galicia	2.735,1	8,0	11,0	187,6	8,5	2,0
es51	Cataluña	7.238,1	11,7	8,4	113,9	6,6	1,3
es52	Comunidad Valenciana	4.892,5	11,3	8,3	107,5	8,4	1,4
es53	Balaeric Islands	N/A	N/A	N/A	89,5	N/A	N/A
es61	Andalucia	8.046,1	12,0	8,2	89,3	12,7	2,8
es62	Región de Murcia	1.411,6	13,4	7,2	80,0	7,9	1,1
fr81	Languedoc-Roussillon	2.565,0	11,7	9,4	110,4	11,3	4,8
fr82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	4.855,0	12,0	9,1	105,2	11,6	3,8
fr83	Corsica	298,5	9,5	9,2	117,0	11,1	5,0
gr11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	606,7	10,1	11,0	136,4	11,0	5,4
gr12	Kentriki Makedonia	1.935,7	10,3	9,4	125,2	9,3	4,9
gr14	Thessalia	736,1	9,8	11,1	143,9	8,2	3,8
gr21	Ipeiros	351,8	8,3	10,5	172,5	9,8	6,0
gr22	Ionia Nisia	228,6	8,9	10,3	151,0	11,2	2,5
gr23	Dytiki Ellada	739,0	8,7	10,0	132,8	9,5	5,0
gr24	Stereia Ellada	555,1	8,9	11,4	158,0	9,2	4,7
gr25	Peloponnisos	593,4	9,0	12,0	171,6	7,7	4,1
gr30	Attiki	4.061,3	10,3	9,0	119,3	8,3	3,8
gr41	Voreio Aigaio	200,5	9,3	12,2	160,1	9,4	3,2
gr42	Notio Aigaio	306,0	11,4	8,2	91,6	8,8	2,0
gr43	Crete	606,3	12,4	9,5	105,3	7,0	1,5
mt	Malta	410,3	N/A	N/A	25,5	7,3	2,7
si	Slovenia	2.025,9	9,8	9,2	113,7	6,0	2,2

cont. Table 19. 5 – Socio-demographic indic. for Europ. reg. of the Mediterranean area

Nuts 2 code	Regions (Nuts2)	Total population (in thousands)	Birth- rate (per 1,000 inhabi tants)	Morta lity- rate (per 1,000 inhab)	Index for the elderly	Unempl oyment- rate	Long- term unempl oyment- rate
itc3	Liguria	1.609,8	7,6	13,1	239,1	4,8	1,5
itd3	Veneto	4.832,3	9,9	9,1	138,9	4,0	1,2
itd4	F. V. Giulia	1.222,1	8,7	11,2	188,5	3,5	1,1
itd5	Emilia-Romagna	4.275,8	9,5	10,9	180,1	3,4	0,8
ite1	Tuscany	3.677,0	8,8	11,2	190,5	4,8	1,7
ite3	Marche	1.553,1	9,1	10,4	172,1	4,5	1,5
ite4	Lazio	5.561,0	9,5	9,0	139,7	7,5	3,2
itf1	Abruzzo	1.324,0	8,7	10,4	161,3	6,5	2,9
itf2	Molise	320,8	7,8	10,7	167,9	10,0	4,0
itf3	Campania	5.811,4	10,7	8,5	89,9	12,9	6,0
itf4	Puglia	4.076,5	9,4	8,5	113,3	12,8	5,8
itf5	Basilicata	591,0	8,3	9,7	141,0	10,5	5,2
itf6	Calabria	2.007,7	9,0	9,0	123,1	12,9	6,2
itg1	Sicily	5.029,7	9,8	9,6	114,0	13,5	7,6
itg2	Sardinia	1.665,6	8,1	8,6	142,0	10,8	4,6

Meta-data

Denomination	Description	Year	Source
Total population (in thousands)	Resident population	2008	Eurostat
Birth-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Ratio between numbers of live births and resident population x 1,000	2007	Eurostat
Mortality-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Ratio between number of deaths and resident population x 1,000	2007	Eurostat
Index of elderly	Ratio between resident population aged 65 and over and between 0-14 years of age, x 100	2007	Eurostat
Unemployment-rate	Ratio between number of persons seeking work and the work-force x 100	2007	Eurostat
Long-term unemployment-rate	Ratio between no. of persons seeking work (for over 12 months) and the work-force %	2007	Eurostat

Graph 19. 8 – Long-term unemployment-rate for European regions of the Mediterranean area

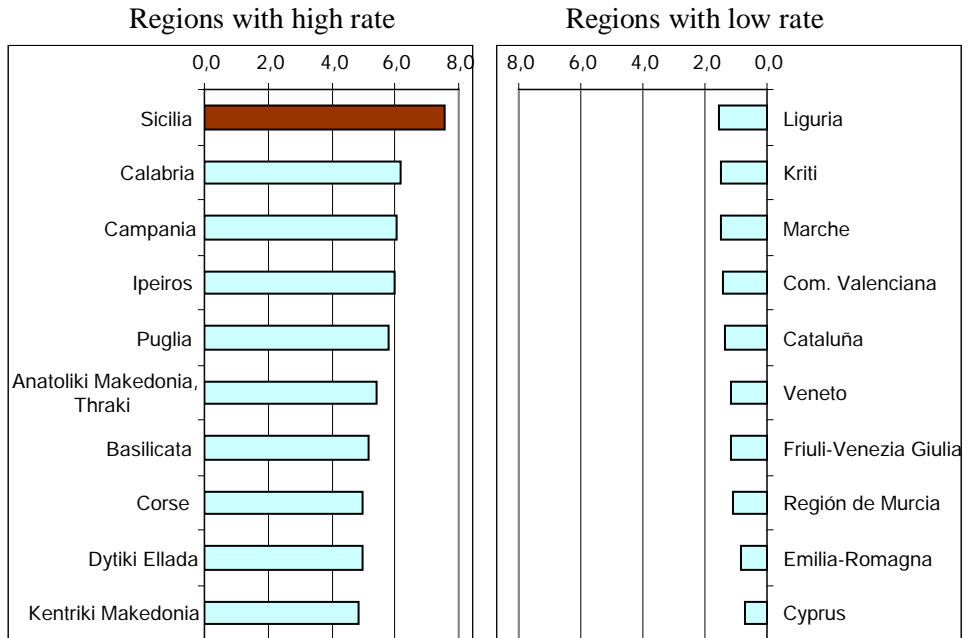


Table 19. 6 – Economic indicators for European regions of the Mediterranean area

Nuts 2 code	Regions (Nuts2)	Gross domestic product (millions of Euros)	Per capita gross domestic product (Euros)	Value added agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing (%)	Value added industry in strict sense (%)
cy	Cyprus	14.673,2	19.000,0	2,4	19,□
es11	Galicia	50.394,9	18.500,0	5,1	33,□
es51	Cataluña	184.034,8	26.300,0	1,5	33,2
es52	Comunidad Valenciana	95.911,3	20.400,0	2,2	31,3
es53	Balaeric Islands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
es61	Andalucia	135.849,8	17.300,0	4,7	26,7
es62	Región de Murcia	25.190,2	18.600,0	5,3	29,9
fr81	Languedoc-Roussillon	57.150,3	22.500,0	3,0	16,9
fr82	Prov.-Alp.-Côte d'Azur	131.598,7	27.300,0	1,6	17,3
fr83	Corsica	6.619,8	22.400,0	2,1	15,□
gr11	Anatoliki Mak. Thraki	7.509,1	12.400,0	8,3	26,9
gr12	Kentriki Makedonia	29.550,4	15.400,0	5,5	27,2
gr14	Thessalia	10.197,3	13.800,0	9,6	30,6
gr21	Ipeiros	4.975,4	14.300,0	8,7	22,6
gr22	Ionia Nisia	3.371,4	15.000,0	3,8	16,7
gr23	Dytiki Ellada	8.932,8	12.100,0	10,8	25,2
gr24	Stereia Ellada	10.583,0	19.000,0	8,8	50,1
gr25	Peloponnisos	9.324,5	15.600,0	9,7	34,6
gr30	Attiki	105.358,7	26.200,0	0,5	13,2
gr41	Voreio Aigaio	2.759,1	13.700,0	8,0	19,1
gr42	Notio Aigaio	5.949,9	19.500,0	3,2	17,2
gr43	Crete	10.156,8	16.800,0	8,2	16,8
itc3	Liguria	41.099,3	25.500,0	1,7	17,6
itd3	Veneto	140.193,2	29.500,0	1,9	34,5
itd4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	34.134,9	28.200,0	1,6	27,1
itd5	Emilia-Romagna	129.138,3	30.700,0	2,4	33,2
ite1	Tuscany	99.478,4	27.400,0	2,0	26,6
ite3	Marche	38.772,3	25.300,0	1,9	31,8
ite4	Lazio	161.396,6	29.900,0	1,2	15,6
itf1	Abruzzo	26.923,4	20.600,0	2,9	30,2
itf2	Molise	6.032,4	18.800,0	4,0	25,4
itf3	Campania	92.804,6	16.000,0	2,7	19,1
itf4	Puglia	66.561,0	16.400,0	4,1	23,□
itf5	Basilicata	10.683,9	18.000,0	5,0	25,3
itf6	Calabria	32.525,1	16.300,0	5,0	17,3
itg1	Sicily	81.465,9	16.200,0	4,0	16,7
itg2	Sardinia	31.975,3	19.300,0	3,5	19,1
mt	Malta	5.101,2	12.600,0	2,8	21,6
si	Slovenia	31.013,6	15.400,0	2,4	34,4

Meta-data

Denomination	Description	Year	Source
Gross domestic product (in millions of Euros)	Gross domestic product	2007	Eurostat
Per capita gross domestic product (in Euros)	Ratio between Gross domestic product and Resident population	2006	Eurostat
Value added agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing (%)	Ratio between Value added agriculture and total Value added (in millions of Euros/millions of ECU)	2006	Eurostat
Value added industry in strict sense	Ratio between Value added industry in strict sense and total Value added (in millions of Euros/millions of ECU)	2006	Eurostat

Graph 19. 9 – Per capita gross domestic product for European regions of the Mediterranean area (in Euros)

