

19 – A MEASUREMENT OF SYNTHESIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF SICILY

Introduction

The growing demand for detailed statistical information regarding a variety of needs emerging in the Region has become ever more marked over the last few years. Through a descriptive analysis of the environmental, socio-demographic, productive and economic structures, one might be in a position to carry out spatial comparisons and better understand the peculiarities of the Region.

In order to respond to these requirements it is necessary to adopt multi-dimensional criteria that take into wholesale account the variety of phenomena that emerge in Sicily, an island which represents a multi-varied collection of resources, facilities and activities to be considered in their inter-related potential.

To this end, following a convention stipulated between the Istat Regional headquarters for Sicily and the Statistical and Economic Analysis Service of the Regione Siciliana, the “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily” was planned and created to provide an organic system of quantitative information in the most detailed territorial sub-division of an administrative type (i.e. the Municipality) which, through a wide-ranging set of sectorial indicators, is able to measure the main aspects of the social and productive structure and the services offered to the community.

In this chapter a further stage of this project is described; the aim is to measure the *state of health* of Sicilian municipalities, through the individuation of a method that synthesises the indicators elaborated for the main environmental, social and economic phenomena, into a “single indicator” capable of measuring the level of socio-economic development.

In the first section the study-project that led to the creation of the Index is described in detail; in the second section the process regarding the choice of

sectorial indicators used in this analysis is presented. Subsequently the chosen indicators are used to examine Municipal areas grouped by size. In the fourth and fifth sections the method of synthesis applied in this analysis is proposed, and lastly, in the final section the results obtained are reported, with the Sicilian municipalities being classified in heterogeneous groups.

The study-project “Municipality statistic index”

The growing importance of statistics in programming local development, the continuous demand for data and indicators on the part of policy-makers and local operators at the Municipal level, have brought about the design of an instrument for a Sicilian Regional analysis which might consent an actual spatial comparison in Sicily; it is based on a wide-ranging set of indicators regarding the most significant demographic, social, environmental and economic phenomena.

The statistical information displayed here deals with the structural and dynamic characteristics of the economic and social systems at the local level. For the general public too, access to information will have a crucial role for checking political choices and government activity. However, in modern information-based societies the disordered proliferation of data that is occasionally qualitatively heterogeneous, can lead to disorientation in public and private opinion, i.e. in those who are actually choosing the shared instrument to guide their actions.

These requirements have therefore induced the Regional head-office of Istat in Sicily and the Statistical and Economic Analysis Service of the Regione Siciliana to stipulate a convention having as one of its aims the creation of a “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”. This research work has at its principal goal that of aligning “official statistics”, with its own qualitative standards, to the specific demands emerging locally, as well as constructing made-to-measure statistical tools for any necessity that may arise. The ultimate aim is to constitute a single Regional framework of statistical information at the municipality level, something which can be exploited by a variety of users, by civil servants at various levels of government and by the general public.

This line of study aligns itself with the recent publication on the part of Comstat of the *Italian Code of Official Statistics*, which, so as to improve the quality of process and product, individuates the principles and methods that should guide production activity of official statistics as carried out by the bodies and offices of the National Statistical System.

The Index is structured according to the main themes regarding the complex reality of the municipalities, arranged into environmental, socio-demographic,

productive, economic and financial areas; these are described via a set of indicators chosen both in function of their relevance to the phenomena analysed and the availability of statistical data at the municipal level. The availability of statistical information at the highest level of territorial disaggregation has, of course, conditioned the choice of indicators since obtaining statistical data at the municipal level is rather costly and therefore detailed information is not always available for all phenomena.

The indicators individuated are presented in detail and on the basis of a grouping of municipalities by class of demographic size within the same Province; this classification may help analysis of a context since it reduces the problem of spatial comparability of an aggregate between areas that are heterogeneous.

A wide-ranging and detailed study was carried out on “official” statistical sources, which use methods and classifications that respond to municipality regulations, and guarantee reliability and comparability of data and which, at the same time, produce data at the municipal level. Administrative statistics sources not belonging to SOSTAN were also used; these supplied valid data from both qualitative and quantitative points of view¹. No recourse was made in the Index to census sources; in their minutely-detailed examination of the Region (as regards both the socio-demographic and productive profiles) these might have been most informative, with a wealth of information, but they are by now obsolete, especially with regard to those phenomena that in the course of a decade might have undergone profound changes.

Structure of the analysis: sectorial indicators

The objective of the Municipal Index is to describe and analyse the “state of health” of municipalities in their various aspects, offering different types of user a “quantitative tool” to help discover the structural conditions of Municipal areas and the people who live there, the degree of economic vitality and the services offered to the general public.

In this chapter, using the statistical information provided by the Index, an attempt has been made to determine a measurement of synthesis of the social and economic situation in Sicily, touching on a concept that lies on the boundary between socio-economic development and quality of life. To this end, choices need to be made among the indicators presented in the yearbook; these can express more clearly every quantifiable aspect of each of the dimensions

¹ V. “Meta-data” in the “First Statistical Index of Sicilian Municipalities”.

that make up the complex picture of municipality reality. However, one must remain aware that these do not exhaust the multi-dimensionality of the concept of socio-economic development; in fact, there might be numerous indexes having a direct link with this phenomenon, although the data required to calculate them is not always available, since this detailed information cannot be found in Municipality sources.

A univocally defined category of indicators regarding aspects closely linked to the concept of quality of life and development does not exist in literature. Therefore, the choice of indicators in this work is subordinate to the availability and uniformity of statistical data; a precise decision was taken not to use sources that produce data which can be up-dated long-term (e.g. census records). Thus certain aspects could not be verified; though they might be important as regards the phenomena analysed, at the same time they lose their relevance.

The availability of data from Municipalities regarding phenomena such as employment, unemployment, value added, investments, food and non-food consumption, might facilitate, on the one hand, the study and analysis of local development (understood as Regional growth), and on the other hand, might provide a valid informational base for the study of economic aspects linked to specialisation products and aspects concerning social capital.

The indicators chosen are shown in the appendix (tab. A1).

The statistical analysis presented in this chapter is divided into the following phases:

- Choice of a set of statistical indicators representing the multi-dimensionality of the concept of socio-economic development;
- Calculation of statistics descriptive of the chosen indicators in the environmental, socio-demographic, productive, economic and financial dimensions;
- Assessment of methodology to apply for measuring the concept in question and the consequent choice of cardinal approach as method of synthesis of a set of indicators of a quantitative type, and in particular of Wroclaw's taxonomic method of analysis of results and classification of municipalities on the basis of the index-value obtained.

Profile of Sicilian Municipalities by demographic size.

The heterogeneous nature of the territorial dimension of Sicilian municipalities has given rise to the creation of a classification in accordance with criteria that might render them homogeneous with regard to certain parameters. Therefore it was decided to group these administrative units by class of demographic size.

Six groups were singled out: small-sized municipalities (up to 5,000 inhabitants, from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, from 10,000 to 30,000, from 30,000 to 50,000, from 50,000 to 100,000, and over 100,000 inhabitants).

The analysis of the indicators on the basis of this classification highlights how the smaller municipalities (fewer than 5,000 inhabitants) are characterised by a demographic density that is lower than other groups of municipalities (62 inhabitants per sq km), fewer motor-vehicles and motor-cycles than the resident population, a higher mortality-rate and a much higher migration-rate (5,2%) (Tab.1). The school-attendance rate in upper secondary schools is much lower than in other groups of municipalities, although the value of this indicator is linked to the presence of schools in the area under examination; school premises at the upper secondary level in smaller municipalities are much reduced or actually non-existent.

The indicators for the productive structure show inferior entrepreneurial vitality, with an average size of local units that is still the lowest in the group of municipalities and ranges from a minimum of 1.7 workers per local unit in the service sector to a maximum of 3 workers in the sector of industry in the strict sense.

If we look at the positive aspects of the indicators and the phenomena that they measure, the small-size municipalities come to the fore when accommodating tourists, with regard to the number of people passing through compared to resident families, and a more solid agricultural context. In fact, the index of rurality shows that 52% of the municipal area of the group in question is used for agricultural purposes; however there exists considerable variability in the indicator whenever municipal distributions are compared as regards demographic size and with regard to municipal distributions in the nine Provinces. This variability is recorded via the Pearson's co-efficient of variation, which consents the comparison of dispersion of variables, setting aside the original scale of measurement and viewing the actual dispersion with a sense of proportion when compared to the central index of tendency. The use of this index allows us to highlight the notable internal differentiation existing in the distribution of Sicilian municipalities, as regards both Provincial territorial arrangements and homogeneous groups per demographic size.

In general it is found that as the demographic size of the municipalities increases there is an increase in the positive values of the indicators with regard to phenomena such as lower mortality, higher school attendance, more medical centres, fewer road-deaths, more entrepreneurs and a more dynamic real estate market. The negative values for the indicators show that in the larger cities the resident population lives under constant pressure, there are a large number of motor-cycles and motor-cars on the roads, there is lower demographic growth and a worse general state of health.

Of particular interest are the demographic trends that have always been studied

at the territorial level. In fact, the prospect of demographic decline has drawn the attention of many political and economic experts and operators, because the changes at the demographic level bring about social, economic and political consequences. Changes in levels of birth-rate, mortality and migration-rates open up new perspectives on the problems and internal organisation of a Region. The whole social welfare system, housing, transport and infrastructure have to come into line with new demands arising out of the adoption and implementation of instruments capable of satisfying the demands resulting from quantitative and qualitative changes (as recorded in the demographic structure of a region).

Table 19. 1 – Indicators by class of demographic size of municipalities

<i>Classes of demographic size</i>	<i>Fewer than 5,000</i>	<i>5,000 – 10,000</i>	<i>10,000 – 30,000</i>	<i>30,000 – 50,000</i>	<i>50,000 – 100,000</i>	<i>100,000 and over</i>	<i>Sicily</i>
Demographic density	62,6	111,3	191,6	260,9	257,6	1.752,6	196,0
Motorisation rate	56,4	58,6	59,7	57,9	61,1	61,9	59,8
Rurality index	52,0	54,2	48,3	44,1	50,0	28,9	49,9
Number of motor-cycles	59,9	74,0	92,8	93,6	95,4	161,3	106,0
Turnover of active population	89,3	84,2	80,0	77,6	82,5	86,8	83,1
Offspring per woman in child-bearing age	22,2	23,8	25,3	25,6	24,8	24,3	24,5
Migratory rate	5,2	-1,3	1,1	0,3	-0,4	-7,0	-1,3
Total growth	-1,7	4,2	5,8	5,9	2,2	-4,8	1,6
Standardised mortality-rate	10,9	9,2	8,8	7,8	7,7	8,7	8,3
School attendance-rate I level	96,9	101,0	102,5	101,2	104,2	109,3	103,7
School attendance-rate II level	17,5	39,7	77,1	104,9	131,8	115,1	89,2
Hospital discharges	241,8	240,4	264,7	256,7	268,2	298,4	268,0
Total emigration for health	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,6	6,3	4,3	4,8
Road-deaths	8,3	5,4	3,3	3,2	2,4	1,5	2,5
Road-injuries	165,6	180,6	157,9	162,2	156,0	140,4	151,3
Index of gravity	51,4	56,4	53,6	55,7	66,2	65,1	58,8
Total gravity measurement	3,0	3,7	4,5	4,3	4,7	5,1	4,4
Entrepreneurship	2,9	3,6	4,4	4,1	4,6	4,7	4,2
Average size industry in strict sense	2,6	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,4	4,0	3,2
Average size manufacturing industry	1,7	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,5	3,0	2,5
Average size construction sector	14.616,6	16.152,1	17.218,1	16.871,8	18.271,5	21.839,5	18.330,3
Average size service sector	6,42	5,06	4,19	2,43	3,62	1,97	3,61
IRPEF per contributor	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,2	2,4	1,5

Accommodation-rate for tourists	23,2	29,9	37,7	33,2	35,2	42,0	35,6
Network density	56,1	59,4	56,2	56,1	63,0	48,4	55,3

Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

An analysis of the distribution of the indicators at the Provincial level was also carried out, in order to verify the mutual positioning of the Provinces, with reference to the index in question. Thus a ranking table of the Provinces was built up, assigning for each indicator a value: 1 being the lowest “modality”, 2 the next in the table and so on, up to the maximum score of 9, i.e. the total number of Provinces in Sicily (Tab.2).

The territorial distribution shows how the indicators behave and in a clearly differentiated manner. Among the environmental aspects considered the Province of Enna emerges in a positive light as regards diminished environmental impact, which is evaluated via motorisation rates, demographic density and the number of motor-cycles; the Province of Catania stands out in a negative light with regard to the same indicators.

With reference to social and demographic aspects the distribution is much more heterogeneous; via the index measuring it, each phenomenon under examination turns out differently in the regional organisation.

The productive structure is shown to be more dynamic in the Provinces of Ragusa (with the highest entrepreneurship rate) and Siracusa (because of its higher average number of local units per productive sector).

The indicators measuring certain economic and financial aspects are distributed sparsely through the Region, highlighting, for example, more extensive tourist accommodation in the Province of Messina, a greater number of bank-branches (as a ratio of the resident population) in Palermo, a more vibrant real-estate market in the province of Catania.

Table 19. 2 – Table of municipal indicators per Province: assignment of ranking

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>PA</i>	<i>ME</i>	<i>AG</i>	<i>CL</i>	<i>EN</i>	<i>CT</i>	<i>RG</i>	<i>SR</i>
Demographic density	6	2	3	7	8	9	1	4	5
Motorisation rate	4	7	5	6	9	8	1	2	3
Rurality index	4	6	8	3	5	2	9	1	7
Number of motor-cycles	6	2	4	7	8	9	1	5	3
Turnover of active population	2	6	3	5	8	7	9	4	1
Offspring per woman in child-bearing age	6	2	9	5	1	7	3	4	8
Migratory rate	2	6	5	7	9	8	3	1	4
Total growth	6	4	5	7	8	9	3	1	2
Standardised mortality-rate	2	8	1	6	3	5	9	4	7
School attendance-rate I level	4	1	9	6	2	5	3	7	8
School attendance-rate II level	2	9	8	5	4	1	6	7	3
Hospital discharge	7	9	3	8	1	2	4	5	6
Total emigration for health	1	7	3	2	6	8	9	5	4
Road-deaths	9	7	8	3	5	1	4	6	2
Road-injuries	8	9	5	3	2	1	6	4	7
Index of gravity	6	5	3	1	2	4	8	9	7
Total gravity measurement	7	5	2	1	3	4	8	9	6
Entrepreneurship	3	9	2	6	5	7	4	1	8
Average size industry in strict sense	7	6	5	9	2	8	4	3	1
Average size manufacturing industry	7	6	5	9	2	8	4	3	1
Average size construction sector	5	3	8	9	2	6	4	7	1
Average size service sector	7	1	4	8	6	9	2	5	3
IRPEF per contributor	6	1	3	8	5	7	2	9	4
Accommodation-rate for tourists	2	6	1	3	9	8	7	4	5
Network density	8	1	7	4	3	2	5	6	9
Mortgage operations	4	3	6	9	7	8	1	5	2
TV licence density	2	8	7	5	1	4	9	6	3

Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

Synthesis of indicators

In literature opinion is divided over synthesis of a determined phenomenon through the use of either several elementary indicators or a single synthetic indicator. According to some experts the synthesis can deflect from the organic structure of a single phenomenon and it is therefore preferable to have a set of all the elementary indicators, thus consenting a better interpretation of the various inter-connected aspects (also with regard to spatial and temporal comparisons).

According to other experts, the problem of choice is linked to the level of knowledge that one intends to achieve; disaggregated indicators may be useful for the purposes of programming, whereas for the purely indicative purposes of the “so-called” alarm, it is preferable to utilise a set of elementary indicators rather than an indicator of synthesis that could conceal significant variations within the elementary phenomena comprising it.

The aims of the research lead to the most opportune choice; if the objective is a descriptive-comparative evaluation of the state of a phenomenon (in space and time) and its interaction with other dimensions is of no interest, then a method of synthesis might prove more appropriate. If, on the other hand, the research is of an instrumental type, i.e. aimed at analysis of a phenomenon in relation to others in which the reciprocal interactions are of interest, then the use of a synthetic indicator is not recommended.

In general, the synthesis of indicators concerns two aspects: the individuation of a method consenting the aggregation of numerous indicators and the eventual criterion of weighting to be applied to individual elementary indicators, bearing in mind the different degrees of influence on the phenomenon being analysed.

With reference to the first aspect the choice of a method of synthesis is closely linked to the objective of the analysis, to the multidimensionality of the phenomenon, as well as the homogeneity of the elementary indicators measuring it.

The use of a procedure of weighting proves rather complex because it implies the introduction of a subjective component that might in part invalidate the results. There are various methods in literature that do not resort to weighting of the single indicators, but which attribute the same weight, equal to the unit, to each dimension of the phenomenon.

Since the aim of this study is to attempt a synthesis of the multiplicity of indicators of a quantitative type, which can measure socio-economic development at the municipality level, it was decided to apply a method in accordance with the cardinal approach and in particular with Wroclaw's taxonomic method.

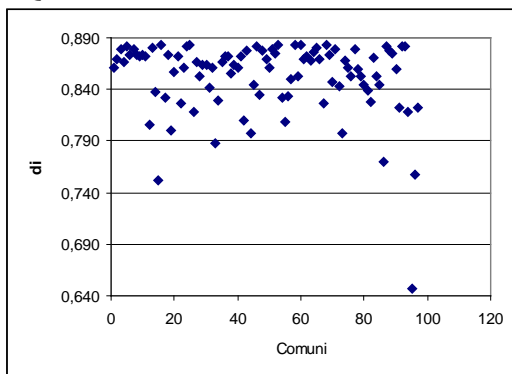
A classification of municipalities by level of socio-economic development

Application of Wrocław's method² generated indicator values exceeding 0.6; since Sicilian municipalities are numerous, four groups were identified on the basis of quartiles (Fig.1).

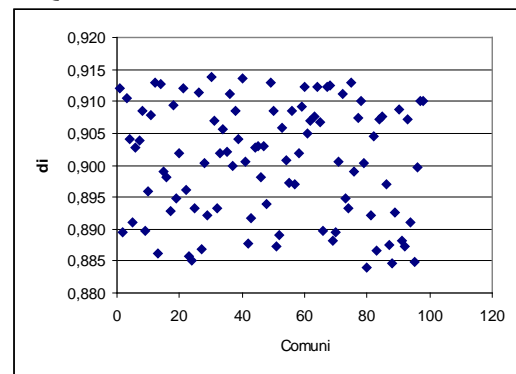
The first quartile groups together those municipalities having a higher standard of living, as well as socio-economic development, than the others. In this group we find all the large municipalities, i.e. with over 50,000 inhabitants and over half of those of average size (from 30,000 to 50,000); the proportion of smaller municipalities is rather low. The other three groups comprise municipalities with a high indicator value, and therefore with an inferior degree of development that sees the small municipalities grouped together mainly in the third and fourth quartiles (Tab.3).

Fig. 19. 1 – Classification of municipalities per level of socio-economic development

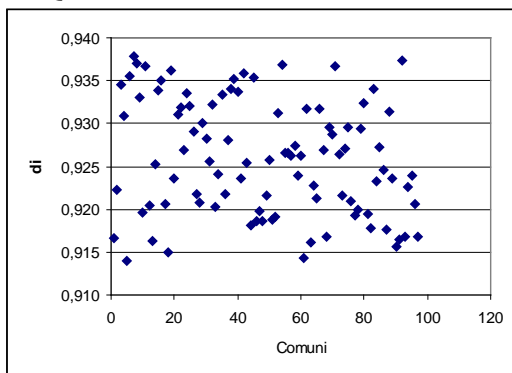
I Quartile



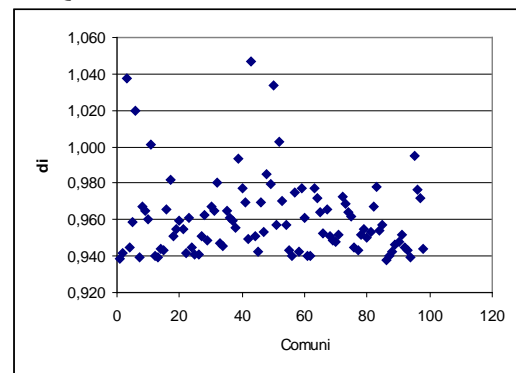
II Quartile



III Quartile



IV Quartile



² V. methodological note

Table 19. 3 – Groups of Sicilian municipalities per level of socio-economic development

Classes of demographic size	I Quartile		II Quartile	
	Municipalities	%	Municip.	%
Up to 5,000	17	17,5	30	30,6
From 5,000 to 10,000	21	21,6	37	37,8
From 10,000 to 30,000	35	36,1	25	25,5
From 30,000 to 50,000	14	14,4	6	6,1
From 50,000 to 100,000	7	7,2	-	-
Over 100,000	3	3,1	-	-

Classes of demographic size	III Quartile		IV Quartile	
	Municipalities	%	Municip.	%
Up to 5,000	60	61,9	90	91,8
From 5,000 to 10,000	19	19,6	8	8,2
From 10,000 to 30,000	15	15,5	-	-
From 30,000 to 50,000	3	3,1	-	-
From 50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-
Over 100,000	-	-	-	-

Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

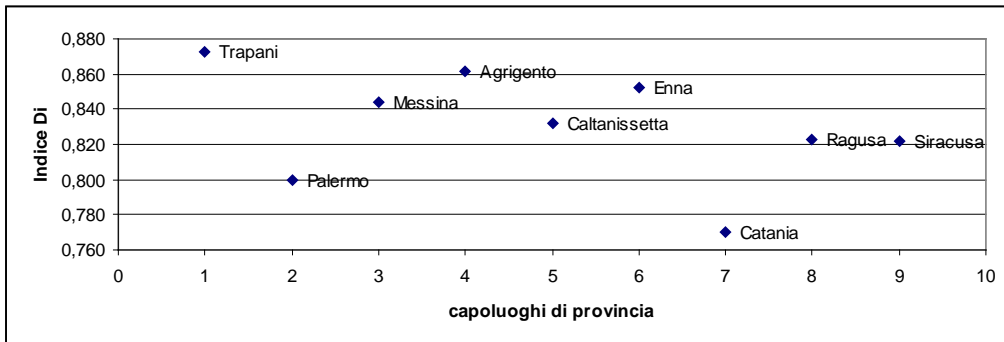
By observing in particular the behaviour of the municipalities-Provincial capitals, it emerges that these belong in the first group of municipalities identified by the first quartile and are “better-off” than other areas in Sicily. The situation in these municipalities reveals higher socio-economic development; among the nine Provincial capitals Catania is the city with the most robust “state of health”, whilst Trapani is in last position, although the differences between the values recorded by the indicator are minimal (Tab.4).

Table 19. 4 – Position of Provincial capitals on basis of indicator of synthesis

<i>Provincial capitals</i>	<i>Quartile</i>	<i>Class of demographic size</i>	<i>Indicator D_i</i>
Catania	1	over 100,000	0,770
Palermo	1	over 100,000	0,800
Siracusa	1	50,000 – 100,000	0,822
Ragusa	1	50,000 – 100,000	0,823
Caltanissetta	1	30,000 – 50,000	0,832
Messina	1	over 100,000	0,844
Enna	1	10,000 – 30,000	0,852
Agrigento	1	50,000 – 100,000	0,862
Trapani	1	30,000 – 50,000	0,873

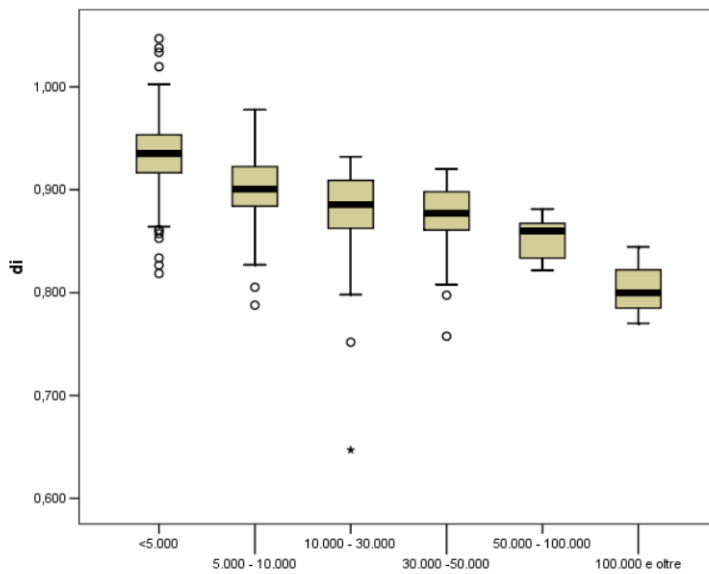
Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

Fig. 19.2 – Indicator of synthesis in municipalities-Provincial capitals



Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

Fig. 19.3 – Box-plot of indicator of synthesis per class of demographic size of municipalities



Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

Methodological note

Wroclaw's taxonomic method

The taxonomic method proposed by the Wroclaw school has as its original goal the synthesis of indicators at the development-level; the method is also applied in those cases in which there is a need for a synthetic measurement of indicators of other phenomena and a comparative analysis of territorial units.

In this analysis, with reference to the taxonomic method, a technique is applied that carries out the synthesis via an index of distance between each territorial unit and an ideal unit.

In an initial phase there is a classification of positive and negative indicators in function of the influence they exert on development (or more generally on the phenomenon being studied); therefore there is a need to establish whether the positive and negative variations of the indicator correspond in the same direction with the phenomenon that it is measuring or with variations in the opposite direction.

After standardising the elementary indicators the ideal unit is individuated as the best performance for each elementary indicator, obtaining a vector of ideal values, which are not all associated with the same territorial unit, but represent the components of a fictitious unit towards which all the others should aim in order to arrive at the maximum level of the phenomenon being analysed:

$$Z_0 = (z_{01}, z_{02}, \dots, z_{0m})$$

The comparison between each territorial unit and the ideal is carried out on the basis of the Euclidean distance:

$$D_{i0} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (z_{ij} - z_{0j})^2}$$

The synthetic indicator for measuring development is expressed as follows:

$$d_I = D_{i0} / D_0$$

where $D_0 = \bar{D}_0 + 2\sigma_0$ e $\bar{D}_0 = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n D_{i0}$ represents the arithmetic mean of the distances of each territorial unit from the ideal.

The level of development of a territorial unit will be so much higher in proportion to how closely it approaches the ideal, i.e. by how near index d_i is to zero.

Appendix of statistics

Table 19. A1 - Meta-data

Indicators	Description	Source
Demographic density	Ratio between resident population at end of year and land-surface area	Istat
Motorisation rate	Ratio between registered motor-vehicles and resident population, per 100	Istat
Rurality index	Ratio between agriculturally utilised land and total Regional land area, per 100	Istat
Number of motor-cycles	Ratio between registered motor-cycles and resident population, per 1,000	Istat
Turnover of active population	Ratio between resident population aged 60-64 years and resident population, per 100	Istat
Offspring per woman in child-bearing age	Ratio between resident population aged 0-5 years and female resident population aged 15-49 years, per 100	Istat
Migratory rate	Ratio between internal migratory balance (and abroad) for transfer of residence and the total resident population, per 1,000	Istat
Total growth	Sum of natural birth-rate and migratory birth-rate.	Istat
Standardised mortality- rate	Ratio between sum of products of specific rates by age and the standard population in the same age-group, and the total standard population, per 1,000	Istat
School attendance-rate I level	Ratio between numbers enrolled in lower secondary school and residents aged 11-13 years , per 100	MIUR
School attendance-rate II level	Ratio between numbers enrolled in upper secondary school and residents aged 14-18 years , per 100	MIUR
Hospital discharges	Ratio between private and public hospital discharges per Municipality of residence and average resident population, per 1,000	Ministry of Health
Total emigration for health	Ratio between resident hospital discharges in the municipality and in-patients in other Regions and the total resident discharges in the municipality, per 100	Ministry of Health
Road-deaths	Ratio between deceased in road-accidents and the total number of road-accidents, per 100	ISTAT
Road-injuries	Ratio between injured in road-accidents and the total number of road-accidents, per 100	ISTAT

Index of gravity	Ratio between the number of days of temporary invalidity, conventional days of permanent invalidity and conventional days of invalidity from cases of mortality, and the total number of hours worked, per 1,000	ISPESL
Total gravity measurement	Ratio between the number of days of temporary invalidity, conventional days of permanent invalidity and conventional days of invalidity from cases of mortality, and the total number of hours worked, per 1,000	ISPESL
Entrepreneurship	Ratio between local businesses and resident population, per 1,000	ISTAT
Average size industry in strict sense	Ratio between local businesses and resident population, per 1,000	ISTAT
Average size manufacturing industry	Ratio between local businesses and resident population, per 1,000	ISTAT
Average size construction sector	Ratio between workers and local business in the construction sector	ISTAT
Average size service sector	Ratio between workers and local business in the service sector	ISTAT
IRPEF per contributor	Ratio between total taxable income (year of tax declaration) and the number of contributors in the same year	Tax office
Accommodation-rate for tourists	Ratio between no. beds available in receptive enterprises and resident population, per 100	ISTAT
Network density	Ratio between bank branches and urban surface area in Sq km.	Banca d'Italia
Mortgage operations	Ratio between number of transactions normalised with mortgage agreement and total number of normalised transactions, per 100	Banca d'Italia
TV licence density	Ratio between TV licence holders and resident families, per 100	RAI

Source: "Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily"

Table 19. A2 – Descriptive statistics of municipal indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>S.Q.M</i>	<i>C.V.</i>
Demographic density	336,31	118,14	637,19	1,89
Motorisation rate	57,65	57,34	6,35	0,11
Rurality index	48,33	46,95	32,68	0,68
Number of motor-cycles	73,19	62,22	39,38	0,54
Turnover of active population	88,98	85,38	20,44	0,23
Offspring per woman in child-bearing age	23,16	23,02	3,65	0,16
Migratory rate	14,10	5,39	59,32	4,21
Total growth	9,44	7,13	8,92	0,95
Standardised mortality- rate	9,88	9,24	3,71	0,38
School attendance-rate I level	97,20	100,11	25,92	0,27
School attendance-rate II level	39,99	0,00	65,14	1,63
Hospital discharges	248,44	243,42	46,12	0,19
Total sanitary for health	5,21	4,82	2,48	0,47
Road-deaths	4,72	0,00	17,41	3,69
Road-injuries	121,67	142,86	90,37	0,74
Index of gravity	12,70	11,20	9,11	0,72
Total gravity measurement	11,13	9,39	8,13	0,73
Entrepreneurship	53,31	51,03	14,51	0,27
Average size industry in strict	3,20	2,78	2,40	0,75
Average size manufacturing industry	3,10	2,62	2,35	0,76
Average size construction sector	2,68	2,42	1,29	0,48
Average size service sector	1,86	1,74	0,51	0,28
IRPEF per contributor	15.514,78	15.237,30	2.259,86	0,15
Accommodation-rate for tourists	5,40	0,92	14,19	2,63
Network density	1,86	1,587	1,54	0,83
Mortgage operations	26,22	25,834	15,79	0,60
TV licence density	56,92	59,040	11,41	0,20

Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

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