

Regione Siciliana

Regional Statistical Yearbook

Sicily 2010



REGIONE
SICILIANA



SISTEMA
STATISTICO
NAZIONALE

Scientific co-ordination

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Presentation

Published for the first time in 2002, the Regional Statistical Yearbook 2010 is now into its ninth edition, providing a wide and significant range of information about certain critical topics regarding the Regional social and economic make-up, a knowledge of which is indispensable as an instrument for interpretation of phenomena and, above all, as a support in evaluation and decision-making.

The goal is to provide statistical information, which is closely linked to the planning of Regional development. Moreover it has become fundamental for Public Administrations, as well as for other levels of government responsible for public funds, to report back on their own activity, especially in the interests of those who need to avail themselves of the services provided. The present volume certainly has an important role in the process of comprehension and knowledge of phenomena emerging from Sicily, the objective being to bring more awareness to political-administrative activity and to determine the involvement of the general public in a participatory society.

As in previous years, the 2010 yearbook again presents its 17 thematic sections, providing their updated documentation; there is also the possibility of carrying out comparisons with other areas, in the section devoted to “Urban environmental indicators”, and comparisons among the various administrative areas of Sicily in the final chapter entitled “A measurement of synthesis of the socio-economic situation in the municipalities of Sicily”. On the one hand this consents the evaluation of the position of Sicily with regard to indicators of specific interest, and on the other provides instruments for an interpretation of the Region via a descriptive analysis of the environmental, socio-demographic, productive and economic structure; the whole is geared towards highlighting the peculiarities of the various administrative areas and carrying out spatial comparisons.

Great care is taken over the text and informational content in the Yearbook, and it is equipped with several instruments that render perusal easier, with the aim of facilitating orientation among data; the Yearbook provides solid support for all those who, for whatever reason, intend to dig through Regional statistical information.

For the country as a whole, 2011 will be the year of transition to fiscal federalism; the data provided by the Regional Yearbook will provide back-up in the negotiations between Region and State and help achieve the pre-set results: federalism programmed in accordance with Regional Statute plans regarding financial autonomy. This might represent an opportunity for Sicily rather than a pretext to sever Italy, celebrating the 150th anniversary of its Unification, in two parts. In this light, fiscal and infrastructural standardisation have a fundamental role to play (under law no.42/2009); without these two factors in the launching phase, federalism will remain a legless body, using its rhetoric to merely ensnare those who extol inexistent palingenetic consequences, rather than to create a new pact uniting all Italians of the future.

Palermo, December 2010

**Councillor for the Economy
Regione Siciliana
Prof. Avv. Gaetano Armao**

The need to possess up-to-date and detailed statistical information, as support for Regional government decision-making or to consent a more precise knowledge of socio-economic phenomena, has always represented one of the basic goals of official statistics (and not only at the national level).

The Regional Statistical Yearbook is an instrument of information to be exploited in a search for relevant, quality information in a highly turbulent context such as that of Sicily. The IX edition of the Regional Statistical Yearbook presents a flow of information that maintains the structure of previous editions, but which describes, with regard to specific subjects, a non-too-easy moment in national and international economic life. Apart from the need to assess the situation's inevitable consequences on Sicily itself, the utility of the Yearbook derives from an awareness of the commitment demanded of public administration.

The Regione Siciliana Accountancy General is in charge of the Statistical division (Regional law no. 15/93, art. 6) with the additional duties of inter-departmental co-ordination in this area. Over the years, there has been an increase not only in research activities in collaboration with ISTAT, but also in the products and services provided for verifying the growing amount of information requested by the public administration and by external subjects. The aim is still to provide local administration and the ordinary citizen with better information and an informational basis, as a back-up source in the decision-making process; the general public can verify this by leafing through the pages of this Yearbook.

Palermo, December 2010

***Accountant General for the Region
Vincenzo Emanuele***

INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Yearbook, “Sicily 2010”, this year again presents itself as an updated synthesis of facts and figures, doing its utmost to respond to the general public’s need for data regarding the situation in Sicily. Since the 2006 edition this work has been carried out in collaboration with the ISTAT Office for Sicily, on the basis of an agreement that has rendered possible this exchange of available sources and resources, as well as several effective methodological innovations. The data collected in the tables represents the most important variables for describing the Regional context and is organised in uniform manner for each section.

In fact, a historic series of Regional data is provided for each indicator, consenting an outline of mid-period trends and the decomposition at the Provincial level of the last year in the time series. There is almost always a comparison between the Regional figures, those of the North/centre and South/islands division, and the figures for the country as a whole.

The sequences of statistics per sector as regards the arrangement of the chapters, from 1st (Environment and Territory) to 17th (Industry), has remained the same as in previous editions. On the other hand, the two subsequent sections deal with an environmental evaluation of Sicily via a spatial and temporal comparison of a set of urban indicators obtained through the ISTAT study: Survey of environmental data in cities – 2009 (Ch.18), and a reading of the Regional territory via a descriptive analysis of the environmental, socio-demographic, productive and economic structure; this highlights the peculiarities of the various areas into which the Region is divided and consents a spatial comparison (Ch.19).

The analysis of environmental quality is carried out on the basis of six thematic areas: water, energy, air, transport, urban green areas and refuse. It aims to spark comparisons and provide ever more complete and integrated

information regarding the environmental phenomena, in an attempt to safeguard our cities from Man's relentless advance.

The 19th and final chapter represents a development of the project leading to the "Statistical Index for Municipalities in Sicily", emerging as a result of a convention stipulated between the Istat's Regional head-office in Sicily and the Statistical Services and Economic Analysis of the Regione Siciliana. This chapter provides systematically-arranged quantitative information at the level of the most detailed territorial divisions of an administrative type; this consents an evaluation the principal aspects of the Region's social and productive structure and the services offered to the general public, through a wide-ranging set of sectorial indicators. In other words, the aim of the chapter is to represent the state of health of Sicilian Municipalities by individuating a way of synthesising the multiplicity of indicators (for the main environmental, social and economic phenomena) into a single indicator capable of measuring the level of socio-economic development in Sicily.

The Yearbook provides an overview of Sicily and outlines, in its 158 tables and 314 pages, previously-recognised structural failings and a performance regarding social quality that is none too encouraging; glaring examples are the gap between the Regional employment-rate (43.5%) and the national one (57.5%) or Sicilian spending on R&D as a percentage (4.3%) of the figure for Italy, which is lower than the analogous (and already poor) incidence (5.7%) on the nation's GNP. Moreover the recent values of these variables do not indicate an improvement in trend, and the economic cycle, in the short term, does not offer prospects of tangible recovery. Nonetheless, statistical evidence might induce the observer and policy-maker alike to update their reference material and may occasionally bring about changes in our approach to criticality, both in terms of analysis and intervention policy.

As in previous years the yearbook aims to reach out to a whole range of readers. For this reason it is also published on the web-page of the Regional Statistics Service (<http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/>), where tables and comments are easy to down-load and where there is also a version in English.

Indications regarding further information on the various topics are listed in each section, both as links to consultable on-line sites and as written material; these will enable the user to pursue his/her own lines of research in the individual areas of interest.

Giuseppe Nobile
Director of Statistical Services
Regione Siciliana

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NOTE

Conventional symbols

In the tables the following conventional symbols are used:

Line (-) a) the phenomenon does not exist
 b) the phenomenon exists and has been noted, but no case has occurred

N/A data not available

Percentage composition

Figures are rounded up to the first decimal point; therefore the total percentage figures calculated in this way might not total exactly 100.

Provisional data and corrections

The data regarding more recent periods are partly provisional and therefore liable to be corrected in subsequent editions of the volume. All data contained in previous editions, and not agreeing with present data should be considered as corrected.

Rounding up

Since the figures in the tables are rounded up to the nearest thousand or million, they may not tally exactly (varying by +/- thousands or millions)

Eurolire

This is a reference to the currency in use before 1999, when the EURO did not exist as currency. Values are obtained by converting LIRE into EUROS, in accordance with the fixed parity (1 EURO = 1,936.27 LIRE).

Geographic divisions

North/centre: Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Lombardia, Liguria, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Umbria, Marche, Lazio.

South/islands: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna.

1 – TERRITORY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Region of Sicily extends over an area of 25,711 sq. km. making it the largest island in the Mediterranean, and also the largest Italian Region. It is situated between 12° and 16° east of the Greenwich meridian, and between the 36th and 39th parallel north. Its coastline measures 1,484 km., accounting for 20% of the national coastline; hilly areas make up over 60% of the total Regional surface area, mountainous zones make up a quarter and plains make up the rest. According to the latest classification 90% of Municipalities are situated in areas of medium/high seismicity.

Over the last year there was an increase in the level of rainfall in the region. The average amount of rainfall in 2009 in Sicily came to 836 millimetres (against 518 mm in 2008) with the heaviest rainfall in the provinces of Palermo and Messina. The highest average monthly temperature was recorded in Siracusa, with an average of 18.5°, whereas Enna was the province with the coldest climate (11.3° being the monthly average in 2009).

As for conservation of nature, an ever more topical issue from the scientific and political angles, this report provides data from the protected (ZPS) areas, the Sic areas (sites of Community importance) and the Natura 2000 network.

There are 232 protected areas in the Natura 2000 network in Sicily, which account for a total area of 567,000 hectares, or 22% of the whole regional surface area. The ZPS envisaged by the “Uccelli” (lit. Birds) group, for the conservation of wild birds and the SIC programmed by the “Habitat” group, for the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as wild animal and vegetable species, make up part of the Natura 2000 network. In Sicily, up to December 2009, there were 29 ZPS over an area of a little over 387,000 hectares, and 217 SIC accounting for 15% of the total Regional area. In all there were 232 areas making up the Natura 2000 network, extending over 568,736 kilometres.

On the basis of a survey carried out by ARPA and the local organisation of the State Forestry Corps, in 2009 there were 762 forest-fires recorded in Sicily, which represented a 44% drop when compared to the number of cases in 2008. The area affected covered 8,652 hectares, 20.8% of which was made up of woodland and the remaining part of other types of vegetation. An average of 11.4 hectares were affected by each fire, with a decrease of almost 50% over the previous year. Provincial analysis for 2009 highlights the negative record held by Agrigento, with 368 fires and the more positive figures for Caltanissetta (25 fires in 2009).

In 2008, the total consumption of drinking-water amounted to 626 million cubic metres, corresponding to 6.9% of the national total. The percentage of water subjected to processes of purification was 35.2%, which was higher than the Italian average (32.2%). The total amount of water supplied amounted to 64.8% of the total amount of water introduced into the water-supply network (67.9% being the figure for the whole of Italy); there were a number of elements to blame for this, including leaking water-pipes, water destined for public consumption but not actually recorded, siphoning-off from reservoirs etc.

The amount of solid urban waste produced in Sicily during the year 2008 totalled 2,650,411 tonnes (-1.7% when compared to the previous year). The per capita annual quantities amounted to about 526 kilograms, again slightly lower than for 2007. In 2004-2008 solid urban waste production saw an increase of 4.2%, whereas the per capita figure fell from 536 kg annually to the aforementioned 526 kg.

At the Provincial level the statistics confirm Catania and Palermo in first place as regards the quantity of solid urban waste produced, both in absolute and relative terms. With reference to data per inhabitant Catania had an annual production of 574 kg and Palermo 568 kg, both above the national average (541 kg). Among the Provinces Enna finds itself at the bottom of the list with 414 kg.

In 2008 differentiated disposal of solid urban waste amounted to 178,294 tonnes (6.7% of the total), up by 8.2% over the previous year. Analysis-by-type of waste revealed the prevalence of paper material, which constituted the majority of differentiated waste both at national and Regional levels.

In the period 2004-2008 differentiated waste disposal rose by 28.9% and this represented an increase of 0.6% of the total. At the Provincial level, in 2008, the results ranged from Trapani, at the top with 11.6%, to Siracusa, bringing up the tail with a less than commendable 4%.

Glossary

Altimetrical hill zone: an area characterised by the presence of elevations not higher than 600 m in northern Italy, and 700 m in central-southern Italy and the islands.

Altimetrical mountain zone: an area characterised by the presence of elevations not higher than 600 m in northern Italy, and 700 m in central-southern Italy and the islands.

Altimetrical plain zone: low and flat land characterised by the absence of elevations. The tracts of land that, even at their furthest point from the sea, slope gently upwards, and can also be considered part of the plain (the land never rising above 300 m in height).

Altimetrical zones: the division of the land into homogeneous areas, with adjacent Communes being clustered together on the basis of threshold altimetrical values. There are three types of zone: mountain, hill and plain. The sea has a moderating effect on the climate, and in order to take this into account, the hill and mountain altimetrical zones have been divided into internal and coastal altimetrical mountain zones and internal and coastal altimetrical hill zones; the land that is washed by the sea, or close to it, and excluded from the plain zone, is included in the coastal areas.

Average maximum temperature: the average daily maximum temperature over all the seasons

Average minimum temperature: the average daily minimum temperature over all the seasons

Differentiated disposal: collection of urban waste to be subsequently divided into homogenous types of material, including organic household waste (destined to be re-used and re-cycled), and the recovery of raw materials.

Forest area: total wooded forest area and total un-wooded forest area

Maximum temperature: maximum daily temperature over the four seasons

Minimum temperature: minimum daily temperature over the four seasons

National parks: areas of land, river, lake or sea with one or more eco-systems (which might be intact or slightly altered as a result of human intervention), with one or more physical, geological, geo-morphological or biological formations, which might be deemed of international or national importance for naturalistic, scientific, aesthetic, cultural, educational and recreational reasons, thus requiring government intervention so that they can be conserved for present and future generations.

Nature reserves: areas of land, river, lake or sea with one or more species of flora or fauna of naturalistic significance, or with one or more important biologically-varied eco-systems; they might also be used to conserve genetic resources. The amount of relative interest that they generate dictates whether

they are run by the government or the Region. They can be classified as follows:

Biological nature reserves: areas set aside principally for the safeguard of their wealth of flora and fauna.

Controlled nature reserves: controlled areas to be exploited in accordance with local environmental features. The management strategies in these reserves are geared not only towards conservation but also development of the full naturalistic potential of the area. There are also programmes for nature education to foster compatible forms of tourism that are more environmentally friendly and aware.

Off-limits nature reserves: areas in which the presence of Man is limited to strictly scientific or supervisory activity.

Special nature reserves: set up in such a way as to ensure the safeguard of individual natural phenomena or areas (e.g. waterfalls, caves etc.), “natural monuments”, etc.

Protected marine areas are classified into:

Zone A: untainted reserve where any activity that might harm or disturb the marine environment is strictly prohibited.

Zone B: general reserve, where those activities that exploit the resources and guarantee sustainable use of the area with the least impact possible, are allowed, but often regulated and authorised, if necessary, by the managing body.

Zone C: partial reserve, where exploitative activities, allied to a sustainable use of the sea and with low environmental impact, are allowed (to a greater extent than in the other zones) and regulated by the managing body. Most of the protected marine area usually falls into this category.

Zone D: area of economic and social promotion.

Protected nature area: area under special management and protection, in which there are to be found physical, geological, geo-morphological, biological formations, of naturalistic and environmental significance.

Purification plants: there are three types of purification treatment

- The first permits the removal of most of the sedimentable suspended solids via mechanical decantation, with or without the use of chemicals;
- The second, using aerobe bacteria, renders possible the processes of biological oxidation of the bio-degradable, organic substances suspended and dissolved in waste water;
- The third permits the effective removal of substances not eliminated entirely by the previous treatments (micro-organisms, nutritive salts, organic substances)

Rainfall frequency: number of days in which rainfall reaches one millimetre

Regional parks: adjacent areas of land, river, lake or stretches of coastland, of naturalistic or environmental importance, which might make up a homogenous

zone, enhanced by the area's natural assets, by the beauty of the scenery and surroundings and by the cultural traditions of the local people.

Seismicity: obviously, in order to classify seismicity one has to carry out tests on earthquakes in the area in question. Information is also gathered from historical sources, going back to the year 1000 AD. Communes where seismicity is absent, and those for which the present analysis does not consent any possible classification, are included in the "non-classified" category.

Sites of Community importance (SIC): Following directive no.92/43/EEC, regarding conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats and wild flora and fauna (the "Habitat" directive), nature areas have been set up; these are geographically defined and extend over a restricted area. Necessary conservation measures are taken to refurbish or maintain natural habitats and/or species of flora and fauna (for which the area has been chosen) in a state of satisfactory conservation.

Solid urban waste:

- a) household waste, (including cumbersome objects), issuing from premises used as dwellings;
- b) safe waste issuing from places and premises not used as dwellings, and integrated with solid urban waste as regards quality and quantity;
- c) waste from road sweeping;
- d) waste of any kind or origin, left on the streets or in public places, or private streets/areas open to the general public, or on beaches, lakesides or riverbanks;
- e) vegetal waste from parks, gardens, cemeteries.

Knowing the precise composition of urban waste permits one to plan for better management, and, consequently, better disposal and recycling.

Total rainfall: total daily rainfall measured over all the seasons

Un-wooded forest area: tract of land consisting of a surface that is non-productive, but nevertheless essential for production (forest roads, fire-screen roads, timber storage), and other surfaces (stones, swamps, streams, forest nurseries) situated in the forest and intended for personal use, along with forestry-personnel dwellings with adjoining land, and the relative forestry outbuildings.

Waste: any substance or object deriving from human activity or natural cycles, and which has been abandoned or is about to be abandoned, is governed by a decree of law stating that a person disposes of, has decided to dispose of, or is obliged to dispose of the following categories (Directive 91/156/CEE regarding waste, 91/689/CEE on harmful waste and 94/62/CE on packaging and packaging waste, decree 5/2/1997, no.°22). Waste is classified according to its origin, as either urban or special waste, and, according to its characteristics, as dangerous or non-dangerous waste.

Wooded forest area: an extensive forest area of not less than half an acre, in which there are ligneous, arboreal and/or shrubby forest plants that provide wood and other related products; once fully grown, the area of incidence (the

area of ground over which the foliage projects) covers at least 50% of the surface, with a potentially indirect impact on the climate and water regime.

ZPS – special protected zone: following directive no.79/409/EEC, suitable areas have been set aside for the geographic extension and/or localisation as regards the conservation of bird species (q.v. attachment I of the directive regarding the conservation of wild birds).

Further reading

Publications

“Environmental Data Yearbook, 2009”– National Agency for the Protection of the Environment

“Report on Landslides in Italy”, 2007 - National Agency for the Protection of the Environment

Italian Statistical Yearbook – 2010 - ISTAT

“Italian Energy Scenarios – assessment of measures for energy policy”, 2004
ENEA

Internet

www.apat.gov.it

Environmental Data Yearbook

Report on Landslides in Italy

Indicators for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean

www.sinanet.apat.it

National Agency for the Protection of the Environment – 1st report on the state of implementation of acoustic zoning in Italian Communes

MAIS – Access module for spatial information

BRACE - Air quality data-bank

www.park.it

Database of areas protected by the Italian Federation of Nature Parks and Reserves

www.idromare.com

Marigraphical Services

www.artasicilia.net

Regional Agency for the Protection of the Environment – Report on the state of the environment in Sicily

www.minambiente.it

Committee for surveillance of Water resources:

“The principal economic variables of the water services sector”

“Annual report to Parliament on the state of the water services”

“Problems related to the utilisation of Genetically Modified Organisms and proposals for intervention”

APAT – ONR, Report on waste

APAT – ONR, Annual report on urban waste management

www.pcn.minambiente.it

National cartographical portal

www.conferenzacambiamenticlimatici2007.it

Minutes from the national conference on climate change 2007

<http://www.istat.it>

Environmental statistics

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 1 – Territory and Environment

Statistics about water

www.arpasicilia.it

Environmental data Regional yearbook.

www.euroinfosicilia.it

Report on the state of the environment in Sicily

www.starnet.unioncamere.it

Thematic areas– Analysis and data– Territory – Data about the Territory and Environment

www.pesca.ismea.it

Data about the coasts and bathing possibilities

**Tab 1.1 Classification of area by altimetric zone and seismicity
Year 2009**

	Sicily	South/islands	North/centre	Italy
Total area by altimetric zone (in hectares)				
Mountain	624.480	3.502.910	7.108.100	10.611.010
- inland	463.400	3.111.510	7.029.760	10.141.270
- coastal	161.080	391.400	78.340	469.740
Hill	1.578.550	6.537.080	6.004.820	12.541.900
- inland	980.010	4.104.420	5.027.200	9.131.620
- coastal	598.540	2.432.660	977.620	3.410.280
Plain	364.100	2.254.710	4.725.980	6.980.690
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.567.130</i>	<i>12.294.700</i>	<i>17.838.900</i>	<i>30.133.600</i>
Population by altimetric zone				
Mountain	651.806	2.368.264	5.228.824	7.597.088
- inland	268.422	1.767.087	4.384.472	6.151.559
- coastal	383.384	601.177	844.352	1.445.529
Hill	2.451.545	10.289.599	13.302.381	23.591.980
- inland	927.553	4.015.948	10.108.854	14.124.802
- coastal	1.523.992	6.273.651	3.193.527	9.467.178
Plain	1.939.641	8.223.566	12.657.863	20.881.429
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.042.992</i>	<i>20.881.429</i>	<i>31.189.068</i>	<i>52.070.497</i>
Seismicity (data up to 2008)				
Number of Communes				
- High	27	606	119	725
- Medium	329	1.218	1.126	2.344
- Low	5	184	1.360	1.544
- Minimum	29	549	2.939	3.488
Area (in hectares)*				
- High	124.793	2.133.728	668.840	2.802.568
- Medium	2.162.604	5.904.207	5.312.547	11.216.754
- Low	82.909	1.041.747	5.453.459	6.495.206
- Minimum	200.834	3.222.816	6.396.257	9.619.073
Population (in thousands)				
- High	358.324	2.606.721	370.345	2.977.066
- Medium	4.291.873	11.666.096	9.310.501	20.976.597
- Low	48.977	2.950.173	12.702.819	15.652.992
- Minimum	330.509	3.603.779	16.408.856	20.012.635

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* data up to 2005

Tab 1.2 Classification of area by altimetrical zone and Province (population in thousands; area in hectares)

	Mountain			Hill			Plain		
	Number of Communes	Area	Population (000)	Number of Communes	Area	Population (000)	Number of Communes	Area	Population (000)
Sicily									
2005	97	6.284	657	254	15.786	2.413	39	3.641	1.948
2006	97	6.284	655	254	15.786	2.418	39	3.641	1.944
2007	97	6.284	654	254	15.786	2.433	39	3.641	1.943
2008	97	6.284	653	254	15.786	2.443	39	3.641	1.941
2009	97	6.284	652	254	15.786	2.452	39	3.641	1.940
Provinces - 2009									
Agrigento	4	390	24	35	2.207	351	4	447	80
Caltanissetta	-	-	-	21	1.851	195	1	277	77
Catania	14	1.090	135	37	2.186	531	7	277	423
Enna	4	539	27	16	2.023	146	-	-	-
Messina	53	2.153	385	55	1.094	268	-	-	-
Palermo	22	2.112	81	52	2.568	423	8	312	743
Ragusa	-	-	-	9	1.266	214	3	348	102
Siracusa	-	-	-	13	1.332	158	8	777	245
Trapani	-	-	-	16	1.259	166	8	1.203	270
Divisions - 2009									
South/islands	748	35.029	2.368	1.373	65.449	10.263	436	22.547	8.223
North/centre	1.856	71.081	5.229	1.997	59.970	13.328	1.690	47.260	20.928
Italy	2.604	106.110	7.597	3.370	125.419	23.591	2.126	69.807	29.151
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>3,7</i>	<i>5,9</i>	<i>8,6</i>	<i>7,5</i>	<i>12,6</i>	<i>10,4</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>6,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 1.3 Annual rain-fall and temperature per Province

	Rainfall		Temperature (degrees centigrade)		Average annual temperature range (degrees centigrade)
	Total	Maximum	Minimum	Average	
Sicily					
2005	692	21,9	13,1	17,5	8,8
2006	642	22,6	13,6	18,1	9,0
2007	695	22,6	13,9	18,3	8,7
2008	518	22,8	14,0	18,4	8,8
2009	836	21,9	14,4	18,2	7,5
Provinces 2009					
Agrigento	825	21,3	12,8	17,1	8,5
Caltanissetta	783	21,0	12,4	16,7	8,6
Catania	698	22,2	12,4	17,3	9,8
Enna	737	20,8	11,3	16,1	9,5
Messina	925	21,3	14,8	18,3	7,0
Palermo	935	21,8	12,5	16,4	7,7
Ragusa	656	22,3	13,9	18,1	8,4
Siracusa	541	22,8	14,1	18,5	8,7
Trapani	810	21,3	14,9	18,1	6,4
Divisions 2009					
South/islands	827	20,5	11,9	16,2	8,6
North/centre	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	858	17,7	9,0	13,3	8,7

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data- - Meteo-climatic trends in Italy (2000-2009)

Tab 1.4 Municipalities and resident population by demographic size

	Number of Municipalities	Population	Number of Municipalities	Population	Number of Municipalities	Population
	up to 5,000		from 5,001 to 10,000		from 10,001 to 20,000	
	Sicily					
2005	197	481.331	86	612.981	54	726.311
2006	197	479.107	86	612.494	52	687.848
2007	197	478.931	85	605.935	52	682.605
2008	198	483.094	83	593.615	53	696.682
2009	198	480.987	83	595.041	53	698.932
	Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	20	56.389	11	80.202	6	85.821
Caltanissetta	11	25.705	4	24.590	3	34.520
Catania	15	50.373	15	110.095	14	199.120
Enna	5	14.521	10	67.928	3	41.669
Messina	86	176.096	14	98.405	5	62.072
Palermo	47	119.364	17	120.193	10	114.027
Ragusa	2	6.457	3	27.342	2	34.472
Siracusa	5	10.471	4	33.153	4	55.365
Trapani	7	21.611	5	33.103	6	71.866
	Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	1.730	3.318.773	375	2.607.739	238	3.266.679
North/centre	3.979	7.059.714	820	5.870.233	449	6.228.139
Italy	5.709	10.378.487	1.195	8.477.972	687	9.494.818
	from 20,001 to 50,000		over 50,001		Total	
	Sicily					
2005	38	1.157.632	15	2.038.957	390	5.017.212
2006	40	1.204.479	15	2.032.933	390	5.016.861
2007	41	1.234.482	15	2.027.730	390	5.029.683
2008	41	1.241.502	15	2.022.906	390	5.037.799
2009	41	1.248.536	15	2.019.496	390	5.042.992
	Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	5	172.993	1	59.188	43	454.593
Caltanissetta	2	49.761	2	137.467	22	272.043
Catania	12	379.622	2	348.472	58	1.087.682
Enna	2	48.891	-	-	20	173.009
Messina	2	74.373	1	242.864	108	653.810
Palermo	6	180.456	2	712.054	82	1.246.094
Ragusa	2	56.774	3	191.068	12	316.113
Siracusa	7	180.569	1	123.768	21	403.326
Trapani	3	105.097	3	204.606	24	436.283
	Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	219	4.452.154	66	7.236.084	2.557	20.881.429
North/centre	142	6.603.236	83	13.697.577	5.544	39.458.896
Italy	361	11.055.390	149	20.933.661	8.101	60.340.325

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 1. 5 Areas included in special protection zones (ZPS), sites of Community importance (SIC) and in the Natura 2000 network.

	Sicily	South-Islands	North-Centre	Italy
Data up to December 2006				
ZPS				
Number	29	131	459	590
Area (hectares)	364.773	1.649.365	2.057.963	3.707.328
% of total national area (a)	14,2	13,4	N/A	12,3
SIC (b)				
Number	217	856	1.424	2.280
Area (hectares)	383.820	2.130.144	2.374.816	4.504.960
% of total national area (a)	14,9	17,3	N/A	15,0
Natura 2000 (c)				
Number	232	916	1.627	2.543
Area (hectares)	545.544	2.829.840	2.982.988	5.812.828
% of total national area (a)	21,2	23,0	N/A	20,6
Data up to December 2009				
ZPS				
Number	29	144	453	597
Area (hectares)	387.158	1.961.177	2.416.202	4.377.379
% of total national area (a)	15,1	15,9	N/A	14,5
SIC (b)				
Number	217	858	1.430	2.288
Area (hectares)	384.065	2.134.536	2.395.857	4.530.393
% of total national area (a)	14,9	17,4	N/A	15,0
Natura 2000 (c)				
Number	232	939	1.625	2.564
Area (hectares)	568.736	2.964.890	3.229.561	6.194.451
% of total national area (a)	21,1	24,1	N/A	20,6

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

(a) values in hectares for area are based on measurements by the Agenzia del territorio on 31.12.2002

(b) from July 2006 pSci have become SIC

(c) the number and size of the Natura 2000 sites per Region is calculated excluding overlapping between the Sic and Zps

Tab 1.6 Forest fires

	Number of forest fires	Total area of forest affected by fire (in hectares)			Average area affected by fire (hectares/fires)
		Wooded area	Non-wooded area	Total area	
Sicily					
2005	690	3.815	4.774	8.589	12,6
2006	935	4.682	8.788	13.470	14,4
2007	1.254	15.328	31.121	46.449	37,0
2008	797	4.041	13.733	17.774	22,3
2009	762	1.801	6.851	8.652	11,4
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	368	97	2.808	2.905	7,9
Caltanissetta	25	209	171	380	15,2
Catania	48	307	307	614	12,8
Enna	42	91	333	424	10,1
Messina	60	224	994	1.218	20,3
Palermo	79	437	948	1.385	17,5
Ragusa	41	171	142	313	7,6
Siracusa	68	161	864	1.025	15,1
Trapani	31	104	248	352	11,4
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	3.567	25.423	39.448	64.871	18,2
North/centre	1.855	285.237	2.847	288.084	155,3
Italy	5.422	310.660	42.295	352.955	65,1
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>14,1</i>	<i>0,6</i>	<i>16,2</i>	<i>2,5</i>	<i>17,4</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from Anti-forest fire services and State Forestry Corps

Tab 1.7 Water infrastructure, sewerage systems and purification plants - year 2008

	Sicily	South/islands	North/centre	Italy
<i>Volume of water for drinking (thousands of cu m)</i>				
Sample taken	625.797	3.161.246	5.947.067	9.108.313
Purified	220.565	1.050.865	1.885.256	2.936.121
Introduced into network	621.707	2.786.014	5.357.499	8.143.513
Distributed	403.390	1.679.660	3.853.722	5.533.382
Purified/taken as sample (%)	35,2	33,2	31,7	32,2
Distributed/introduced into network (%)	64,9	60,3	71,9	67,9
<i>Purification plants per type of treatment of reflux water</i>				
<i>Initial treatment</i>				
Number of plants	99	1.025	7.878	9.002
Equivalent inhabitants served	286.586	798.715	1.524.289	2.609.590
<i>Secondary treatment</i>				
Number of plants	205	1.714	4.130	6.049
Equivalent inhabitants served	2.472.139	12.118.636	9.037.375	23.628.150
<i>Tertiary treatment</i>				
Number of plants	99	577	1.174	1.850
Equivalent inhabitants served	1.531.516	11.095.803	39.637.294	52.264.613
<i>Purification-plants in operation</i>				
Number of plants	403	3.316	13.585	16.901
Equivalent inhabitants served	4.290.241	24.013.153	54.489.172	78.502.325

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 1.8 Production of solid urban waste

	Total solid waste produced (tonnes/year)	Per capita production (kg/inhab. x year)	% variation of waste (over previous year)
<i>Sicily</i>			
2004	2.544.316	508	0,2
2005	2.607.788	520	2,5
2006	2.717.967	542	4,2
2007	2.695.198	536	-0,8
2008	2.650.411	526	-1,7
<i>Provinces - 2008</i>			
Agrigento	212.187	466	0,6
Caltanissetta	126.060	463	-1,2
Catania	622.805	574	-4,0
Enna	71.780	414	-3,9
Messina	328.983	503	-4,3
Palermo	707.392	568	-0,4
Ragusa	153.581	489	-1,6
Siracusa	210.283	522	1,5
Trapani	217.340	499	-2,5
<i>Divisions - 2008</i>			
South/islands	10.340.063	496	-2,3
North/centre	22.131.528	565	0,7
Italy	32.471.591	541	-0,2
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,2</i>	<i>97,2</i>	<i>-</i>

Source: Elaboration from APAT data

Tab 1.9 Collection of solid urban waste (absolute figures in tonnes)

	Mixed	Differentiated	Bulky to dispose of	Total	% differentiated out of total
Sicily					
2004	2.404.350	138.266	1.701	2.544.316	5,4
2005	2.467.270	143.133	3.675	2.607.788	5,5
2006	2.531.627	179.005	7.335	2.717.967	6,6
2007	2.527.304	164.805	3.089	2.695.198	6,1
2008	2.464.454	178.294	7.664	2.650.412	6,7
Provinces - 2008					
Agrigento	189.423	22.764	0	212.187	10,7
Caltanissetta	118.948	6.985	127	126.060	5,5
Catania	583.288	39.051	466	622.805	6,3
Enna	68.248	3.456	76	71.780	4,8
Messina	313.556	15.427	0	328.983	4,7
Palermo	655.922	46.263	5.208	707.393	6,5
Ragusa	142.754	10.690	137	153.581	7,0
Siracusa	200.413	8.515	1.355	210.283	4,0
Trapani	191.902	25.143	295	217.340	11,6
Divisions- 2008					
South/islands	8.801.753	1.516.901	21.409	10.340.063	14,7
North/centre	13.180.942	8.420.308	530.278	22.131.528	38,0
Italy	21.982.695	9.937.209	551.687	32.471.591	30,6
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>11,2</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>8,2</i>	<i>22,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from APAT data

Tab 1.10 Differentiated solid waste collection by type of waste (absolute figures in tonnes)

	Glass	Paper	Plastics	Other	Differentiated collection per inhabitant (in kg)
Sicily					
2004	14.299	60.254	8.140	55.574	27,6
2005	17.328	61.601	8.793	55.411	28,5
2006	19.254	91.981	9.728	58.042	35,7
2007	23.313	64.367	14.239	91.300	32,8
2008	29.781	55.877	11.867	90.769	35,4
Provinces - 2008					
Agrigento	11.753	3.839	1.905	17.498	50,0
Caltanissetta	1.142	3.629	790	5.562	25,7
Catania	4.874	13.302	2.881	21.057	36,0
Enna	686	1.753	461	2.900	19,9
Messina	3.648	2.464	775	5.755	23,6
Palermo	5.897	14.657	2.763	23.317	37,2
Ragusa	916	6.286	780	2.562	34,1
Siracusa	968	1.951	707	2.823	21,1
Trapani	1.026	7.996	806	9.826	57,7
Divisions - 2008					
South/islands	280.917	458.020	81.261	696.703	72,2
North/centre	1.215.310	2.476.126	496.117	4.232.755	215,0
Italy	1.496.227	2.934.146	577.378	4.929.458	165,5
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>1,9</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>21,4</i>

Source: Elaboration from APAT data

2 – POPULATION AND FAMILY

At the end of 2009, the resident population in Sicily numbered 5,042,992 inhabitants, accounting for 8.4% of the national total, and exceeding the previous year's total by 5,193. For the first time in the last few years the number of deceased (49,529) exceeds the number of births (49,217), whilst the migratory balance (107,660 officially registered in Sicily against 102,155 deletions) remains positive, albeit less so than for 2008.

In 2008, the last year available, there were 24,344 weddings in Sicily (corresponding to 4.8 legal unions per 1,000 residents), 22.7% of these (5,526) being celebrated with a civil marriage. There was a slight overall rise of 1% in legal marriages compared to the previous year in Sicily, with opposing trends for the two relevant components (-1.5% for religious rites, +1.1% for civil marriages). In Italy as a whole, the trend was towards fewer marriages (-1.5%), whereas there were analogous trends with Sicily for the two relative components (-4.7% for the former and +4.6% for the latter). More specifically, up to December 31st, 2009, the population of Sicily had increased by 1 unit per 1,000 inhabitants over the previous year, 2008. There was a 620 unit (-1.2%) fall in the number of births, and a 1,767 unit increase in the number of deaths (+3.7%). The natural component showed a negative balance of 312 units, a reversal of trend when compared to 2008 (+2,075 births). The birth-rate stood at 9.8 units per 1,000 inhabitants, not too far from the national average of 9.4. The mortality-rate was 9.8 per 1,000 inhabitants, in line with data for the country as a whole (9.7), lower than the centre-north (10.2), but higher than the overall figure for the south and the islands (9.2).

In 2009 there were 127,310 foreign residents in Sicily, representing 2.5% of the overall population, and a 11.1% increase of 12,678 units registered at the General Registry Offices in Sicily compared to the previous year. Females made up 52.3% of this component, with minors accounting for 19.8% of the total foreign population.

The index of the elderly in Sicily reveals that there were 120.2 elderly persons (over the age of 64 years) for every 100 young people (under the age of 15 years), a figure that was considerably lower than the corresponding figure (144) for the nation as a whole.

Statistical analysis reveals a slow, but constant increase in the population of Sicily, an increase of 5.1 units per 1,000 residents over the year 2005, and a steady increase in the number of foreign citizens resident in Sicily, from 74,595 in 2005 to 127,310 in 2009 (+70.7%); the proportion of minors remains constant (1 out of 5).

The ageing process of the population of Sicily can be observed in the number of elderly people (over the age of 74 years) as a percentage of the resident population (a figure which went from 8.4% in 2005 to 9.2% in 2009), whereas the percentage of the resident population aged under 6 years in the same period, was more or less stable (from 6% to 5.9%). In 2009, 24.7% of the island's population resided in the Province of Palermo (1,246,094), 21.5% in Catania (1,087,682) and 13% in Messina (653,810), whereas considerably lower figures were registered in the Provinces of Caltanissetta (5.4%, 272,052) and Enna (3.4%). With regard to birth-rate, data shows figures that are equal to, or higher than, 10 births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Provinces of Catania (10.3), Palermo (10.5) and Ragusa (10.3); Trapani (8.9) and Messina (8.5 per 1,000 inhabitants) again find themselves in last place. On the other hand, analysis of the mortality-rate reveals a higher incidence in Messina (11.1 per 1,000 inhabitants), followed by Enna (10.4) and Trapani (10.4), whereas Catania had the lowest rate (9 per 1,000).

The migratory balance showed positive values in all Provinces except for Enna (-1.5 per 1,000 inhabitants), Caltanissetta (-0.9 per 1,000 residents) and Agrigento (-0.1). With regard to the resident population the highest proportion of foreigners was to be found in the Province of Ragusa (5.8%), a further increase over the year 2008, and in Messina (3.2%), whereas Caltanissetta (1.9%) and Enna (1.5%) had the lowest figures. The other Provinces had percentage figures in line with the averages for Sicily (2.5%).

Due to their greater population density the Provinces with the highest number of weddings were naturally Palermo, Catania and Messina (14,669 marriages in all, accounting for 60.3% of the total). The highest number of civil weddings were recorded in the Provinces of Catania (28.6%) and Siracusa (28.4%); Messina (24.2%) and Palermo (23.6%) had fewer weddings, but one wedding out of every five was still a civil wedding. Agrigento (13.8%) and Trapani (14.6%) had the lowest figures.

The indices of the elderly recorded in the Provinces of Catania (105.5), Palermo (111.7) and Caltanissetta (115.1) were relatively close to 100, whilst much higher figures were recorded in Trapani (134.3), Enna (133.76) and especially in Messina with 152.4, a figure which exceeded the average

corresponding national figure of 144 by 7.2 points and the figure for Sicily (120.2) by 32.2 points.

Glossary

Birth-rate: ratio between the number of live births in one year and the total average resident population (multiplied by 1000).

Deletion-rate: ratio between the number of those struck off at the registry office in a given year, and the average total resident population, multiplied by 1000.

Deletions: can be divided into:

- Deletions abroad (i.e. the number of persons struck off following transfer of residence abroad)
- Deletions domestically (i.e. the number of persons struck off following transfer of residence to another Italian Commune)

Family: a body of people living together and related or linked by matrimonial ties, affinity, adoption, guardianship or emotionally.

General Registry Office: a continuous system of registration of the population, constantly up-dated by the Communal administration via registration of births by resident parents, deletions because of death and changes of residence.

Index of child-dependence: percentage ratio between persons aged 0-14 years and persons aged 15-64 years.

Index of dependence of the elderly: percentage ratio between those aged over 64 years and those aged 15-64 years.

Migratory balance: surplus or deficit of registrations of immigrants from abroad (or another Commune) compared to the deletions of registrations for emigrants abroad (or to another Commune).

Mortality-rate: ratio between the number of deaths in one year and the average total resident population, multiplied by 1000.

Natural balance: surplus or deficit of births compared to deaths.

Index of the elderly: percentage ratio between those aged 65 years and over and those aged between 0-14 years.

Registered persons: can be divided into:

- Registered from abroad (i.e. the number of persons registered following transfer of residence from abroad)
- Registered domestically (i.e. the number of persons registered following transfer of residence from another Italian Commune)

Registration-rate: ratio of number of registered persons in one year to the average total resident population, multiplied by 1000.

Total dependence index: percentage ratio between persons who are not autonomous for demographic reasons (aged 0-14 and over 64) and persons who are presumed to be working and supporting them (aged 15-64)

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook – 2010 – ISTAT
Causes of mortality in the Regions– Years 2000-2003 – ISTAT
Deaths – demographic and social characteristics – 2002 - ISTAT
Weddings, separations and divorces – 2008 – ISTAT
Having children in Italy – 2002 - ISTAT
Immigration Statistics Dossier 2009 – CARITAS
Compendium of official statistics for domestic administration

Internet

www.censimenti.istat.it/

14° General Census of the Population and Habitations – data consultation

<http://www.istat.it>

Daily life in 2008 - Multiscopo survey of the family "Aspects of daily life"
The foreign population living in Italy – demographic and social characteristics – 2008
Foreigners in surveys of the labour-force
Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 2: “Population”
Income and living conditions – 2008
Preliminary estimates of death by cause in the Italian Regions –2004

demo.istat.it

Population and demography: data-warehouse
Tables regarding mortality in the resident population – year 2004

www.minori.it

Thematic site of documentation and analysis of childhood and adolescence

www.caritas.it

ITALY - Resident foreigners
New statistical data about Italians in the world

www.alef-fvg.it

Data about immigration

www.starnet.unioncamere.it

Thematic area – population – analysis and data

www.cnel.it

Data-bank of territorial statistics – demography and foreign component of population

Immigration data-bank

Tab 2.1 Resident population and registered migratory movement

	Population on Dec 31	Natural movement			Migratory movement		
		Live births	Deaths	Natural balance	Registered	Deleted	Migratory balance
<i>Sicily</i>							
2005	5.017.212	50.791	46.904	3.887	106.407	106.163	244
2006	5.016.861	49.940	45.979	3.961	103.697	108.009	-4.312
2007	5.029.683	49.186	48.286	900	115.871	103.949	11.922
2008	5.037.799	49.837	47.762	2.075	113.902	107.861	6.041
2009	5.042.992	49.217	49.529	-312	107.660	102.155	5.505
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>							
Agrigento	454.593	4.193	4.647	-454	7.111	7.147	-36
Caltanissetta	272.052	2.650	2.654	-4	3.949	4.182	-233
Catania	1.087.682	11.157	9.838	1.319	29.696	28.310	1.386
Enna	173.009	1.555	1.802	-247	2.401	2.660	-259
Messina	653.810	5.527	7.240	-1.713	12.995	12.073	922
Palermo	1.246.094	13.141	12.031	1.110	28.428	28.124	304
Ragusa	316.113	3.253	2.992	261	6.233	4.282	1.951
Siracusa	403.356	3.846	3.793	53	8.513	8.050	463
Trapani	436.283	3.895	4.532	-637	8.334	7.327	1.007
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>							
South/islands	20.881.429	196.870	192.749	4.121	451.546	430.482	21.064
North/centre	39.458.899	371.987	398.914	-26.927	1.398.936	1.101.934	297.002
Italy	60.340.328	568.857	591.663	-22.806	1.850.482	1.532.416	318.066
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>8,7</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>5,8</i>	<i>6,7</i>	<i>1,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 2.2 Indicators of demographic movement (per 1,000 inhabitants)

	% variation in population	Natural movement rate			Migratory movement rates *		
		Births	Deaths	Natural surplus	Registered	Deleted	Migratory surplus
Sicily							
--2005	0,8	10,1	9,4	0,8	21,2	21,2	0,0
2006	-0,1	10,0	9,2	0,8	20,7	21,5	-0,8
2007	2,6	9,8	9,6	0,2	23,0	20,7	2,4
2008	1,6	9,9	9,5	0,4	22,6	21,4	1,2
2009	1,0	9,8	9,8	-0,1	21,3	20,3	1,1
Provinces - 2009							
Agrigento	-1,1	9,2	10,2	-1,0	15,6	15,7	-0,1
Caltanissetta	-0,9	9,7	9,8	0,0	14,5	15,4	-0,9
Catania	2,5	10,3	9,0	1,2	27,3	26,0	1,3
Enna	-2,9	9,0	10,4	-1,4	13,9	15,4	-1,5
Messina	-1,2	8,5	11,1	-2,6	19,9	18,5	1,4
Palermo	1,1	10,5	9,7	0,9	22,8	22,6	0,2
Ragusa	7,0	10,3	9,5	0,8	19,7	13,5	6,2
Siracusa	1,3	9,5	9,4	0,1	21,1	20,0	1,1
Trapani	0,8	8,9	10,4	-1,5	19,1	16,8	2,3
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	1,2	9,4	9,2	0,2	21,6	20,6	1,0
North/centre	6,9	9,4	10,1	-0,7	35,5	27,9	7,5
Italy	4,9	9,4	9,8	-0,4	30,7	25,4	5,3
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>21,0</i>	<i>104,0</i>	<i>99,9</i>		<i>69,6</i>	<i>79,8</i>	

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* Including those registered and deleted following post-census registry-office amendments

Tab 2.3 Resident population by gender and age (up to Jan 1)

	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Sicily							
Males							
2006	415.932	161.806	164.777	173.731	185.026	184.615	179.895
2007	409.704	161.809	162.546	169.344	183.198	183.855	181.293
2008	403.735	162.663	161.620	168.357	181.156	183.459	182.721
2009	399.719	160.743	162.236	166.348	178.798	182.950	183.630
2010	396.760	158.227	162.493	164.732	174.700	182.397	183.251
Females							
2006	395.552	154.169	161.156	172.215	187.475	192.119	191.219
2007	389.226	154.374	158.831	168.805	184.634	190.954	192.304
2008	383.198	155.337	157.510	167.908	182.724	190.482	193.315
2009	378.424	154.304	157.813	165.487	180.175	189.783	194.054
2010	375.433	151.228	157.463	164.246	175.419	188.684	193.261
Total							
2006	811.484	315.975	325.933	345.946	372.501	376.734	371.114
2007	798.930	316.183	321.377	338.149	367.832	374.809	373.597
2008	786.933	318.000	319.130	336.265	363.880	373.941	376.036
2009	778.143	315.047	320.049	331.835	358.973	372.733	377.684
2010	772.193	309.455	319.956	328.978	350.119	371.081	376.512
Provinces - 2010							
Agrigento	69.762	27.758	28.858	29.016	30.753	32.886	34.481
Caltanissetta	43.869	17.863	17.675	17.680	18.276	19.188	19.789
Catania	174.460	69.160	70.927	72.375	77.281	81.129	81.743
Enna	25.879	10.597	11.018	11.012	11.242	11.967	12.580
Messina	87.096	36.901	39.894	40.927	44.079	48.221	49.696
Palermo	197.740	79.212	80.302	83.081	87.370	90.180	91.228
Ragusa	49.148	18.908	19.896	21.034	22.683	24.102	24.063
Siracusa	59.257	23.422	25.180	26.766	29.001	31.273	30.454
Trapani	64.982	25.634	26.206	27.087	29.434	32.135	32.478
Divisions - 2010							
South/islands	3.134.469	1.238.304	1.299.082	1.364.319	1.482.129	1.579.407	1.612.692
North/centre	5.343.468	1.729.057	1.819.310	2.140.215	2.721.434	3.232.310	3.345.225
Italy	8.477.937	2.967.361	3.118.392	3.504.534	4.203.563	4.811.717	4.957.917
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>9,1</i>	<i>10,4</i>	<i>10,3</i>	<i>9,4</i>	<i>8,3</i>	<i>7,7</i>	<i>7,6</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 2.3 cont. Resident population by gender and age (up to Jan 1)

45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over		
Sicily								
Males								
162.776	149.162	148.839	114.067	116.276	102.683	166.048	- -	2006
165.426	151.233	148.876	118.977	115.846	102.286	170.785	- -	2007
168.588	153.630	146.144	126.211	115.294	101.955	174.739	- -	2008
171.466	156.302	143.498	133.759	112.442	102.551	179.163	- -	2009
175.588	157.847	144.224	139.126	110.031	103.660	183.459	- -	2010
Females								
174.812	159.442	160.051	126.492	134.387	126.622	255.868	- -	2006
177.811	162.241	159.879	130.960	133.499	125.336	262.829	- -	2007
181.803	165.468	157.865	138.165	132.707	124.260	268.669	- -	2008
185.486	168.850	155.572	145.919	129.031	124.556	274.740	- -	2009
189.778	170.717	157.026	152.033	125.821	124.805	280.583	- -	2010
Total								
337.588	308.604	308.890	240.559	250.663	229.305	421.916	- -	2006
343.237	313.474	308.755	249.937	249.345	227.622	433.614	- -	2007
350.391	319.098	304.009	264.376	248.001	226.215	443.408	- -	2008
356.952	325.152	299.070	279.678	241.473	227.107	453.903	- -	2009
365.366	328.564	301.250	291.159	235.852	228.465	464.042	- -	2010
Provinces - 2010								
32.202	28.753	25.968	25.923	21.255	22.234	44.744		Agrigento
19.404	17.186	15.372	15.237	12.736	12.768	25.009		Caltanissetta
79.491	71.688	64.950	60.442	46.666	45.546	91.824		Catania
12.247	11.301	10.717	9.846	7.900	8.837	17.866		Enna
48.949	44.947	41.044	39.325	32.474	30.914	69.343		Messina
89.402	80.447	75.142	71.195	57.458	54.101	109.236		Palermo
22.776	20.098	18.018	17.912	14.503	14.533	28.439		Ragusa
29.460	26.428	24.106	25.287	20.087	18.308	34.327		Siracusa
31.435	27.716	25.933	25.992	22.773	21.224	43.254		Trapani
Divisions - 2010								
1.549.123	1.377.825	1.259.602	1.214.209	974.408	935.280	1.860.580		South/islands
3.101.521	2.669.343	2.445.140	2.475.674	2.188.781	2.100.024	4.147.397		North/centre
4.650.644	4.047.168	3.704.742	3.689.883	3.163.189	3.035.304	6.007.977		Italy
7,9	8,1	8,1	7,9	7,5	7,5	7,7	Italy = 100	

Tab 2.4 Indicators of population make-up

	As % of total		Index of elderly	Dependence rate (%)		
	0-5 years	over 75 years		Young (0-14	Elderly (>64 years)	Total
Sicily						
2005	6,0	8,4	111,1	24,6	27,3	51,9
2006	6,0	8,6	114,0	24,2	27,5	51,7
2007	6,0	8,8	116,6	23,7	27,6	51,3
2008	6,0	9,0	118,5	23,3	27,6	51,0
2009	5,9	9,2	120,2	23,1	27,8	50,9
Provinces - 2009						
Agrigento	5,8	9,8	126,5	23,5	29,7	53,3
Caltanissetta	6,2	9,2	115,1	24,7	28,4	53,1
Catania	6,3	8,4	105,5	23,9	25,2	49,2
Enna	5,5	10,3	133,7	23,0	30,8	53,7
Messina	5,1	10,6	152,4	20,1	30,6	50,7
Palermo	6,3	8,8	111,7	23,9	26,7	50,6
Ragusa	6,0	9,0	116,9	23,5	27,4	50,9
Siracusa	5,7	8,5	122,7	21,8	26,8	48,6
Trapani	5,5	9,9	134,3	22,9	30,7	53,6
Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	5,8	8,9	120,3	22,4	27,0	49,4
North/centre	5,6	10,5	157,9	20,8	32,9	53,7
Italy	5,7	10,0	144,0	21,4	30,8	52,2
Italy = 100	104,8	92,4	83,5	108,1	90,2	97,5

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 2.5 Resident population by civil status up to Jan 1 (in thousands)

	Males				Females			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widower	Single	Married	Divorced	Widow
Sicily								
2006	1.109,7	1.246,0	15,0	54,9	1.006,8	1.262,8	25,9	296,1
2007	1.108,6	1.245,2	16,0	55,4	1.005,1	1.261,7	27,4	297,4
2008	1.111,4	1.246,4	17,1	55,4	1.008,0	1.263,4	29,1	298,9
2009	1.113,4	1.246,2	18,4	55,6	1.009,4	1.262,8	31,3	300,8
2010	1.115,3	1.245,3	19,6	56,3	1.009,3	1.261,2	33,4	302,6
Provinces - 2010								
Agrigento	99,6	114,3	1,2	4,9	88,8	115,1	1,7	29,0
Caltanissetta	59,4	67,7	0,9	3,0	54,3	68,2	1,3	17,3
Catania	246,0	263,6	4,2	11,1	224,3	269,5	7,9	61,0
Enna	37,3	43,1	0,6	2,2	34,4	43,2	0,9	11,3
Messina	142,7	159,6	3,1	8,3	130,2	161,9	5,2	42,7
Palermo	277,5	302,9	4,9	13,9	258,9	308,3	8,8	70,9
Ragusa	70,1	80,6	1,4	3,3	60,3	79,9	2,2	18,4
Siracusa	89,3	101,9	1,9	4,6	75,9	102,7	3,0	24,0
Trapani	93,5	111,6	1,4	4,9	82,2	112,4	2,2	28,1
Divisions - 2010								
South/islands	4.657,7	5.164,8	76,7	236,8	4.181,7	5.231,9	128,9	1.202,8
North/centre	8.585,5	9.712,7	371,7	481,4	7.330,5	9.800,4	541,0	2.635,8
Italy	13.243,3	14.877,5	448,4	718,2	11.512,2	15.032,3	669,9	3.838,5
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>7,8</i>	<i>8,8</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>7,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 2.6 Weddings

	Weddings			Civil marriage as % of total	Weddings x 1,000 inhabitants
	Religious rite	Civil marriage	Total		
Sicily					
2004	21.863	4.960	26.823	18,5	5,4
2005	18.861	4.948	23.809	20,8	4,7
2006	19.020	5.099	24.119	21,1	4,8
2007	19.109	4.983	24.092	20,7	4,8
2008	18.818	5.526	24.344	22,7	4,8
Provinces - 2008					
Agrigento	1.791	286	2.077	13,8	4,6
Caltanissetta	1.102	214	1.316	16,3	4,8
Catania	3.648	1.463	5.111	28,6	4,7
Enna	675	155	830	18,7	4,8
Messina	2.336	747	3.083	24,2	4,7
Palermo	4.949	1.526	6.475	23,6	5,2
Ragusa	1.180	285	1.465	19,5	4,7
Siracusa	1.390	551	1.941	28,4	4,8
Trapani	1.747	299	2.046	14,6	4,7
Divisions - 2008					
South/islands	78.596	22.391	100.987	22,2	4,8
North/centre	77.435	68.191	145.626	46,8	3,7
Italy	156.031	90.582	246.613	36,7	4,1
Italy = 100	12,1	6,1	9,9	61,8	117,3

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 2.7 Resident foreign citizens

	Registered at General Registry Office						Temporary stay permit*
	Males	Females	Total	Minors	% females	Birth-rate	
<i>Sicily</i>							
2005	38.559	36.036	74.595	15.914	48,3	15,5	59.499
2006	39.619	38.623	78.242	17.545	49,4	16,5	54.463
2007	48.055	50.097	98.152	20.876	51,0	17,3	50.955
2008	54.389	60.243	114.632	23.357	52,6	16,7	-
2009	60.751	66.559	127.310	25.257	52,3	15,1	-
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>							
Agrigento	4.658	4.962	9.620	1.820	51,6	16,5	-
Caltanissetta	2.419	2.831	5.250	1.088	53,9	12,3	-
Catania	10.340	13.071	23.411	4.380	55,8	15,3	-
Enna	996	1.569	2.565	447	61,2	14,5	-
Messina	9.394	11.660	21.054	3.977	55,4	14,1	-
Palermo	11.553	13.964	25.517	5.156	54,7	15,2	-
Ragusa	10.805	7.667	18.472	3.984	41,5	17,5	-
Siracusa	5.031	5.182	10.213	1.808	50,7	12,6	-
Trapani	5.555	5.653	11.208	2.597	50,4	14,4	-
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>							
South/islands	250.384	304.282	554.666	104.627	54,9	13,6	-
North/centre	1.813.023	1.867.370	3.680.393	828.048	50,7	19,8	-
Italy	2.063.407	2.171.652	4.235.059	932.675	51,3	19,0	-
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>3,1</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>102,0</i>	<i>79,4</i>	-

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* On Jan 1 - for the Provinces and divisions the data refers to 2007

Tab 2.8 Families and aspects of daily life (per 100 families)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sicily					
Opinions on economic situation compared to previous year					
Improved	N/A	2,8	4,9	4,7	3,7
Same	N/A	48,0	45,0	44,1	35,3
Worse	N/A	47,3	49,6	49,6	59,4
Housing problems					
Too many expenses	N/A	50,5	61,1	66,7	63,7
Too small	N/A	14,7	18,0	13,6	16,1
Distance from relatives	N/A	26,6	25,0	25,9	25,9
Poor condition	N/A	6,2	8,3	7,4	7,8
Irregular water-supply	N/A	31,9	33,7	30,5	28,2
Problems related to one's area of residence					
Rubbish in the streets	N/A	30,1	33,1	33,5	30,4
Parking difficulties	N/A	42,7	42,6	46,5	41,6
Public transport difficulties	N/A	31,6	25,7	35,5	31,5
Traffic	N/A	47,6	46,3	51,7	44,1
Air pollution	N/A	30,6	34,6	41,4	38,3
Noise	N/A	40,3	40,9	44,8	43,4
Risk of crime	N/A	23,0	25,4	27,7	27,6
Poor street lighting	N/A	36,7	33,3	34,7	33,1
Poor road surfaces	N/A	46,7	41,4	42,5	42,3
Italy					
Opinions on economic situation compared to previous year					
Improved	N/A	5,9	5,6	6,2	4,5
Same	N/A	46,4	50,1	51,9	39,6
Worse	N/A	45,9	43,5	41,0	54,9
Housing problems					
Too many expenses	N/A	60,3	62,9	64,1	65,8
Too small	N/A	12,4	13,1	12,8	13,1
Distance from relatives	N/A	21,1	20,8	22,0	23,0
Poor condition	N/A	5,2	5,6	5,5	5,3
Irregular water-supply	N/A	13,8	14,0	13,2	11,8
Problems related to one's area of residence					
Rubbish in the streets	N/A	32,6	34,9	34,1	29,5
Parking difficulties	N/A	41,9	41,7	41,4	39,5
Public transport difficulties	N/A	30,2	30,2	30,5	29,4
Traffic	N/A	47,6	46,1	46,7	45,8
Air pollution	N/A	41,7	40,9	43,6	41,5
Noise	N/A	37,8	35,6	38,8	36,1
Risk of crime	N/A	29,2	31,9	34,6	36,9
Poor street lighting	N/A	31,4	32,6	32,3	31,6
Poor road surfaces	N/A	44,6	47,2	44,4	46,1

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Tab 2.9 Durable goods possessed (per 100 families)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<i>Sicily</i>					
<i>Dish-washer</i>	N/A	16,9	16,8	20,0	18,0
<i>Washing-machine</i>	N/A	95,1	96,9	95,9	95,4
<i>Video-camera</i>	N/A	20,4	24,7	25,9	25,0
<i>Hi-fi system</i>	N/A	47,3	51,0	50,5	47,6
<i>Air-conditioning</i>	N/A	30,7	36,0	39,3	40,6
<i>Bicycles</i>	N/A	32,1	35,5	34,8	28,3
<i>Motor-cycles</i>	N/A	23,6	25,1	25,3	20,5
<i>More than one car</i>	N/A	26,7	27,4	28,7	26,2
<i>Video-game console</i>	N/A	12,0	13,1	16,3	13,8
<i>Personal computer</i>	N/A	32,6	37,6	39,7	40,4
<i>Access to Internet</i>	N/A	23,5	26,6	28,6	31,6
<i>Answerphone</i>	N/A	3,6	4,9	3,9	4,5
<i>Fax</i>	N/A	2,9	3,9	3,5	4,0
<i>More than one colour TV</i>	N/A	34,4	38,3	40,8	41,0
<i>Satellite dish</i>	N/A	16,0	22,1	23,3	23,3
<i>Italy</i>					
<i>Dish-washer</i>	N/A	37,5	37,3	39,1	39,9
<i>Washing-machine</i>	N/A	96,0	96,8	97,0	96,8
<i>Video-camera</i>	N/A	25,2	25,3	26,1	26,8
<i>Hi-fi system</i>	N/A	57,5	57,1	56,4	53,9
<i>Air-conditioning</i>	N/A	20,9	22,8	25,4	28,5
<i>Bicycles</i>	N/A	59,3	58,1	57,3	57,3
<i>Motor-cycles</i>	N/A	25,4	23,8	22,6	22,5
<i>More than one car</i>	N/A	34,3	33,7	33,4	33,6
<i>Video-game console</i>	N/A	17,0	16,8	17,5	18,1
<i>Personal computer</i>	N/A	43,9	46,1	47,8	50,1
<i>Access to Internet</i>	N/A	34,5	35,6	38,8	42,0
<i>Answerphone</i>	N/A	13,0	11,3	11,4	10,6
<i>Fax</i>	N/A	7,0	7,3	7,8	8,1
<i>More than one colour TV</i>	N/A	50,3	50,0	48,0	46,6
<i>Satellite dish</i>	N/A	23,6	25,6	28,6	30,7

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

3 – WORK

The economic crisis that began at the end of 2007 has continued to have a negative effect on the labour market in Sicily in 2009. In this period, compared to the previous year, there has been a 1.1% fall (-15,000 employed persons), whilst the number of persons seeking employment has remained more or less stable at over 236,000 units.

By sector, there were appreciable losses in construction (almost 16,000 units, equal to a fall of 10.6% in the sector), in industry in the strict sense (-6%) and in agriculture (4,5000 units, equal to a 4.1% fall). On the other hand, employment in the service industry continued to rise (+1.2%).

Distribution by branch of economic activity in 2009, confirmed the sizable gap between the number of people employed in industry in the strict sense in Sicily (8.8%) and the corresponding number in Italy as a whole (20.7%); confirmation of the absence of industrialisation and an abiding agricultural vocation was provided by figures in the primary sector of 7.2% in Sicily, as against the 3.8% in the country as a whole. Furthermore, the data highlights, both in Sicily and Italy, the solid concentration of employed persons in the private and public services, accounting for 74.7% and 67% of the totals respectively. In the same period, over 194,000 workers (13.3% of the total for Sicily) had part-time contracts, principally women (67 out of 100 employed part-time), almost all of whom were employed in the service industries.

Of the over 196,000 term contracts stipulated in 2009 in Sicily, over 127,000 regarded the service sector (64.9%) and about 46,000 agriculture (23.6%), whereas the corresponding figures for construction (6.3%) and industry in the strict sense (5.3%) were decidedly lower.

A further demonstration of the difficulties encountered in Sicily in entering the job market was provided in 2009 by the number of persons seeking employment (236,075), corresponding to 12.1% of the national figure and

26.2% if the South/islands division is taken into account. The unemployment-rate also rose slightly (from 13.8% to 13.9% in the last year) and the number of unemployed aged between 15 and 64 totalled over 1,643,000 (representing 11.1% of the national total). The rise in the number of persons looking for work affected both young people (who delayed joining the labour market in order to complete their studies) and adults (especially women) who were not actively seeking work, but would be available to work if the opportunity presented itself. Mid-period analysis highlights a reversal of trend, from rise to fall, beginning in 2006, the year in which the highest level of employment was registered (1,502,718). With regard to women the last year showed substantially stable employment levels when compared to 2008 and a rise of 4.3% when compared to 2005. As for men, on the other hand, a fall of 1.3% was registered in the last period and 2.7% when compared with the initial period. For the former the employment figures went from 32.4% in 2005 to 33.9% by the end of the period. At the same time there was a significant drop in the number of persons seeking work. In four years numbers fell by over 48,700 units, with a direct effect on the unemployment-rate, which dropped by over 2.3% (standing at 16.2% in 2005). On the other hand the participation-rate fell from 52.7% in the first year to 50.6% in 2009.

In relation to population, the Provinces of Palermo (359,607 workers), Catania (312,959) and Messina (200,638) alone accounted for 59% of the total number of employed persons in Sicily. The highest participation-rate was to be found in Ragusa (56.8%) and Messina (53.1%), whereas Siracusa, Caltanissetta and Catania were again the least “active” provinces, with indicator figures of around 48%. On the Provincial scale, analysis of employment-rates highlights gender-related imbalances. The figures for females are decidedly lower than the high figures registered for males. For example, in the Provinces of Agrigento (73.3%), Enna (70.1%) and Ragusa (69.8%), where the indicator’s highest levels are recorded, the percentages for women are 31.5%, 36.6% and 40.4% respectively. The lowest figures for men were registered in Siracusa (64.3%), Catania (63.3%) and Caltanissetta (63.2%). The greatest difficulty in finding work seems to be encountered above all in the provinces of Palermo, where the unemployment-rate stands at 17.9%, Agrigento (17.6%) and Caltanissetta (15.3%), whereas residents of Trapani (11%) seem to have greater opportunity, along with Ragusa (8.9%) and especially Siracusa, where figures (8.5%) stand at levels close to those in the north and centre.

Glossary

Employed, The: all persons aged over 15, who, in the week of reference,:

- have carried out an hour of work in any activity providing remuneration in cash or in kind;
- have carried out at least an hour of unpaid work in the business of an acquaintance, where they have often helped out;
- are off work (e.g. holiday, illness). Those off work are considered employed if the absence does not exceed 3 months, or if, during their absence, they continue to receive at least 50% of their pay.

Non-permanent workers who are off work, except for family-collaborators, are considered employed if, during their period of absence, they still keep their jobs. Family-collaborators are considered employed if their absence does not exceed 3 months.

Employed, The (permanent and full-time): employed persons tied to a business enterprise by a direct contract, on the basis of which they receive a salary.

Employment-rate: percentage ratio of the employed (aged 15 to 64) to the corresponding contextual population .

Job-seekers: include unemployed persons (aged between 15 and 74) who:

- have tried to look for employment in the thirty days prior to the interview and are available for work (or to launch an autonomous activity) within the two weeks following the interview;
- or will start a job within three months of the date of the interview and are available for work (or to launch an autonomous activity) within the two weeks following the interview, whenever it is possible to bring forward the starting date for the job.

Labour force: the total number of employed persons and persons seeking employment.

Non-work force: person who declare themselves to be of a non-professional status and not to have carried out any working activity, nor to have sought work in the period in question. Included in this group are those doing their military, or substitutive civil service, invalids and persons under the age of 14 years.

Participation-rate: ratio of people in the work-force aged 15 to 64 years to the entire corresponding population.

Unemployment-rate: is the percentage ratio between those seeking employment and the total work-force.

Further reading

Publications

Italian statistical Yearbook 2010 – ISTAT
SVIMEZ 2010 report on the economy in the South – SVIMEZ
Immigration Statistics Dossier 2010 – CARITAS
Pensions – 2006 – ISTAT
Work and pay – 2005-2006 – ISTAT
The Labour-force – 2009 Averages – ISTAT

Internet

<http://www.istat.it>

Factor Productivity Measures – 1980-2006
Added value and internal employees per local work system - 2003-2004
Employment and added value in the Provinces – 1995-2003
System of territorial indicators – *Labour market area*
Statistics for development policies – Key context indicators – Axis III *Human resources*
Italian statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 9: “Work”

<http://www.inps.it>

Statistics data-banks
Observatory on businesses, permanent employees in non-agricultural private sector and average annual pay for workers and employees
Observatory on permanent employees
Observatory on employment and labour policies
Observatory on self-employed workers
Observatory on domestic workers
Observatory on the agricultural world

www.lavoro.gov.it

Sector studies and statistics

www.isfol.it

Annual report

www.inail.it

Statistics data-banks

Data-banks of the disabled

Employment observatory

Historical statistics

www.lavoro.minori.it

National investigation into juvenile labour: “Children and work” – 2000

Children and injuries at work: reports and indemnity – 2002

Inspections of companies employing minors – 2003-2004

www.alef-fvg.it

Data regarding immigration and emigration

www.isfol.it

Towards work, organisation and functioning of public services for citizens and business enterprises in the labour-market – Monitoring 2003

Labour quality in Italy

www.cnel.it

Labour-market data-base

Table 3.1 Labour force and percentage rates

	Labour force			Inactive 15-64 years	Percentages		
	Employed	Seeking employment	Total		Activity *	Employ- ment *	Unemploy- ment
Sicily							
Males							
2005	994.416	153.598	1.148.014	487.302	69,9	60,5	13,4
2006	1.003.778	126.416	1.130.194	505.141	68,8	61,1	11,2
2007	997.114	118.469	1.115.583	520.557	67,9	60,7	10,6
2008	983.943	133.218	1.117.161	525.974	67,7	59,6	11,9
2009	967.559	137.452	1.105.011	541.545	66,9	58,5	12,4
Females							
2005	476.428	131.224	607.652	1.075.191	36,0	28,2	21,6
2006	498.940	108.137	607.077	1.074.377	36,0	29,6	17,8
2007	491.371	103.078	594.449	1.089.337	35,2	29,0	17,3
2008	496.217	103.557	599.774	1.093.063	35,3	29,1	17,3
2009	496.899	98.623	595.522	1.102.050	34,9	29,1	16,6
Males and females							
2005	1.470.843	284.821	1.755.665	1.562.494	52,7	44,0	16,2
2006	1.502.718	234.553	1.737.271	1.579.518	52,1	45,0	13,5
2007	1.488.485	221.547	1.710.032	1.609.894	51,3	44,6	13,0
2008	1.480.160	236.775	1.716.935	1.619.037	51,2	44,1	13,8
2009	1.464.458	236.075	1.700.533	1.643.595	50,6	43,5	13,9
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	6.287.790	898.957	7.186.747	6.811.718	51,1	44,6	12,5
North/centre	16.737.202	1.045.932	17.783.134	8.003.382	68,6	64,5	4,1
Italy	23.024.992	1.944.889	24.969.881	14.815.100	62,4	57,5	7,8
Italy = 100	6,4	12,1	6,8	11,1	81,1	75,7	178,2

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 3.2 Population aged 15 and over, by status, Province and gender - yearly average 2009

	Labour force			Inactive 15-64 years	Percentages		
	Employed	Seeking employment	Total		Active	Employed	Unemployed
Males							
Agrigento	89.146	17.356	106.502	38.877	73,3	61,3	16,3
Caltanissetta	47.602	7.155	54.757	31.658	63,2	54,9	13,1
Catania	203.664	22.848	226.512	130.365	63,3	56,8	10,1
Enna	33.746	5.263	39.009	16.398	70,1	60,4	13,5
Messina	125.961	18.478	144.439	69.970	67,1	58,4	12,8
Palermo	233.723	45.609	279.332	127.067	68,4	57,2	16,3
Ragusa	68.898	4.705	73.603	31.271	69,8	65,3	6,4
Siracusa	79.571	7.877	87.448	48.007	64,3	58,5	9,0
Trapani	85.248	8.161	93.409	47.932	65,7	59,8	8,7
<i>Sicily</i>	967.559	137.452	1.105.011	541.545	66,9	58,5	12,4
Females							
Agrigento	37.729	9.781	47.510	103.103	31,5	24,9	20,6
Caltanissetta	21.166	5.299	26.465	64.788	28,8	23,0	20,0
Catania	105.402	16.603	122.005	248.555	32,9	28,4	13,6
Enna	17.308	3.859	21.167	36.354	36,6	29,9	18,2
Messina	72.305	14.109	86.414	134.493	38,9	32,5	16,3
Palermo	123.951	32.579	156.530	267.085	36,8	29,1	20,8
Ragusa	36.267	5.616	41.883	61.779	40,4	35,0	13,4
Siracusa	43.836	3.567	47.403	88.576	34,7	32,1	7,5
Trapani	38.935	7.210	46.145	97.318	32,0	27,0	15,6
<i>Sicily</i>	496.899	98.623	595.522	1.102.051	34,9	29,1	16,6
Males and females							
Agrigento	126.875	27.137	154.012	141.980	52,0	42,8	17,6
Caltanissetta	68.768	12.454	81.222	96.446	45,6	38,5	15,3
Catania	309.066	39.451	348.517	378.920	47,7	42,3	11,3
Enna	51.054	9.122	60.176	52.752	52,9	44,8	15,2
Messina	198.266	32.587	230.853	204.463	52,8	45,2	14,1
Palermo	357.674	78.188	435.862	394.152	52,2	42,8	17,9
Ragusa	105.165	10.321	115.486	93.050	55,1	50,1	8,9
Siracusa	123.407	11.444	134.851	136.583	49,5	45,2	8,5
Trapani	124.183	15.371	139.554	145.250	48,6	43,2	11,0
<i>Sicily</i>	1.464.458	236.075	1.700.533	1.643.596	50,6	43,5	13,9

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 3.3 The employed, by position in occupation

Years	Total	Agriculture	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Trade	Other activities
Overall employed Sicily						
2005	1.470.843	112.991	145.379	136.682	251.071	824.721
2006	1.502.718	133.580	144.272	131.256	250.771	842.840
2007	1.488.485	120.996	143.977	146.578	1.076.934	
2008	1.480.160	110.504	137.923	150.601	1.081.132	
2009	1.464.458	105.989	129.629	134.676	1.094.165	
Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	6.287.791	409.215	806.228	603.190	4.469.158	
North/centre	16.737.201	465.248	3.964.808	1.340.606	10.966.539	
Italy	23.024.992	874.463	4.771.036	1.943.796	15.435.697	
<i>Italy = 100</i>	6,4	12,1	2,7	6,9	7,1	
Employed and in service Sicily						
2005	1.104.944	76.424	112.458	99.482	126.567	690.013
2006	1.126.539	91.412	111.393	96.877	126.810	700.048
2007	1.120.040	80.639	108.665	112.252	818.484	
2008	1.126.666	76.616	106.847	116.910	826.293	
2009	1.098.841	71.422	99.944	93.922	833.553	
Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	4.627.494	254.379	668.358	416.477	3.288.280	
North/centre	12.649.224	160.739	3.430.873	795.915	8.261.697	
Italy	17.276.718	415.118	4.099.231	1.212.392	11.549.977	
<i>Italy = 100</i>	6,4	17,2	2,4	7,7	7,2	

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 3.4 Overall full-time employed and gender - yearly averages

Years	Agriculture	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Services	Total
Males and females					
Sicily					
2007	112.869	136.795	140.857	914.532	1.305.053
2008	102.941	130.263	143.865	908.505	1.285.574
2009	100.305	121.366	127.073	921.326	1.270.070
South/islands					
2007	416.940	862.431	615.891	3.855.004	5.750.266
2008	398.033	812.339	605.187	3.850.562	5.666.121
2009	380.107	761.171	570.932	3.790.500	5.502.710
Italy					
2007	822.241	4.703.599	1.851.234	12.681.743	20.058.817
2008	798.669	4.631.069	1.865.280	12.763.345	20.058.363
2009	786.874	4.453.207	1.834.468	12.669.326	19.743.875
Female component					
Sicily					
2007	17.904	17.717	2.435	330.592	368.648
2008	16.813	18.119	3.721	364.715	403.368
2009	14.794	13.241	2.781	334.837	365.653
South/islands					
2007	114.910	133.510	14.627	1.403.226	1.666.273
2008	110.533	130.776	13.078	1.401.946	1.656.333
2009	97.292	118.260	12.046	1.387.712	1.615.310
Italy					
2007	214.390	1.137.889	64.752	5.283.940	6.700.971
2008	211.780	1.123.805	67.215	5.335.578	6.738.378
2009	193.717	1.037.394	66.574	5.358.996	6.656.681

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 3.5 Overall part-time employed and gender - yearly averages

Years	Agriculture	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Services	Total
Males and females					
Sicily					
2007	8.127	7.183	5.721	162.402	183.433
2008	7.563	7.661	6.735	172.627	194.586
2009	5.684	8.264	7.602	172.839	194.389
South/islands					
2007	39.228	49.500	31.897	644.963	765.588
2008	36.285	55.401	30.858	692.938	815.482
2009	28.763	45.398	31.918	678.658	784.737
Italy					
2007	101.351	344.618	103.954	2.613.097	3.163.020
2008	96.614	354.114	104.222	2.791.375	3.346.325
2009	87.589	317.829	109.328	2.766.371	3.281.117
Female component					
Sicily					
2007	4.944	3.331	507	113.941	122.723
2008	4.145	3.342	1.295	122.719	131.501
2009	2.800	4.736	1.104	122.607	131.247
South/islands					
2007	26.283	28.528	4.706	463.166	522.683
2008	20.510	33.016	5.463	499.530	558.519
2009	16.722	31.914	4.019	497.660	550.315
Italy					
2007	66.688	268.916	38.564	2.089.870	2.464.038
2008	57.406	271.783	42.353	2.231.216	2.602.758
2009	54.111	253.126	42.820	2.229.031	2.579.088

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table3.6 Employees with permanent contracts by gender - yearly averages

Years	Agriculture	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Services	Total
Males and females					
Sicily					
2007	26.330	99.145	94.134	679.821	899.430
2008	27.556	95.413	99.188	688.098	910.255
2009	25.109	89.546	81.557	706.056	902.268
South/islands					
2007	96.436	654.537	392.482	2.784.165	3.927.620
2008	99.407	628.895	399.333	2.802.403	3.930.038
2009	90.381	600.104	356.030	2.805.563	3.852.078
Italia					
2007	214.045	3.894.368	1.080.050	9.710.003	14.898.466
2008	219.564	3.842.641	1.092.420	9.968.041	15.122.666
2009	200.942	3.782.743	1.054.531	10.085.835	15.124.051
Female component					
Sicily					
2007	2.363	13.739	1.482	283.856	301.440
2008	2.779	14.197	2.863	291.789	311.628
2009	1.373	12.428	3.121	301.052	317.974
2007	19.761	112.559	12.952	1.189.692	1.334.964
2008	19.329	112.554	13.521	1.213.260	1.358.664
2009	14193	104660	12077	1232352	1.363.282
Italy					
2007	42.252	1.096.465	71.290	4.954.241	6.164.248
2008	47.069	1.076.017	75.381	5.160.259	6.358.726
2009	39.179	1.021.396	72.294	5.295.278	6.428.147

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 3.7 Employees with temporary contracts by gender - yearly averages

Years	Agriculture	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Services	Total
Males and females					
Sicily					
2007	54.309	9.520	18.118	138.664	220.611
2008	49.059	11.433	17.723	138.195	216.410
2009	46.313	10.397	12.365	127.497	196.572
South/islands					
2007	178.153	87.566	70.914	508.931	845.564
2008	163.331	82.223	64.444	523.782	833.780
2009	163.660	68.255	60.446	482.716	775.077
Italy					
2007	228.411	390.405	148.456	1.501.325	2.268.597
2008	205.471	406.669	157.305	1.553.746	2.323.191
2009	214.176	316.488	157.861	1.464.142	2.152.667
Female component					
Sicily					
2007	13.171	3.305	-	78.358	94.834
2008	11.563	2.478	649	75.266	89.956
2009	9.392	1.417	-	67.838	78.647
South/islands					
2007	72.473	19.627	2.126	282.161	376.387
2008	64.414	21.056	1.189	291.645	378.304
2009	60.589	19.882	-	268.644	349.115
Italy					
2007	96.948	135.673	8.435	927.819	1.168.875
2008	83.430	147.286	10.766	937.216	1.178.698
2009	81.999	109.832	9.404	899.481	1.100.716

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

4 – HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE

In a period characterised by problems linked to the continual increase in public spending, data requirements for a more attentive management of the health system in Sicily rely to a considerable extent on statistical information, which represents a guaranteed source for analysis (even though the data may be a few years old).

Data regarding the overall health structure showed that in Sicily, in 2006, there were 133 hospitals with a total of 16,541 available beds, representing 7.1% of the national total. There were 722,947 in-patients, hospital-bound for a total of 4,436,235 days; consequently the average length of hospital-stay was 6.1 days. More specifically, there were noticeable differences in the health service structure in relation to the type of management. The 71 state hospitals possessed 75.8% of the overall number of beds and, at the same time, catered for almost 80.6% of patients in Sicily. There were also slight differences between the two types of management as regards average length-of-stay (6.2 days in state hospitals and 5.9 days in private institutions), and in the percentage of utilisation of available hospital-beds, with reference to 100 available beds (80.2% for the former and 58.6% for the latter).

There were 45,460 persons overall working in hospitals (86.7% of whom were working in the state sector), 22.9% of these being doctors, 43.2% auxiliary medical staff and 7.5% administrative staff; the remaining persons were employed in other hospital services. In relative terms the Region could count on 2.2 doctors for every 1000 inhabitants (in line with national figures) and 3.8 auxiliary staff (against 4.8 for the country as a whole).

In the four-year period 2003/2006, the number of hospitals fell by 1 unit, whilst there was a drastic fall of 91.2% in the number of hospital-beds. On the other hand, the number of in-patients rose by 10.6%, whilst there was a 5.2% fall in

the length-of-stay. In the two components under examination (state and private) there were analogous trends, but of a different intensity. The private sector maintained the same number of structures but underwent a 10.9% drop in the number of beds and a 7.3% fall in the number of admissions; the private sector lost one hospital and underwent a greater reduction in the number of beds (-11.8%) and in-patients (-9.3%).

In the same period there was a 3.1% fall in the number of employees in state structures, and a 16% rise in the private sector. In particular, typological scrutiny of personnel showed that in the state sector there was a 2% fall in the number of doctors and a 1.9% increase in auxiliary staff, whereas the number of those employed in other hospital duties fell by 0.4%. The situation was different in the private sector, where the number of doctors rose by 24.8%, auxiliary staff by 14.2% and other functions by 11.7%. Lastly, the utilisation-rate maintained the same level in state institutions up to 2005, increasing over the year 2006, whereas the private sector experienced a rising trend up until 2005 followed by a reversal in trend in 2006.

The Regional distribution of hospitals depends basically on population size, and therefore the year 2006 saw the most significant concentration of public and private hospitals in the Provinces of Catania, Palermo and Messina, which together accounted for almost two thirds of the Regional total, and consequently had a greater flux of in-patients and concentration of employees.

At the end of 2007 there had been 7,599 voluntary terminations of pregnancy involving resident Sicilians, which amounted to 6.1% of the national total. Classification by age reveals that 43.9% of voluntary terminations involved women aged 25 to 34 years, and 26.5% those aged 35-44. As regards those under the age of 19, the figure was rather high: 863 cases, equivalent to 11.3% of the total.

Over the four-year period in question, recourse to voluntary termination of pregnancy fell by 9.5% overall, with more or less similar reductions per age-group, except in the case of the over 45s, where the number of abortions rose by 100%. At the Provincial level the highest percentages were to be found in Palermo (2,111 abortions), Catania (2,133) and Messina (1,093).

As regards mortalities in the year 2007 (last data available), these amounted to 48,042, of which 43% were the result of circulatory failures and 25.1% tumours. Figures for death due to accident or violence were relatively low (4.5%). Data showed that certain types of disease result in death more frequently in men than in women. Among these, throat, bronchial and lung cancer caused 84 out of 100 deaths in men, deaths from circulatory failures 63 out of 100. On the other hand diabetes mellitus and diseases of the nervous system caused more deaths among women (60% for the former, and 58% for the latter).

Glossary

Auxiliary medical personnel: hospital personnel consisting of nursing staff and personnel with rehabilitation duties.

Hospital: any residential structure equipped to take in and give full-time care to patients for diagnostic, curative and rehabilitative purposes. Each institute possesses an identifying code (in accordance with the guide-lines of the Ministry for Health - D.M.6/9/1988). By hospital or clinic one of the following specific typologies is intended:

- Directly managed hospital (transformed into a business enterprise by the bill: art.4, comma 1 of D.L. 502/92);
- Hospital run directly by the local health centre;
- University general hospital (art.39 law 833/78);
- Scientific hospital (art.42 law 833/78);
- Hospital classified or assimilated in accordance with the norms (art.1, last comma, law 132/68; art.41 law 833/78);
- Nursing home (provisionally accredited or not);
- Psychiatric hospitals still remaining (art.64 law 833/78);
- Private health care institute qualified as local health centre (art.43, comma 2, Law 833/78 and DPCM 29/10/1988);
- Research institute

Infectious diseases: any diseases that can be spread by contact, directly or indirectly, and grouped into five classes:

- Any disease attracting particular interest and thus requiring immediate attention.
- Any disease considered serious because it is very frequent and/or subject to control.
- Any disease requiring specific documentation.
- Any disease which, on being reported by a doctor as a single case, needs to be forwarded to the local health authority only in the event of a local epidemic
- Any infectious and diffusive disease reported to the local health authority and not included in the categories above.

In-patient: hospitalised person, i.e. a person who occupies a bed for a certain period of time (**hospital stay**) in order to be subjected to appropriate medical-surgical treatment, and for whom a case study has to be compiled.

Utilisation-rate per 100 hospital beds: is the ratio between the days of actual hospitalisation and the total potential number of days (hospital beds available for the whole survey period) multiplied by 100.

Voluntary termination of pregnancy: an operation by a specialised surgeon that aims to remove the product of conception and associated matter with an interruption of pregnancy. It must take place on the express wishes of the

woman for therapeutic reasons or other reasons that might provoke damage to the physical or mental health of the woman.

Further reading

Publications

Preliminary Estimates for Causes of death in the Italian Regions– Years 2004 - ISTAT
Causes of death – year 2002 - ISTAT
Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 - ISTAT
Statistical Yearbook for National Health Service – 2006 – Ministry of Health
Annual Report 2008 – INAIL

Internet

<http://www.istat.it>

Health for All – Italy – Territorial informational system for Healthcare
Regional Socio-sanitary Indicators
Resident Population Mortality-rate tables - 2006
Hospital structures and activities – 2006
Voluntary interruption of pregnancy in Italy – 2007
Hospital discharges in Italy – 2001-2002
Causes of death – 2006
Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 3: “Health”

www.disabilitaincifre.it

Statistical information system for disabilities

www.iss.it

Reported cases of acute viral hepatitis
Surveillance systems of bacterial meningitis
National AIDS register
Register of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and correlated syndromes

www.simi.iss.it

Infectious disease computerised system

www.ministerosalute.it

Healthcare geographical atlas – 2004

National healthcare plan – 2006-2008

National plan for alcohol and health 2007

Plan of action for women's health

Drug-use and public service activities for drug-addiction (SERT)

Report on the state of health of the nation -- 2007-2008

Hospitalisation, diagnoses, operations carried out and length of hospital-stay of all hospitals

Epidemiological data research

Informational system for transplants

Certificate for child-birth assistance (CeDAP). Analysis of giving birth – 2007

www.simi.iss.it/bollettini.htm

Higher Health Institute AIDS Register

www.starnet.unioncamere.it

(thematic areas – healthcare – analysis and data)

Use of medicines in Italy

Alcohol and Young People Project

Table 4.1 National Health Service balance-sheet indicators (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Sicily</i>				
Overerall expenditure	8.405.224	8.327.086	8.279.633	8.418.844
Per capita expenditure (Euros)	1.675	1.658	1.645	1.671
Costs	-9.412.424	-8.472.527	-8.386.370	-8.519.672
Revenue	8.680.478	8.097.346	8.323.663	8.485.875
Regional mobility balance	-200.507	-198.697	-198.884	-198.884
Final balance	-932.453	-573.878	-261.591	-232.681
Per capita (Euros)	-186	-114	-52	-46
<i>South/islands</i>				
Overerall expenditure	33.216.069	34.844.908	35.679.200	36.198.006
Per capita expenditure (Euros)	1.600	1.673	1.710	1.734
Costs	-34.842.236	-35.421.518	-36.261.448	-36.583.630
Revenue	33.546.642	34.203.116	35.386.134	35.753.535
Regional mobility balance	-954.013	-960.021	-978.516	-978.516
Final balance	-2.249.607	-2.178.423	-1.853.830	-1.808.611
Per capita (Euros)	-108	-105	-89	-87
<i>North/centre</i>				
Overerall expenditure	65.914.066	68.442.829	70.912.823	72.865.873
Per capita expenditure (Euros)	1.718	1.764	1.809	1.846
Costs	-67.435.570	-70.154.027	-72.427.471	-74.236.829
Revenue	64.247.804	67.663.116	69.834.112	71.806.917
Regional mobility balance	-951.012	-960.022	-978.517	-978.517
Final balance	-4.138.778	-3.450.933	-3.571.876	-3.408.429
Per capita (Euros)	-108	-89	-91	-86
<i>Italy</i>				
Overerall expenditure	99.130.135	103.287.737	106.592.023	109.063.879
Per capita expenditure (Euros)	1.682	1.740	1.782	1.816
Costs	-102.277.806	-105.575.545	-108.688.919	-110.820.459
Revenue	97.794.446	101.866.232	105.220.246	107.560.452
Regional mobility balance	0	0	0	0
Final balance	-4.483.360	-3.709.313	-3.468.673	-3.260.007
Per capita (Euros)	-76	-62	-58	-54

Source: Elaboration from Ministry of Health data

Table 4.2 Public and private hospitals

	Number	Beds	In-patients annually	Days of hospital-stay	Utilisation rate x 100 per bed
Public hospitals					
Sicily					
2003	72	14.216	642.244	3.804.710	75,3
2004	72	13.405	601.787	3.616.390	75,2
2005	70	13.322	569.587	3.563.358	75,9
2006	71	12.544	582.468	3.606.773	80,2
Provinces - 2006					
Agrigento	5	765	44.087	222.294	79,7
Caltanissetta	6	689	37.367	185.905	79,5
Catania	11	2.749	125.745	783.025	81,0
Enna	5	818	25.666	235.273	80,0
Messina	11	2.037	85.397	582.875	79,4
Palermo	16	3.218	135.442	951.505	81,6
Ragusa	5	823	46.981	233.289	77,5
Siracusa	5	705	37.993	199.724	77,7
Trapani	7	740	43.790	212.883	79,1
Divisions - 2006					
Sud-Isole	273	55.291	2.441.422	15.829.476	79,1
Nord-Centro	381	122.438	4.520.469	36.321.505	79,4
Italia	654	177.729	6.961.891	52.150.981	82,0
<i>Italia = 100</i>	<i>10,9</i>	<i>7,1</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>6,9</i>	<i>97,8</i>
Private hospitals					
Sicily					
2003	62	4.486	151.584	873.765	55,5
2004	62	4.137	149.298	855.104	58,4
2005	62	3.997	140.479	829.462	60,6
2006	62	3.997	140.479	829.462	58,6
Provinces - 2006					
Agrigento	2	136	6.127	26.665	54,6
Caltanissetta	2	135	4.964	24.889	51,8
Catania	24	1.270	45.571	258.491	56,2
Enna	-	-	-	-	-
Messina	9	700	24.659	165.993	66,3
Palermo	16	1.212	41.673	254.836	61
Ragusa	1	60	1.761	10.127	54,6
Siracusa	5	328	11.085	62.137	53,6
Trapani	3	156	4.639	26.324	46,5
Divisions - 2006					
South/islands	243	19.749	654.771	4.586.889	65,8
North/centre	386	35.130	815.064	8.257.178	66,7
Italy	629	54.879	1.469.835	12.844.067	66,4
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>9,9</i>	<i>7,3</i>	<i>9,6</i>	<i>6,5</i>	<i>88,2</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 4.3 Personnel in public and private hospitals

	Doctors	Auxiliary staff	Admin.staff	Others	Total
Public hospitals					
Sicily					
2003	9.205	16.703	2.953	11.799	40.660
2004	9.172	16.957	2.977	11.393	40.499
2005	9.244	17.178	2.999	11.098	40.519
2006	9.021	17.015	2.965	10.411	39.412
Provinces - 2006					
Agrigento	409	904	149	492	1.954
Caltanissetta	387	962	147	629	2.125
Catania	2.229	4.466	768	2.272	9.735
Enna	394	901	123	793	2.211
Messina	1.692	2.868	478	1.522	6.560
Palermo	2.647	4.119	876	3.068	10.710
Ragusa	395	1.042	92	486	2.015
Siracusa	372	836	139	474	1.821
Trapani	496	917	193	675	2.281
Divisions - 2006					
South/islands	35.671	73.869	11.260	41.961	162.761
North/centre	66.719	178.673	32.270	106.081	383.743
Italy	102.390	252.542	43.530	148.042	546.504
<i>Italy = 100</i>	8,8	6,7	6,8	7,0	7,2
Private hospitals					
Sicily					
2003	1.408	1.612	442	1.752	5.214
2004	1.550	1.724	453	1.777	5.504
2005	1.976	1.760	499	2.425	6.660
2006	1.757	1.841	509	1.941	6.048
Provinces - 2006					
Agrigento	27	42	8	53	130
Caltanissetta	48	46	18	52	164
Catania	704	639	150	735	2.228
Enna	-	-	-	-	-
Messina	241	287	78	280	886
Palermo	513	572	193	644	1.922
Ragusa	5	31	1	28	65
Siracusa	158	175	42	114	489
Trapani	61	49	19	35	164
Divisions - 2006					
South/islands	6.581	10.134	2.280	9.526	28.521
North/centre	14.186	21.186	6.187	18.244	59.803
Italy	20.767	31.320	8.467	27.770	88.324
<i>Italy = 100</i>	8,5	5,9	6,0	7,0	6,8

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 4.4 Indicators for hospital personnel structure

	Doctors	Auxiliary staff	Admin.staff	Others	Total
Per 1,000 residents					
Sicily					
--					
2003	2,1	3,7	0,7	2,7	9,2
2004	2,1	3,7	0,7	2,6	9,2
2005	2,2	3,8	0,7	2,7	9,4
2006	2,2	3,8	0,7	2,5	9,1
Provinces - 2006					
Agrigento	1,0	2,1	0,4	1,1	4,6
Caltanissetta	1,6	3,7	0,6	2,5	8,4
Catania	2,7	4,7	0,8	2,8	11,1
Enna	2,3	5,2	0,7	4,6	12,7
Messina	3,0	4,8	0,9	2,9	11,4
Palermo	2,6	3,8	0,9	3,7	10,2
Ragusa	1,3	3,5	0,3	1,9	6,7
Siracusa	1,3	2,5	0,4	1,6	5,8
Trapani	1,3	2,2	0,5	1,7	5,6
Divisions - 2006					
South/islands	2,2	4,0	0,6	2,5	9,2
North/centre	2,2	5,2	1,0	3,3	11,7
Italy	2,1	4,8	0,9	3,0	10,8
Per 100 beds					
Sicily					
--					
2003	56,7	97,9	18,2	72,5	245,3
2004	61,1	106,5	19,6	75,1	262,2
2005	64,8	109,4	20,2	78,1	272,6
2006	65,2	114,0	21,0	74,7	274,8
Provinces - 2006					
Agrigento	48,4	105,0	17,4	60,5	231,3
Caltanissetta	52,8	122,3	20,0	82,6	277,8
Catania	72,3	127,0	22,8	74,8	297,7
Enna	48,2	110,1	15,0	96,9	270,3
Messina	70,6	115,3	20,3	65,8	272,0
Palermo	71,3	105,9	24,1	83,8	285,1
Ragusa	45,3	121,5	10,5	58,2	235,6
Siracusa	51,3	97,9	17,5	56,9	223,6
Trapani	62,3	107,8	23,7	79,2	272,9
Divisions - 2006					
South/islands	55,5	111,9	18,0	68,6	254,9
North/centre	53,0	126,1	24,4	78,9	281,5
Italy	52,9	122,0	22,3	75,6	272,9

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 4.5 Voluntary interrupted pregnancy by mother's age and Province of operation

	Up to age of 19 years	20-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over(a)	Total
<i>Sicily</i>						
2004	897	1.716	3.511	2.199	71	8.394
2005	851	1.523	3.307	2.063	59	7.803
2006	863	1.510	3.341	2.013	60	7.789
2007	863	1.510	3.341	2.016	59	7.599
<i>Provinces - 2007</i>						
Agrigento	22	27	75	64	1	190
Caltanissetta	53	55	121	103	1	334
Catania	223	450	919	529	12	2.133
Enna	25	31	79	55	3	193
Messina	102	178	497	301	15	1.093
Palermo	240	428	892	539	12	2.111
Ragusa	67	152	281	153	7	660
Siracusa	103	149	347	193	5	797
Trapani	28	40	130	76	4	278
<i>Divisions - 2007</i>						
South/islands	3.841	7.047	16.413	11.124	489	38.914
North/centre	7.091	16.001	38.801	23.657	652	86.202
Italy	10.932	23.048	55.214	34.781	1.141	125.116
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>7,9</i>	<i>6,6</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>5,8</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>6,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

^(a) includes the class "age not indicated"

Table 4.6 Voluntary interrupted pregnancy by mother's age and Province of residence

	Up to age of 19 years	20-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over(a)	Total
<i>Sicily</i>						
2004	883	1.760	3.529	2.187	72	8.431
2005	852	1.566	3.289	2.030	59	7.796
2006	864	1.533	3.311	1.994	63	7.765
2007	868	1.533	3.311	1.994	59	7.765
<i>Provinces - 2007</i>						
Agrigento	66	80	161	120	5	432
Caltanissetta	57	82	137	93	1	370
Catania	208	429	883	517	12	2.049
Enna	31	39	96	71	4	241
Messina	95	148	418	278	13	952
Palermo	200	404	849	497	13	1.963
Ragusa	61	123	243	132	7	566
Siracusa	111	166	380	199	4	860
Trapani	35	62	144	87	4	332
<i>Divisions - 2007</i>						
South/islands	3.819	7.227	16.432	10.954	460	38.892
North/centre	6.564	13.657	35.213	22.513	638	78.585
Italy	10.383	20.884	51.645	33.467	1.098	117.477
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>7,3</i>	<i>6,4</i>	<i>6,0</i>	<i>5,4</i>	<i>6,6</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

^(a) includes the class "age not indicated"

Table 4.7 Deaths by groups of cause and gender in Sicily

Cause of death	2003	2004	2006	2007
Males				
Tumours	6.437	6.646	6.627	7.014
<i>malignant</i>				
...of the stomach	415	376	355	405
of the colon, rectum and anus	586	597	728	725
of the trachea, bronchi and lungs	1.762	1.847	1.707	1.830
of the breast (females)	-	-	-	
Diabetes mellitus	852	910	1.070	1.070
Diseases of the nervous system	570	516	731	657
Diseases of the circulatory system	10.192	9.366	8.843	9.176
<i>myocardial infarction</i>	1.671	1.671	1.442	1.456
<i>circulatory problems of the encephalon</i>	3.115	2.819	2.699	2.779
Diseases of the respiratory apparatus	2.165	1.836	1.775	1.946
Diseases of the digestive system	977	897	847	959
Accidents or violent causes	1.238	857	1.127	1.331
Other causes	1.575	1.710	1.732	1.813
Total	24.005	22.739	22.752	23.966
Females				
Tumours	4.641	4.780	4.997	5.065
<i>malignant</i>				
...of the stomach	216	289	226	265
of the colon, rectum and anus	559	625	664	626
of the trachea, bronchi and lungs	321	405	407	348
of the breast (females)	823	718	814	921
Diabetes mellitus	1.466	1.173	1.560	1.594
Diseases of the nervous system	657	529	753	892
Diseases of the circulatory system	12.452	10.968	10.608	11.467
<i>myocardial infarction</i>	1.211	1.085	970	1.099
<i>circulatory problems of the encephalon</i>	4.319	3.893	3.801	4.316
Diseases of the respiratory apparatus	1.243	885	1.078	1.124
Diseases of the digestive system	901	826	744	764
Accidents or violent causes	625	792	764	813
Other causes	2.169	2.133	2.340	2.357
Total...	24.152	22.087	22.844	24.076

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 4.7 cont. Deaths by groups of cause and gender in Sicily

Cause of death	2003	2004	2006	2007
<i>Males and females</i>				
Tumours	11.078	11.427	11.624	12.079
<i>malignant</i>				
<i>of the stomach</i>	631	664	581	670
<i>of the colon, rectum and anus</i>	1.146	1.222	1.392	1.351
<i>of the trachea, bronchi and lungs</i>	2.083	2.252	2.114	2.178
<i>of the breast (females)</i>	823	718	814	921
Diabetes mellitus	2.317	2.084	2.630	2.664
Diseases of the nervous system	1.227	1.045	1.484	1.549
Diseases of the circulatory system	22.643	20.335	19.451	20.643
<i>myocardial infarction</i>	2.882	2.756	2.412	2.555
<i>circulatory problems of the encephalon</i>	7.434	6.712	6.500	7.095
Diseases of the respiratory apparatus	3.407	2.721	2.853	3.070
Diseases of the digestive system	1.878	1.723	1.591	1.723
Accidents or violent causes	1.863	1.649	1.891	2.144
Other causes	3.743	3.843	4.072	4.170
Total	48.157	44.826	45.596	48.042

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

5 – SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Data regarding social welfare, social security and voluntary work, especially in times of economic crisis, interests a wide range of subjects (individuals, families, the worlds of education and training, the labour market, pension schemes); a detailed analysis thus consents an adequate and pertinent assessment of economic and social policies and the quality of social welfare in Italy.

With regard to the hours authorised by the Redundancy Fund (Cassa Integrazione Guadagni) for salary integration in the industry sector in Sicily, the data for 2009 confirms a rising trend similar to that for 2008. In fact in 2009 the hours authorised by the Redundancy Fund amounted to 10.528.832 (+122,9%), bringing them into line with figures for 2005, the year in which the hours authorised for industry by the Redundancy Fund had reached a total number of about 9,600,000. From 2006 to 2007 the total number of hours authorised by the Redundancy Fund had been falling, the trend being interrupted in 2008. The final balance for the last year shows an increase in routine interventions (+196.7%%), which are linked to problems of a short-term nature, and a less marked increase in the number of extraordinary interventions (+35.3%). Because of a greater industrial presence, a little under 30% of the hours authorised and recorded in 2009 regarded the Province of Palermo, followed by Catania and Siracusa, with figures of 18.6% and 13.4% respectively. During the five-year period 2005-2009 the number of hours granted in the sector in question rose overall by 10.6%, and more specifically, by 37.9% for manual workers and by 143% for white-collar workers.

In the year 2009, there were all together 34,311 accidents reported, very much in line with the figure for 2008. As a consequence of population size and the respective economic vocations, data showed Ragusa (719) and Trapani (353) with the highest number of accidents in the agricultural sector, whilst in Palermo and Catania there was the highest incidence of reported accidents in

both industry (6,280 and 6,089 cases respectively) and in the State sector (654 and 528 respectively). Between 2005 and 2009 the number of reported accidents in industry rose by 1.9%, and by 23% in the State sector, whereas there was an appreciable fall in the agricultural sector (-17.9%).

The number of pensions paid out in Sicily in 2008 rose to over 1,713,000 units, an increase of 0.7% over the previous year, whilst overall expenditure amounted to 15,600 million Euros (+3.4%). The average pension recorded in Sicily, about 11,228 Euros annually, was over 690 Euros lower than the corresponding national figure. There were just over 1,182,000 IVS pensions, a lower figure than for 2007 in terms of numbers (-2,639 units, -0.2%); however the total sum paid out increased by 384 million Euros, equal to about + 3%). Social welfare pensions, and civil and social disability pensions, also increased (+3.6%), whereas there was a slight drop in the number (-2.5% over 2007) of so-called indemnity allowances (resulting, above all, from accidents at work, occupational illnesses and war pensions etc.), but a 3.4% increase in monetary pay-outs. Between 2004 and 2008 the number of pensions paid out in Sicily rose by 3.5%, whilst there was a much greater rise of 18.8% in expenditure. Over the four-year period the unitary cost therefore registered an increase of about 1,100 Euros.

Examination of the data by type for the four-year period reveals a marked increase in social welfare pensions (both in number and total outlay), a more moderate advance for IVS pensions and a decline in indemnity allowances. With reference to the resident population in 2008, over 58% of pensions paid out in Sicily regarded the Provinces of Palermo (24.2%), Catania (18.6%) and Messina (15.4%), whereas the average unitary amount ranged from over 9,700 Euros in Palermo to 7,800 Euros in Agrigento. Several characteristic ratios might provide additional elements regarding the role of pensions in the economic and social context. Pension expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product might have some significance, as might the retirement-rate and the relative benefit-index. In 2005, the total amount of expenditure as a percentage of the GDP was 14.3%, whilst the figure for Italy as a whole was a little lower (13.7%). At the Provincial level the indicator hovered between a maximum in Messina (16.4%) and a minimum in Trapani (12.5%). As for the retirement-rate (calculated from the ratio of the number of pensions to the population at the end of the year), the level remained steady in 2005, at around 24.8%, which was lower than the figure for the country as a whole (31.6%). The Provincial figures ranged from 21.3% in Catania to 31.1% in Messina. Lastly, the relative benefit-index (i.e. the relationship between the cost of the single pension and the GDP per inhabitant) in 2005, stood at 57.8%, as against a lower figure at the national level (43.2%). On the Provincial level Trapani (47.5%) had the minimum and Palermo (66%) the maximum.

At the end of 2006, in Sicily there were 457 residential-care homes (-6.3% over 2005) with a total of 13,910 beds; these were occupied by 10,578 persons, more than 57% of whom were elderly. The residential structures in the Region

represent almost 5.1% of the total in the country as a whole, which, with 330,898 beds, provided accommodation in 2006 for 294,961 persons.

As regards voluntary organisations registered in the Region in 2003, there were almost 642 structures, with an average number of 32 registered members per structure (39 volunteers per organisation at the national level).

Glossary

IVS pension – pension for invalids, old-age and war-veterans

Pension: a periodic and continuous benefit paid out individually by public and private companies after: reaching a specific age, annuity maturing following payment of contributions for a set period of time, failed or reduced working capacity due to congenital and subsequent infirmities, death of a protected person and special merit for services to the nation.

Provincial administrations: local bodies whose functions consist in looking after the interests and promoting development over a large inter-Communal area or the whole Province.

Redundancy fund: an instrument through which the Government can intervene in support of businesses, which, finding themselves in difficult straits, have been forced to cut down or temporarily suspend their operations. This intervention consists in INPS allocating benefits (as substitute for salary) to workers suspended from work, or subject to a reduced work-load in terms of hours. The Redundancy Fund interventions are of two kinds:

1) Ordinary management

- *ordinary interventions*, i.e. those linked to a company's temporary difficulties
- *extra-ordinary interventions*, i.e. those arising from the temporary suspension of business activity owing to re-structuring, re-organisation or re-conversion of the company or when there is a state of crisis, which might be of social relevance for the employment situation;

2) Special management

- special management for the building sector, pertaining to construction and Stone-working enterprises (including craftsmen). Extra-ordinary interventions include the number of hours authorised to those working in commercial outlets of industrial companies in a state of difficulty.

Social assistance: sector in which social benefits are linked to inadequacy of economic resources or to situations of hardship (disability, neglect) and are financed through general taxation.

Social benefits (European system of accounts, SEC 95): current transfers, in money or in kind, allocated to households to provide benefits covering costs of unexpected, specific events (illness, old-age, death, invalidity, unemployment).

Voluntary organisation: organisation which (in accordance with law no. 266 of 1991):

- to a great and decisive extent, avails itself of the voluntary and unpaid work of its adherents.
- uses paid workers or autonomous services “exclusively within the necessary limits for regular functioning, or where an activity that has already been completed needs to be qualified and specialised”.
- in any agreements between adherents, in its company act or statute, stipulates clearly “its non-profit making nature, the democracy of the structure, official posts being up for election and unpaid, as well as the free voluntary help of adherents, the criteria for admission and exclusion of adherents and their duties and rights.
- complies with the obligation of having a regular balance-sheet showing assets, contributions, bequests received, as well as the modality for approving the budget by the general assembly of all adherents.

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010- ISTAT

Social security and social assistance statistics– Pension payments – 2007 – ISTAT

Social security and social assistance statistics – Recipients of pension benefits – 2007 - ISTAT

Final balances of Social Security companies– 1999-2007 - ISTAT

Organisation of voluntary work in Italy– year 2003 – ISTAT

Internet

www.istat.it

Residential welfare and social security in Italy - 2006

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 4 “Social security and social assistance”

Second census and survey on social operations and services in town councils – 2004

Work, social security and social welfare causes – 2000-2004

www.inps.it

Statistics data-banks– Pensions: general statistics

www.fivol.it

Data-banks about voluntary organisations in Sicily

www.lavoro.gov.it

Longitudinal sample of activities and pensioners (CLAP): updating of data-base and future developments

www.disabilitaincifre.it

Statistical informational system regarding disabilities

Table 5.1 Hours authorised for salary supplement – industry

	Ordinary interventions		Extra-ordinary interventions		Total
	Manual workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers	White-collar workers	
Sicily					
2005	4.681.764	471.882	2.037.491	515.524	9.515.955
2006	1.556.197	187.107	3.960.591	452.533	6.156.428
2007	1.737.674	141.729	1.289.251	190.477	3.359.131
2008	2.304.692	258.989	1.962.840	196.172	4.722.693
2009	6.457.377	1.149.537	2.617.471	304.447	10.528.832
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	296.185	32.236	301.177	2.428	632.026
Caltanissetta	402.093	33.630	263.891	6.768	706.382
Catania	1.151.233	436.757	371.267	4.953	1.964.210
Enna	252.639	24.322	222.764	1.022	500.747
Messina	425.971	37.380	406.698	3.397	873.446
Palermo	2.535.781	38.337	544.304	7.488	3.125.910
Ragusa	363.295	42.255	463.084	31.342	899.976
Siracusa	864.452	125.841	412.124	4.666	1.407.083
Trapani	165.728	36.771	315.802	1.442	519.743
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	67.850.562	9.744.792	21.468.744	305.812	99.369.910
North/centre	344.468.843	89.909.620	127.868.999	53.763.663	616.011.125
Italy	412.319.405	99.654.412	149.337.743	54.069.475	715.381.035
Italy = 100	1,6	1,2	1,8	0,6	1,5

Source: Elaboration from INPS data

Table 5.2 Hours authorised for salary supplement - construction

	Construction		Stone-working, masonry		Total
	Industry	Handicraft	Industry	Handicraft	
<i>Sicily</i>					
2005	1.647.797	390.654	54.463	4.457	2.097.371
2006	2.524.733	602.522	69.384	8.843	3.205.482
2007	2.732.283	770.536	71.022	11.892	3.585.733
2008	1.814.729	543.034	62.029	15.174	2.434.966
2009	2.303.362	861.503	331.656	11.261	3.507.782
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>					
Agrigento	209.005	73.915	15.968	4.717	303.605
Caltanissetta	244.338	24.445	13.300	-	282.083
Catania	316.071	81.039	3.294	2.312	402.716
Enna	171.698	87.819	4.038	240	263.795
Messina	288.883	122.980	8.784	-	420.647
Palermo	452.821	141.663	15.270	516	610.270
Ragusa	153.379	125.639	234.935	712	514.665
Siracusa	325.036	84.239	9.583	388	419.246
Trapani	182.140	119.764	26.484	2.376	330.764
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>					
South/islands	16.124.368	6.180.426	1.019.483	74.950	23.399.227
North/centre	27.889.005	14.072.756	2.205.092	221.267	44.388.120
Italy	44.013.373	20.253.182	3.224.575	296.217	67.787.347
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>4,3</i>	<i>10,3</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>5,2</i>

Source: Elaboration from INPS data

Table 5.3 Accidents reported and compensated, by sector

	Agricultue		Industry			On the part of the State	
	Reported	Compensated	Reported	Compensated		Reported	Compensated
				Number	Average amount (in Euros)		
Sicily							
2005	3.309	2.768	28.219	20.967	1.387	2.304	1.387
2006	3.001	2.475	28.780	21.717	1.505	2.311	1.517
2007	2.742	2.250	30.215	22.571	1.556	2.556	1.747
2008	2.709	2.096	30.237	22.230	1.621	2.678	1.825
2009	2.717	2.101	28.760	20.794	1.550	2.834	1.860
Provinces - 2009							
Agrigento	241	204	2.100	1.591	1.925	296	182
Caltanissetta	164	129	1.240	937	1.657	153	123
Catania	349	268	6.089	4.550	1.650	528	345
Enna	173	102	1.010	641	1.662	122	61
Messina	223	185	4.348	3.029	1.545	455	300
Palermo	218	176	6.280	4.834	1.598	654	445
Ragusa	719	525	2.843	1.777	1.001	152	47
Siracusa	277	229	2.411	1.627	1.634	203	156
Trapani	353	283	2.439	1.808	1.222	271	201
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	15.818	12.853	129.314	92.041	2.792	10.986	6.810
North/centre	36.811	29.436	575.867	376.527	1.125	21.204	12.970
Italy	52.629	42.289	705.181	468.568	1.260	32.190	19.780
Italy = 100	5,2	5,0	4,1	4,4	123,0	8,8	9,4

Source: Elaboration from INAIL data

Table 5.4 Private and public sector pensions*

	Number			Amount (millions of Euros)		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Sicily						
2004	1.047.336	197.881	1.245.217	8.015	3.518	11.533
2005	1.041.878	200.688	1.242.566	8.236	3.662	11.898
2006	1.033.905	206.243	1.240.148	8.433	3.860	12.293
2007	1.030.042	228.436	1.258.478	8.668	4.577	13.245
2008	1.024.436	229.565	1.254.001	8.888	4.734	13.622
Provinces - 2008						
Agrigento	735.142	363.773	1.098.915	735	364	1.099
Caltanissetta	56.584	10.777	67.361	495	211	706
Catania	186.141	46.112	232.253	1.706	951	2.657
Enna	40.345	7.654	47.999	299	150	449
Messina	165.606	37.505	203.111	1.396	768	2.164
Palermo	237.859	58.568	296.427	2.232	1.291	3.523
Ragusa	63.561	12.669	76.230	571	251	822
Siracusa	77.302	18.151	95.453	759	373	1.132
Trapani	95.224	19.680	114.904	749	395	1.144
Divisions - 2008						
South/islands	4.495.295	942.046	5.437.341	38.591	19.066	57.657
North/centre	11.855.563	1.757.905	13.613.468	127.945	34.577	162.522
Italy	16.350.858	2.699.951	19.050.809	166.536	53.643	220.179
<i>Italy = 100</i>	6,3	8,5	6,6	5,3	8,8	6,2

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

*Excluding social welfare pensions

Table 5.5 Indemnity, Welfare and IVS* Pensions (in millions of Euros)

	IVS		Indemnity		Welfare		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<i>Sicily</i>								
2004	1.165.357	11.174	79.860	360	410.922	1.681	1.656.139	13.215
2005	1.165.264	11.542	77.302	356	424.827	1.779	1.667.393	13.677
2006	1.165.576	11.940	74.572	353	441.285	1.883	1.681.433	14.176
2007	1.185.066	12.892	73.412	353	443.804	1.934	1.702.282	15.179
2008	1.182.427	13.276	71.574	365	459.743	2.055	1.713.744	15.696
<i>Provinces - 2008</i>								
Agrigento	111.997	1.052	8.266	47	44.472	193	164.735	1.292
Caltanissetta	61.273	659	6.088	46	25.438	110	92.799	815
Catania	223.622	2.616	9.631	41	85.330	384	318.583	3.041
Enna	42.247	408	5.752	40	17.451	77	65.450	525
Messina	191.249	2.114	11.862	50	61.628	287	264.739	2.451
Palermo	277.730	3.437	18.697	87	117.775	529	414.202	4.053
Ragusa	72.882	754	3.348	14	28.453	128	104.683	896
Siracusa	92.078	1.115	3.375	17	38.138	168	133.591	1.300
Trapani	109.349	1.120	5.555	23	41.058	178	155.962	1.321
<i>Divisions - 2008</i>								
South/islands	5.134.325	56.219	303.016	1.438	1.892.559	8.541	7.329.900	66.198
North/centre	12.970.323	159.561	643.145	2.961	2.327.671	10.910	15.941.139	173.432
Italy	18.104.648	215.780	946.161	4.399	4.220.230	19.451	23.271.039	239.630
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,5</i>	<i>6,2</i>	<i>7,6</i>	<i>8,3</i>	<i>10,9</i>	<i>10,6</i>	<i>7,4</i>	<i>6,6</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 5.6 Synthetic indicators for pensions (percentage values)

	Pension expenditure as % of GDP	Pension percentage	Relative benefit index
<i>Sicily</i>			
2001	14,4	25,2	57,3
2002	14,5	24,9	58,0
2003	14,1	24,6	57,3
2004	14,5	24,8	58,4
2005	14,3	24,8	57,8
<i>Provinces - 2005</i>			
Agrigento	14,6	26,3	55,5
Caltanissetta	14,5	24,5	59,4
Catania	13,4	21,3	62,9
Enna	15,7	27,8	56,3
Messina	16,4	31,1	52,9
Palermo	15,5	23,5	66,0
Ragusa	12,8	24,4	52,4
Siracusa	12,6	23,6	53,3
Trapani	12,5	26,2	47,5
<i>Divisions - 2005</i>			
South/islands	14,7	26,0	56,7
North/centre	13,3	34,6	38,3
Italy	13,7	31,6	43,2
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>102,6</i>	<i>76,4</i>	<i>134,3</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT and G. Tagliacarne Institute

Table 5.7 Residential social-welfare care homes, number of beds and residents up to Dec 31

Year	Number of homes	Number of beds	Occupying residents on Dec 31			
			Minors (0-17 years)	Adults (18-64 years)	Elderly (>65 years)	Total
Sicily						
2003	560	18.756	2.944	3.023	7.547	13.514
2004	557	17.954	2.441	3.418	7.589	13.447
2005	488	15.522	2.145	3.034	6.392	11.571
2006	457	13.910	1.787	2.665	6.126	10.578
South/islands						
2003	1.814	63.618	8.758	10.360	28.669	47.787
2004	1.813	60.127	7.216	10.435	28.860	46.509
2005	1.749	55.975	6.492	9.712	27.779	43.986
2006	1.648	51.252	5.239	9.099	27.451	41.788
North/centre						
2003	6.639	276.905	11.352	40.290	198.646	250.288
2004	6.716	267.531	9.200	40.434	194.841	244.473
2005	7.058	278.623	10.583	40.389	200.768	251.742
2006	7.316	279.646	11.175	38.980	203.017	253.173
Italy						
2003	8.453	340.523	20.110	50.650	227.315	298.075
2004	8.530	331.149	17.958	50.794	223.510	292.260
2005	8.871	338.750	17.799	50.824	229.628	298.251
2006	8.964	330.898	16.414	48.079	230.468	294.961

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 5.8 Social security benefits and contributions of social security companies, by function (in millions of Euros)

Years	Social security contributions	Social security			
		Benefits	Welfare	Total	% compared to all Italy
<i>Sicily</i>					
2004	8.794	14.638	1.090	15.728	6,8
2005	8.940	15.118	1.171	16.289	6,8
2006	9.512	15.687	1.197	16.884	6,8
2007	11.084	15.668	1.187	16.855	6,5
2008	11.069	16.333	1.296	17.629	6,5
<i>South/islands</i>					
2004	39.666	61.712	4.597	66.309	28,8
2005	40.132	63.814	4.943	68.757	28,9
2006	42.794	66.288	5.058	71.346	28,9
2007	46.300	67.673	5.126	72.840	28,2
2008	48.599	70.980	5.632	76.612	28,2
<i>North/centre</i>					
2004	140.257	152.423	11.353	163.776	71,2
2005	144.504	157.040	12.164	169.204	71,1
2006	152.213	163.173	12.451	175.624	71,1
2007	162.782	172.379	13.056	185.540	71,8
2008	176.196	180.790	14.345	195.135	71,8
<i>Italy</i>					
2004	179.923	214.135	15.950	230.085	100,0
2005	184.636	220.854	17.107	237.961	100,0
2006	195.012	229.495	17.512	247.161	100,0
2007	209.082	240.052	18.182	258.380	100,0
2008	224.795	251.770	19.977	271.747	100,0

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 5.9 Volunteer organisations and volunteers

Years	Number	Volunteers	Average no.volunteers per organisation	No. organisations per 10,000 inhabitants
<i>Sicily</i>				
1999	368	16.069	43,7	0,7
2001	491	17.877	36,4	1,0
2003	642	20.824	32,4	1,3
<i>South/islands</i>				
1999	2.796	121.667	43,5	1,3
2001	3.606	123.274	34,2	1,8
2003	4.354	153.992	35,4	2,1
<i>North/centre</i>				
1999	12.275	549.159	1,0	3,4
2001	14.687	572.060	3,8	4,0
2003	16.667	671.963	3,9	4,5
<i>Italy</i>				
1999	15.071	670.826	44,5	2,6
2001	18.293	695.334	38,0	3,2
2003	21.021	825.955	39,3	3,7

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

6 – REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS

At the time the present yearbook went into print access was available to ISTAT estimates (at a Regional level for 2009) for the following economic aggregates: internally employed persons, work-units, value added, gross domestic product (GDP), full-time worker income and expenditure for final consumption of the family. However, the informational basis for aggregate estimates at a Regional level is partial when compared to the one available for the estimates of complete accounts (published after the standard time-lapse of 21 months), since it is issued only nine months from the end of the year. Consequently, the above-mentioned estimates are supplied at a restricted level of disaggregation and are to be considered provisional. In parallel to the Regional data estimates for 2009, revision of estimates for 2007 and 2008 was also carried out. Again, with regard to 2008, the data issued is less disaggregated than that following the standard time-lapse of 21 months; this is due to operations regarding the adoption of the new European NACE-Rev.2 classification and a general revision of economic accounts (which by European law must be concluded during the year 2011).

The principal aggregates estimated in the sphere of national accounting, in the same way as Regional accounting, are summarised in resource and investments accounts; in the income account this presents gross domestic product and import of goods and services and in the expenditure account final consumption outlay, gross investments and export of goods and services. By highlighting the equilibrium between final supply and demand this sums up the economic situation in Sicily.

The gross domestic product (GDP) represents the ultimate result of production activity of resident producer units.

According to estimates made by the Statistical Institute, the gross domestic product in Sicily in 2009 amounted to a figure of 86,015 million Euros, signifying a decrease of about 1.4% when compared to 2008. The Regional

portion of the GDP amounted to 5.7% of the national total. In 2007 (last available year) imports of goods and services increased by 1.3% at current values, showing a slowing-down when compared to 2006 (7.6%). Overall in 2007, available resources increased by 2.5% (in 2006 the overall increase was 4.6%). As regards investments in the same year, there were increases in both final domestic consumption (+2.9%) and in fixed gross investments (+1.1%), although in this case too there was a deceleration in the growth-rate recorded in 2006.

Value added measures the increase in value attained by resident units (taken as a whole) carrying out productive activities. The figure represents the result of the difference between the production-value of the goods and services produced by the individual sectors of production and the value of the intermediate goods and services consumed by them.

In Sicily, the value added at base prices (or at prices to the producer) attained in 2009, amounted to 75,085 million (current) Euros, with a loss of 1.1% over 2008.

Taking each sector individually, and with constant reference to data at current prices, value added showed a downturn in all branches with losses of 10.5% in agriculture, 15.2% in industry in the strict sense and 5.8% in construction. The contribution to production provided by public and private services cannot be evaluated for 2009, and therefore the last available data refers to 2007, a year in which the overall percentage for services was particularly high (78.4%), markedly higher than the average national figure (70.4%). On the other hand, value added for industry in the strict sense in 2009 underwent a fall from 11.4% registered in 2007, to 9.4%, as against the 19.4% registered for the industrial sector in Italy as a whole.

The GDP per inhabitant is considered the indicator *par excellence* of unitary territorial productive capacity; in 2009 it reached a figure of about 17,000 Euros, with an unfavourable gap of -32.4% when compared to Italy as a whole (25,237 Euros). In comparison with the previous year, the per capita GDP fell by 1.7% , (-293 Euros), whereas compared to 2005 the increase was +5.7% (corresponding to 925 current Euros).

The organisation of data at sub-Regional level, for 2007 (last data available), confirmed the three metropolitan areas of the Region at the head of the inverted table with levels of value added at base prices ranging from the 10,259,000 Euros of Messina to the 19,102,000 Euros of Palermo. Enna registered the lowest value of the aggregate with a mere 4,157,000 Euros. At the Provincial level the services are more in line with growth in the Regional economic system, with figures everywhere exceeding 60%.

Glossary

Final consumption: total value of goods and services used to satisfy human, individual and/or collective needs directly.

Full-time employee income: cost to employer of work (both manual and intellectual) carried out by his employees; the figure is made up of gross income and effective and/or notional social security contributions.

Gross fixed investments: include purchase of fixed capital by resident producers, to which is added the increase in value of the goods (material and non-material) produced and destined to be used in production processes for a period of over one year. Gross investments are made up of the aggregate of gross fixed investments, variations in stock and purchase of objects of value.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices: is the result of production on the part of resident production units. It amounts to the total production of the economy's goods and services, minus intermediate consumption, increased by the addition of VAT and indirect taxes on imports. It is also equal to the sum of value added at market prices of the various sectors of economic activity, increased by the addition of VAT and indirect taxes on imports, disregarding indirectly-measured services of financial intermediation (**SIFIM**). The latter represents the production figure arising from financial inter-mediation provided by credit institutions, which is not detracted at the level of single sectors of production.

Net imports: difference between imports and exports of goods and services.

Stock variation: difference between the value on entering or leaving the warehouse. It includes: raw materials, intermediate products, half-finished products and finished products.

Value added: aggregate that allows one to appreciate the growth of the economic system in terms of new goods and services placed at the disposal of the community for final consumption. The figure is the difference between the production-value of the goods and services produced by the individual sectors of production and the value of the intermediate goods and services consumed (raw materials and services).

Value added at base prices: balance between production, calculated net of tax on products, and inclusive of contributions on products (base prices), and intermediate consumption.

Value added at market prices: value added at basic prices plus tax on products, excluding VAT, and net of contributions on products.

Work-unit: represents the quantity of work carried out in one year by a full-time worker, or the quantity of equivalent work carried out by part-time workers or by workers carrying out two jobs. The units of work are employed as units of measure for the work carried out in producing the goods and services that are part of the estimate of the GDP in a given period.

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook– 2010 – ISTAT

National accounting - National Economic Accounts – years 1970-2008 – ISTAT

National Economic Accounts per institutional sector: new estimates in accordance with Sec95 - 1990-2002

Internet

www.istat.it

Productivity factor measures - Years 1980-2007

Production of Regional indicators for evaluating development policies

Regional Economic Accounts– years 2000-2008

Preliminary estimate of GDP - quarterly

ConIstat data-bank

System of territorial indicators – *National Accounting* section

www.bancaditalia.it

Notes on the trends of the economy in Sicily

www.starnet.unioncamere.it

Thematic area– Economic accounts– Analysis and data

Focus on – General Economics – Scenarios of development of local economies

Table 6.1 Economic accounts for resources and investments

	Resources			Investments		
	GDP at market prices	Net imports	Total	Final internal consumption	Gross fixed investments	Variation in stock
Millions of current Euros						
Sicily						
2005	80.842	21.113	101.955	85.173	16.745	37
2006	83.899	22.721	106.620	88.106	18.129	386
2007	86.294	23.022	109.316	90.643	18.322	350
2008	87.275	-	-	-	-	-
2009	86.015	-	-	-	-	-
Divisions- 2007						
South/islands	367.919	78.123	445.942	361.085	82.791	2.067
North/Centre	1.176.966	-57.128	1.119.838	866.545	245.117	8.175
Italy*	1.546.177	19.603	1.565.780	1.227.630	327.908	10.242
Italy = 100	5,5	-	7,0	-	-	-
GDP Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	361.960	-	-	-	-	-
North/Centre	1.157.446	-	-	-	-	-
Italy*	1.520.871	-	-	-	-	-
Italy = 100	5,7					
Millions of Euros - at linked prices (year of reference - 2000)						
Sicily						
2004	69.102	-	89.479	74.432	23.998	-
2005	70.730	-	90.118	75.316	24.390	-
2006	71.523	-	92.036	76.161	24.866	-
2007	71.922	-	92.529	76.995	24.721	-
2008	70.683	-	-	-	-	-
2009	68.785	-	-	-	-	-
Divisions- 2007						
South/islands	304.432	-	371.413	300.784	69.141	-
North/Centre	983.320	-	933.423	721.896	205.710	-
Italy*	1.288.953	-	1.304.830	1.022.697	274.850	-
Italy = 100	5,3	-	-	-	-	-
GDP Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	285.977	-	-	-	-	-
North/Centre	920.834	-	-	-	-	-
Italy*	1.207.875	-	-	-	-	-
Italy = 100	5,7	-	-	-	-	-

Fonte: Elaborazione su dati ISTAT

* The total for Italy might not correspond to the sum total of the divisions as a result of values that cannot be divided regionally

Table 6.2 Value added at base prices by branch of activity

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications	Monetary/ financial intermediation; real estate activity	Other service activities	Total
Millions of current Euros							
Sicily							
2005	3.015	7.650	4.567	15.018	17.051	23.399	70.699
2006	2.945	7.904	4.646	15.339	17.265	24.628	72.727
2007	2.887	8.432	4.745	15.332	18.381	24.870	74.647
2008	2.910	8.328	4.815	-	-	-	75.896
2009	2.603	7.062	4.533	-	-	-	75.085
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	10.153	39.011	21.626	-	-	-	31.912
North/Centre	14.930	218.683	64.306	-	-	-	1.335.815
Italy*	25.083	257.694	85.932	-	-	-	1.367.727
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>10,4</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>5,3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,5</i>
Millions of Euros - at linked prices (year of reference - 2000)							
Sicily							
2004	2.821	6.919	3.643	13.501	13.719	19.289	59.969
2005	2.790	7.066	3.655	13.598	14.199	20.148	61.544
2006	2.698	7.117	3.611	13.965	14.272	20.397	62.144
2007	2.609	7.328	3.489	13.790	14.669	20.335	62.308
2008	2.577	7.006	3.315	-	-	-	61.254
2009	2.474	6.167	2.904	-	-	-	59.587
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	10.470	32.196	14.495	-	-	-	250.686
North/Centre	17.544	177.023	42.323	-	-	-	827.480
Italy*	28.014	209.219	56.818	-	-	-	1.078.166
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,8</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,5</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* q.v. note for Tab.6.1

Table 6.3 Value added at base prices in industry in the strict sense

	Mining	Food industry, beverages and tobacco	Textile industry and clothing	Cokeries, refineries, chemical	Production from working non-metalliferous minerals	Metal products and means of transport	Wood, rubber, paper industries and other	Production/distribution of electricity, gas and water
Millions of current Euros								
Sicily								
2003	267	1.144	192	1.283	535	1.764	863	1.525
2004	229	1.091	169	1.213	521	1.761	845	1.652
2005	241	1.063	170	1.397	579	1.854	848	1.499
2006	256	1.013	151	1.346	594	1.943	864	1.736
2007	307	1.156	174	1.435	661	2.126	825	1.814
Divisions - 2007								
South/islands	937	5.547	4.066	3.993	3.187	14.513	5.495	7.037
North/Centre	3.873	18.846	24.042	19.671	11.339	112.239	39.626	21.756
Italy*	4.810	24.393	28.108	23.664	14.526	126.752	45.121	28.793
Italy = 100	6,4	4,7	0,6	6,1	4,6	1,7	1,8	6,3
Millions of Euros - at linked prices (year of reference - 2000)								
Sicily								
2003	257	983	176	1.537	488	1.666	797	1.436
2004	222	933	157	1.060	472	1.623	777	1.561
2005	219	945	161	1.241	528	1.680	783	1.378
2006	228	937	144	1.089	542	1.741	785	1.525
2007	301	1.058	156	1.007	586	1.841	712	1.537
Divisions - 2007								
South/islands	873	4.978	3.430	3.048	2.814	12.566	4.741	5.879
North/Centre	3.759	16.744	20.308	16.305	9.941	97.317	34.485	18.033
Italy*	4.632	21.722	23.738	19.353	12.755	109.883	39.226	23.912
Italy = 100	6,5	4,9	0,7	5,2	4,6	1,7	1,8	6,4

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* q.v. note for Tab.6.1

Table 6.4 Work-units by branch of activity (in thousands)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications	Monetary/ financial intermediation; real estate activity	Other service activities	Total
Employees and autonomous							
Sicily							
2005	139	154	124	410	176	519	1.523
2006	148	156	123	414	176	529	1.546
2007	138	157	129	405	178	523	1.531
2008	133	153	130	-	-	-	1.517
2009	130	142	123	-	-	-	1.496
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	571	819	569	-	-	-	6.509
North/Centre	700	3.775	1.385	-	-	-	17.760
Italy*	1.271	4.594	1.954	-	-	-	24.269
Italy = 100	10,2	3,1	6,3	-	-	-	6,2
Employees (from the above-mentioned)							
Sicily							
2004	70	113	92	237	108	455	1.074
2005	74	116	92	247	112	462	1.110
2006	80	119	92	245	109	471	1.119
2007	74	118	99	243	111	468	1.113
2008	71	116	100	-	-	-	1.107
2009	68	106	90	-	-	-	1.081
Divisions - 2009							
South/islands	282	653	411	-	-	-	4.669
North/Centre	200	3.196	795	-	-	-	12.763
Italy*	482	3.849	1.206	-	-	-	17.432
Italy = 100	14,1	2,8	7,5	-	-	-	6,2

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* q.v. note for Tab.6.1

Table 6.5 Work-units in industry in the strict sense (in thousands)

	Mining	Food industry, beverage s and tobacco	Textile industry and clothing	Cokeries, refineries, chemical	Production from working non-metalliferous minerals	Metal products and means of transport	Wood, rubber, paper industries and other	Production/ distribution of electricity, gas and water
Employees and autonomous								
Sicily								
2003	2,2	30,5	9,8	12,1	14,5	49,5	28,3	10,4
2004	2,4	31,5	9,3	11,6	13,3	49,3	26,7	10,0
2005	2,6	29,7	9,1	11,6	13,8	51,3	26,1	10,0
2006	2,3	30,3	7,4	12,1	13,0	54,6	25,2	10,5
2007	2,2	30,8	7,1	12,6	14,2	54,7	24,7	10,4
Divisions - 2007								
South/islands	10,7	142,0	102,5	39,1	68,3	345,7	147,7	40,6
North/Centre	27,9	333,0	421,2	192,9	187,9	1.972,0	781,4	91,6
Italy*	38,6	475,0	523,7	232,0	256,2	2.317,7	929,1	132,2
Italy = 100	5,7	6,5	1,4	5,4	5,5	2,4	2,7	7,9
Employees (from the above-mentioned)								
Sicily								
2003	1,8	15,5	7,3	11,7	10,9	39,1	19,0	10,2
2004	2,0	16,8	6,8	11,2	9,8	39,1	17,2	9,8
2005	2,2	16,2	6,9	11,2	10,8	41,5	17,4	9,8
2006	2,0	16,7	5,6	11,9	10,1	45,0	16,7	10,3
2007	1,9	16,1	5,2	12,4	11,0	44,9	15,8	10,2
Divisions - 2007								
South/islands	9,4	86,8	82,7	37,0	56,4	297,9	102,7	40,1
North/Centre	25,4	251,3	339,5	187,7	165,1	1.749,5	598,2	90,4
Italy*	34,8	338,1	422,2	224,7	221,5	2.047,4	700,9	130,5
Italy = 100	5,5	4,8	1,2	5,5	5,0	2,2	2,3	7,8

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* q.v. note for Tab.6.1

Table 6.6 Family and public administration expenditure

	Families				Public administration
	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services	Total	
Millions of current Euros					
Sicily					
2005	3.869	28.394	25.028	57.318	27.504
2006	3.962	28.874	26.511	59.347	28.383
2007	4.220	29.732	28.080	62.032	28.232
2008	3.902	30.884	28.705	63.491	-
2009	3.812	29.842	28.418	62.071	-
Divisions - 2009*					
South/islands	16.372	119.298	112.406	248.076	110.035
North/Centre	61.867	253.579	355.110	670.556	194.146
Italy*	78.239	372.877	467.516	918.632	304.181
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>8,0</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>6,8</i>	<i>-</i>
Millions of Euros - at linked prices (year of reference - 2000)					
Sicily					
2004	3.681	25.474	20.988	50.143	23.999
2005	3.818	25.694	21.135	50.647	24.394
2006	3.842	25.454	21.676	50.971	24.866
2007	4.075	25.618	22.245	51.938	24.721
2008	3.690	25.514	21.968	51.172	-
2009	3.582	24.657	21.364	49.603	-
Divisions - 2009*					
South/islands	15.512	95.602	87.474	198.588	91.900
North/Centre	61.926	211.803	270.119	543.848	159.825
Italy*	77.438	307.405	357.593	742.436	251.725
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>8,0</i>	<i>6,0</i>	<i>6,7</i>	<i>-</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* data regarding Public administration spending is valid up to 2007

Table 6.7 Permanent employee income by branch of activity (in millions of current Euros)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry in strict sense	Con- struction	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications	Monetary/ financial intermedia-tion; real estate activity	Other service activities	Total
<i>Sicily</i>							
2005	1.337	3.471	2.153	6.623	3.877	16.918	34.378
2006	1.445	3.726	2.271	6.836	4.060	18.142	36.479
2007	1.377	3.790	2.580	6.936	4.253	18.300	37.237
2008	1.329	3.849	2.728	-	-	-	38.601
2009	1.322	3.633	2.543	-	-	-	38.732
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>							
South/islands	5.473	21.756	11.057	-	-	-	162.026
North/Centre	3.960	129.871	26.180	-	-	-	489.624
Italy*	9.433	151.735	37.237	-	-	-	652.362
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>14,0</i>	<i>2,4</i>	<i>6,8</i>	-	-	-	<i>5,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* q.v. note for Tab.6.1

Table 6.8 Permanent employee income in industry in the strict sense (in millions of current Euros)

	Mining	Food industry, beverages and tobacco	Textile industry and clothing	Cokeries, refineries, chemical	Production from working non- metalliferous minerals	Metal products and means of transport	Wood, rubber, paper industries and other	Production/ distribution of electricity, gas and water
<i>Sicily</i>								
2003	56,9	381,9	119,4	513,1	247,2	1.094,0	405,5	431,9
2004	62,7	427,5	115,3	519,2	238,4	1.139,9	389,5	429,4
2005	68,2	436,8	118,1	526,8	267,0	1.234,5	398,1	421,1
2006	67,6	463,5	100,2	574,8	266,0	1.386,4	405,6	452,6
2007	68,7	451,3	97,8	607,4	293,3	1.404,1	397,0	448,5
<i>Divisions - 2007</i>								
South/islands	299,9	2.600,2	1.740,4	1.632,7	1.588,0	9.780,3	2.859,8	1.898,2
North/Centre	1.229,4	9.356,3	10.200,4	10.323,6	6.437,5	67.031,7	20.961,5	4.582,4
Italy*	1.529,3	11.956,5	11.940,8	11.956,3	8.025,5	76.812,0	23.821,3	6.480,6
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,5</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>0,8</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>3,7</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>1,7</i>	<i>6,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* q.v. note for Tab.6.1

Table 6.9 Value added at base prices by branch of economic activity, GDP and per capita GDP

	Value added <i>(in millions of current Euros)</i>					GDP (millions of Euros)	Per capita GDP (current Euros)
	Agriculture	Industry in strict sense	Construction	Services	Total		
<i>Sicily</i>							
2005	3.017	7.647	4.549	55.559	70.772	80.842	16.120
2006	2.945	7.904	4.646	57.232	72.727	83.899	16.723
2007	2.886	8.432	4.745	58.583	74.646	86.294	17.179
2008	2.910	8.328	4.815	59.843	75.896	87.275	17.338
2009	2.603	7.062	4.533	60.887	75.085	86.015	17.045
<i>Provinces - 2007*</i>							
Agrigento	309	489	362	4.635	5.795	-	-
Caltanissetta	158	936	252	2.811	4.157	-	-
Catania	395	1.812	969	12.445	15.621	-	-
Enna	161	223	195	1.804	2.383	-	-
Messina	229	1.049	712	8.269	10.259	-	-
Palermo	466	1.892	951	15.793	19.102	-	-
Ragusa	526	503	399	3.469	4.897	-	-
Siracusa	386	1.020	436	4.455	6.297	-	-
Trapani	235	575	450	4.770	6.030	-	-
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>							
South/islands	10.153	39.011	21.625	248.322	319.111	361.960	17.324
North/Centre	14.930	217.753	64.307	751.595	1.048.585	1.158.911	29.399
Italy*	25.083	256.764	85.932	999.917	1.367.696	1.520.871	25.237
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>10,4</i>	<i>2,8</i>	<i>5,3</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>67,5</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* last Provincial data available

7 – LAW AND ORDER

This chapter contains data regarding the Sicilian judicial system, gathered from the main surveys of both criminal law (crimes and persons reported to the judicial authorities, prisoners, convicted persons, suicides and attempted suicides) and civil law (appeals, protests, bankruptcy, separations).

On the basis of the latest available data, there were 477 bankruptcies declared in Sicily in 2007 (-17.3% fewer than the previous year) concentrated principally in joint-stock companies (60.4%), with about 87.8% following requests by creditors. A total of 51.4% of the sentences of declared bankruptcies recorded in Sicily were lodged at the Palermo Court of Appeal; 226 of these were lodged by creditors. However, in the period 2003-2007, the number of declared bankruptcies fell by 12%, falling from 542 to 477 (and from 20.1 to 17.1 respectively per 10,000 active businesses).

There were 143,878 protests served in 2009, a rise of 2.7% over 2008, which represented 9.2% of the national figure (1,570,873). The total value of the protested claims amounted to 380,463,000 Euros, with an increase of 20.8% over the year 2008. Although there was a decrease in numerical terms of 11,186 units in the number of protests served between 2005 and 2009, the same could not be said for the total value of protests served, which, in the same period, in an almost continuously rising trend, went from 336,785,000 Euros in 2005 to 380,463,000 Euros in 2009. A total of 68.8% of the protests served in Sicily were in the form of IOUs, money orders and accepted drafts, 2.9% non-accepted drafts and 28.3% certified cheques.

The greatest number of protests served were concentrated in the Province of Palermo (34,668, amounting to a total of 61,6376,000 Euros) followed by the Provinces of Catania (33,365 protests) and Messina (14,884 protests served).

In 2007 (last available figures), compared with the previous year, there was a rise in the number of applications for separation lodged in Sicily (+4.6%). In all, there were 8,761 applications, 50.3% of which followed judicial proceedings and accounted for 8.4% of the applications for separation lodged in

the country as a whole (which amounted to 103,900, an increase of 9.6% compared to 2006). The number of separations granted (5,787 in 2007) also rose by 6.7% over the previous year, 2006; between 2003 and 2007 the number of separations granted rose by 10.3%.

With regard to penitentiary criminal law statistics, on the basis of the latest available data from 2008, there were 200,140 reported crimes for which the judicial authorities started criminal proceedings (-0.7% compared to 2007). This figure represents 7.4% of the corresponding national figure and 53.1% of these cases involved robbery (106,310 cases), a fall of 3.4% when compared to 2007. At the Regional level, the latest available figures show that, in 2008, 28.4% of the crimes reported took place in the province of Catania (54,618 crimes reported), followed by Palermo, where the number of crimes reported totalled 51,802. Over the period 2004-2008, there was a rise (+21.6%) in the overall number of crimes reported to the forces of law and order in Sicily.

Data regarding reform and penal establishments, shows that on Dec 31, 2009, there had been a 10.3% rise (compared to the previous year) in the number of inmates in Sicilian prisons (totalling 7,581 units). Of these 2.3% were women and 25.2% foreigners (of whom there were 1,909), representing a further 7.7% increase over the previous year.

During the year 2008 there were 172 suicides in Sicily (-8% compared to 2007, representing 6.1% of the national figure) and 212 attempted suicides (with a 7.8% fall over the previous year). Agrigento was the province with the greatest number of suicides (6.6 per 100,000 inhabitants), whilst Enna boasted the highest number of attempted suicides (13.8 per 100,000 inhabitants). However it was in the Regions of the centre-north of Italy that the highest suicide- and attempted suicide-rates were recorded (75.9% and 78.4% of the corresponding national total respectively).

Glossary

Bankruptcy: judicial procedure through which the property of an insolvent entrepreneur is taken from him and, as far as possible, shared out equally among his creditors.

Convicted person: person tried, convicted and sentenced, for a crime.

Court of Appeal: collective body organised in civil and criminal sections. There is a seat in every chief city of the district. It has the civil and criminal authority to pass judgement on impugnations against those court sentences which can be appealed against.

Crime: an offence for which the principal penalties are imprisonment, fines and a series of lesser penalties.

Denounced person (against whom a penal action has been instigated): is someone, against whom the Public Prosecutor formulates a formal charge or requests that the person (where the author of the crime is known) be indicted.

Judicial authority: the authority administering penal, civil and administrative justice.

Offence: crime or violation provided for by Criminal law and by special criminal laws.

Penal action: activity carried out by Public Prosecutor when there are no grounds for the request to have the offence dismissed (Criminal procedure code)

Protest: a formal declaration of refusal to accept a draft on the part of the drawee, or the failed payment of the draft or a cheque.

Regional Administrative Court (TAR): first-degree administrative judicial body with its seat in the chief city of the Region.

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook– 2010 - ISTAT
Statistics for Civil judgements– 2004 - ISTAT
Statistics for Criminal judgements– 2004 – ISTAT

Internet

<http://giustiziaincifre.istat.it/>
Informational territorial system regarding Justice

<http://www.giustizia.it/>
Justice statistics
Juvenile justice statistics
Penitentiary administration statistics

www.poliziadistato.it/
Statistical data about:
Criminality

Anti-drug services
Highway services
Post and communications
Railways

www.ristretti.it

Area of study– Statistical surveys– “Data about convicted persons and prisons”

<http://www.istat.it/>

Italian Statistical Yearbook - year 2010 – Chapter 6: “Law and Order”

Table 7.1 Declared bankruptcies and characteristics of the bankrupt enterprise by Court of Appeal district

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sicily					
<i>No. of sentences of declared bankruptcy</i>	542	645	685	577	477
<i>No. of bankruptcies demanded by creditor/s</i>	492	580	616	471	419
<i>Bankrupt companies (capital) (%)</i>	46,7	43,9	48,8	53,9	60,4
<i>Bankrupt companies (persons) (%)</i>	22,5	23,7	16,6	18,9	12,3
<i>Bankrupt industries (%)</i>	23,1	25,3	25,5	29,1	31,8
<i>Bankrupt commercial enterprises (%)</i>	59,0	57,4	57,2	52,3	50,0
Caltanissetta					
<i>No. of sentences of declared bankruptcy</i>	44	36	25	35	24
<i>No. of bankruptcies demanded by creditor/s</i>	43	34	24	24	22
<i>Bankrupt companies (capital) (%)</i>	77,3	52,8	56,0	54,3	50
<i>Bankrupt companies (persons) (%)</i>	11,4	16,7	24,0	25,7	8,3
<i>Bankrupt industries (%)</i>	22,7	33,3	20,0	42,9	20,8
<i>Bankrupt commercial enterprises (%)</i>	52,3	50,0	68,0	45,7	62,5
Catania					
<i>No. of sentences of declared bankruptcy</i>	194	186	273	176	160
<i>No. of bankruptcies demanded by creditor/s</i>	171	168	247	115	130
<i>Bankrupt companies (capital) (%)</i>	56,7	55,4	58,2	75,6	81,3
<i>Bankrupt companies (persons) (%)</i>	17,5	23,1	16,8	10,2	8,1
<i>Bankrupt industries (%)</i>	26,8	22,6	26,7	31,3	20,8
<i>Bankrupt commercial enterprises (%)</i>	52,6	58,6	56,8	51,1	62,5
Messina					
<i>No. of sentences of declared bankruptcy</i>	39	87	63	63	48
<i>No. of bankruptcies demanded by creditor/s</i>	38	79	53	44	41
<i>Bankrupt companies (capital) (%)</i>	48,7	43,7	49,2	39,7	79,2
<i>Bankrupt companies (persons) (%)</i>	30,8	29,9	22,2	20,6	12,5
<i>Bankrupt industries (%)</i>	35,9	36,8	38,1	33,3	45,8
<i>Bankrupt commercial enterprises (%)</i>	56,4	48,3	50,8	44,4	33,3
Palermo					
<i>No. of sentences of declared bankruptcy</i>	265	336	324	303	245
<i>No. of bankruptcies demanded by creditor/s</i>	240	299	292	288	226
<i>Bankrupt companies (capital) (%)</i>	34,0	36,6	40,1	44,2	42
<i>Bankrupt companies (persons) (%)</i>	26,8	23,2	14,8	22,8	20,0
<i>Bankrupt industries (%)</i>	18,5	22,9	22,5	25,4	29,0
<i>Bankrupt commercial enterprises (%)</i>	65,3	59,8	58,0	55,4	55,1

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

(a): Copartnerships, limited partnerships, jointstock companies, mutual insurance companies

Table 7.2 Declared bankruptcies – percentage per 10,000 active enterprises of the same type

	Bankrupt businesses	Bankrupt joint- stock companies	Bankrupt partnerships	Bankrupt industrial enterprises	Bankrupt commercial enterprises
<i>Sicily</i>					
2003	20,1	110,5	37,9	21,7	26,0
2004	24,0	115,3	47,5	28,2	30,3
2005	25,4	129,0	35,4	30,2	32,3
2006	20,8	103,7	33,3	28,1	24,9
2007	17,1	89,8	21,3	23,1	20,5
<i>Italy</i>					
2003	24,2	119,6	29,5	34,1	25,8
2004	26,1	125,2	29,8	36,6	27,6
2005	27,8	129,9	31,3	40,3	29,2
2006	22,7	100,4	25,3	35,1	23,7
2007	13,3	59,5	12,4	22,9	12,8

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

(a): Copartnerships, limited partnerships, jointstock companies, mutual insurance companies

Table 7.3 Bankruptcies with winding-up order and sharing of assets (amounts in thousands of Euros)

	Number	As % of all concluded bankruptcies	Amount		Total losses	Overall expenditure as % of credit	Average duration of winding-up order (days)
			Credit	Debit			
<i>Sicily</i>							
2003	307	34,0	27.215	166.196	143.975	18,3	4.103
2004	337	36,4	41.964	314.296	279.998	18,3	4.443
2005	271	35,8	36.130	203.889	174.898	19,8	4.580
2006	263	38,7	32.926	191.782	128.392	24,4	4.777
2007	337	42,0	42.961	191.783	158.853	23,3	5.229
<i>Provinces - 2007</i>							
Agrigento	29	54,7	2.180	18.282	16.734	29,0	4.816
Caltanissetta	4	36,4	280	3.334	3.175	43,3	4.225
Catania	119	45,4	15.026	50.754	38.191	16,4	5.505
Enna	7	58,3	1.245	7.415	6.524	28,4	6.079
Messina	21	36,2	1.867	7.259	5.714	17,3	5.224
Palermo	91	36,0	14.642	75.604	65.475	30,8	5.078
Ragusa	11	44,0	1.135	4.817	4.023	30,1	5.228
Siracusa	16	30,2	2.660	7.926	5.995	27,4	5.764
Trapani	39	51,3	3.925	16.391	13.020	14,1	4.781
<i>Divisions - 2007</i>							
South/islands	1.733	40,6	272.521	1.383.614	1.174.996	23,4	4.341
North/centre	5.127	n.d.	1.757.065	7.555.580	6.225.135	25,0	7.228
Italy	6.860	51,6	2.029.586	8.939.194	7.400.131	24,2	3.698
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>81,4</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>100,8</i>	<i>141,4</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 7.4 Protests per type of credit instrument (amounts in thousands of Euros)

	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<i>IOUs, money orders and accepted drafts</i>			<i>Non-accepted drafts</i>	
<i>Sicily</i>				
2005	96.465	115.067	4.837	5.294
2006	89.830	102.901	3.870	4.686
2007	85.143	103.019	4.018	4.975
2008	89.353	108.106	4.468	6.338
2009	98.986	122.324	4.157	5.909
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>				
Agrigento	5.939	7.431	322	322
Caltanissetta	3.998	5.656	184	414
Catania	22.203	29.777	899	1.102
Enna	1.830	2.316	30	27
Messina	10.558	16.991	472	1.057
Palermo	24.897	23.306	852	1.017
Ragusa	9.999	13.642	414	479
Siracusa	10.316	12.766	200	359
Trapani	9.246	10.438	784	1.131
<i>Courts of Appeal - 2009</i>				
Caltanissetta	5.828	7.972	214	441
Catania	42.518	56.185	1.513	1.940
Messina	10.558	16.990	472	1.057
Palermo	40.082	41.176	1.958	2.470
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>				
South/islands	477.894	820.939	39.859	80.480
North/centre	536.242	1.184.603	44.320	137.031
Italy	1.014.136	2.005.542	84.179	217.511
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>9,8</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>2,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 7.4 cont. Protests per type of credit instrument (amounts in thousands of Euros)

	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	<i>Certified chèques</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Sicily</i>			
2005	53.762	216.420	155.064	336.785
2006	53.426	215.787	147.126	323.374
2007	53.191	206.016	142.352	314.010
2008	46.243	200.567	140.064	315.010
2009	40.735	252.230	143.878	380.463
	<i>Provinces - 2009</i>			
Agrigento	2.845	14.988	9.106	22.742
Caltanissetta	2.127	9.392	6.309	15.463
Catania	10.263	51.100	33.365	81.979
Enna	1.031	4.679	2.891	7.022
Messina	3.854	19.202	14.884	37.251
Palermo	8.919	37.313	34.668	61.637
Ragusa	4.425	23.357	14.838	37.478
Siracusa	3.905	17.780	14.421	30.905
Trapani	3.366	74.418	13.396	85.987
	<i>Courts of Appeal - 2009</i>			
Caltanissetta	3.158	14.071	9.200	22.484
Catania	18.593	92.237	62.624	150.362
Messina	3.854	19.202	14.884	37.251
Palermo	15.130	126.719	57.170	170.365
	<i>Divisions - 2009</i>			
South/islands	169.581	986.931	687.334	1.888.350
North/centre	302.977	1.489.627	883.539	2.811.262
Italy	472.558	2.476.558	1.570.873	4.699.612
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,6</i>	<i>10,2</i>	<i>9,2</i>	<i>8,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 7.5 Requests for separation and separations granted by legal proceeding

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sicily					
<i>No.of requests for consensual separation</i>	3.994	3.891	4.093	4.273	4.406
<i>No.of requests for separations granted by proceeding</i>	3.978	4.005	4.432	4.104	4.355
<i>Total no.requests for separation</i>	7.972	7.896	8.525	8.377	8.761
<i>No.of separations granted</i>	5.247	5.447	5.972	5.425	5.787
<i>No.of separations initiated consensually</i>	3.749	3.897	4.108	3.410	3.674
<i>No.of separations concluded consensually</i>	4.164	4.203	4.442	3.955	4.283
Italy					
<i>No.of requests for consensual separation</i>	69.810	69.032	66.110	62.980	67.409
<i>No.of requests for separations granted by proceeding</i>	37.184	35.619	34.979	31.781	36.491
<i>Total no.requests for separation</i>	106.994	104.651	101.089	94.761	103.900
<i>No.of separations granted</i>	81.744	83.179	82.291	80.407	81.359
<i>No.of separations initiated consensually</i>	62.983	63.422	61.520	59.945	61.009
<i>No.of separations concluded consensually</i>	71.195	72.211	70.353	68.820	70.231
Italy = 100					
<i>Requests for separation</i>	7,5	7,5	8,4	8,8	8,4
<i>Separations granted</i>	6,4	6,5	7,3	6,7	7,1

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 7.6 Crimes and persons denounced, against whom the judicial authorities have initiated legal proceedings

Inflated legal proceedings

	Crimes			Persons denounced		
	Total	For theft	For murder	Total		
				M/F	Foreigners	Minors
Sicily						
2003	221.036	103.627	396	47.577	3.688	1.879
2004	218.524	107.540	420	48.689	3.947	2.218
2005	215.967	106.561	172	47.968	4.139	2.002
Provinces - 2005						
Agrigento	15.983	5.200	18	3.998	425	178
Caltanissetta	15.110	5.033	23	2.658	182	135
Catania	54.052	30.842	29	10.970	877	403
Enna	5.082	1.798	6	1.957	149	65
Messina	28.912	12.472	16	8.116	527	264
Palermo	57.489	32.770	47	10.289	703	604
Ragusa	6.157	2.160	4	2.502	462	54
Siracusa	15.287	8.034	16	2.829	257	127
Trapani	17.895	8.252	13	4.649	557	172
Divisions - 2005						
South/islands	792.398	321.695	760	217.045	20.624	6.984
North/centre	1.960.134	1.035.394	603	333.944	109.732	12.304
Italy	2.752.532	1.357.089	1.363	550.989	130.356	19.288
Italy = 100	7,8	7,9	12,6	8,7	3,2	10,4

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* The total for Italy includes offences committed abroad

Table 7.7 Crimes denounced to the judicial authorities, by the police force

	Crimes		Crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants
	Total	Unknown responsibility	
<i>Sicily</i>			
2004	164.622	129.463	3.283,8
2005	169.434	132.483	3.377,1
2006	186.223	148.834	3.711,9
2007	201.490	162.349	4.006,0
2008	200.140	41.390	3.976,0
<i>Provinces - 2008</i>			
Agrigento	14.124	4.240	3.102,0
Caltanissetta	10.610	2.891	3.894,6
Catania	54.618	8.088	5.041,1
Enna	4.137	1.349	2.382,8
Messina	22.785	5.257	3.482,3
Palermo	51.802	8.763	4.164,0
Ragusa	10.574	2.560	3.380,1
Siracusa	14.693	3.747	3.656,8
Trapani	16.709	4.352	3.832,8
<i>Divisions - 2008</i>			
South/islands	786.390	194.057	3.773,2
North/centre	1.923.498	2.515.831	4.908,3
Italy	2.709.888	2.709.888	4.529,1
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>7,4</i>	<i>1,5</i>	

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 7.8 Crimes denounced to the judicial authorities, by the police force, per type of crime

	Murders		Sexual assaults	Thefts	Robberies	Kidnapping	Production and sale of drugs	Other crimes	Total
	Total	Mafia-style murders		Total	Total				
Sicily									
2004	65	8	310	94.106	4.030	113	2.217	63.781	164.622
2005	70	11	277	93.859	3.883	158	2.665	68.522	169.434
2006	62	15	309	102.076	4.745	152	2.131	76.748	186.223
2007	72	12	331	110.102	5.411	179	1.920	83.475	201.490
2008	49	12	356	106.310	4.897	196	2.075	86.257	200.140
Provinces - 2008									
Agrigento	3	-	43	5.059	133	16	114	8.756	14.124
Caltanissetta	2	1	14	4.209	111	4	84	6.186	10.610
Catania	16	7	65	35.203	2.003	71	526	16.734	54.618
Enna	3	1	16	1.518	38	2	40	2.520	4.137
Messina	5	-	52	9.843	292	18	336	12.239	22.785
Palermo	9	2	92	29.434	1.966	51	474	19.776	51.802
Ragusa	2	-	17	5.970	69	6	100	4.410	10.574
Siracusa	4	1	21	6.633	161	15	192	7.667	14.693
Trapani	5	-	36	8.420	124	13	205	7.906	16.709
Divisions - 2008									
South/islands	320	104	1.386	373.596	22.381	712	9.869	378.126	786.390
North/centre	291	2	3.507	1.018.948	23.476	1.104	24.213	851.959	1.923.498
Italy	611	106	4.893	1.392.544	45.857	1.816	34.082	1.230.085	2.709.888
Italy = 100	8,0	11,3	7,3	7,6	10,7	10,8	6,1	7,0	7,4

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 7.9 Convicted persons and drug-addicts in prison, per nationality

	Prison inmates		Foreigners		Drug-addicts	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Foreigners
Sicily						
2005	6.412	133	1.287	25	1.186	N/A
2006	3.789	60	480	12	602	18
2007	5.209	86	1.160	23	1.003	N/A
2008	6.870	141	1.773	39	1.170	176
2009	7.581	173	1.909	57	1.192	147
South/islands						
2005	24.646	768	4.514	225	5.396	N/A
2006	10.096	416	2.233	123	2.968	115
2007	19.417	543	3.746	157	4.449	N/A
2008	24.636	758	5.571	207	5.454	764
2009	27.513	809	6.070	251	5.948	651
North/centre						
2005	34.877	2.036	15.322	1.077	10.739	N/A
2006	28.909	1.254	10.919	656	5.395	1.786
2007	29.276	1.632	14.506	883	8.975	N/A
2008	11.929	1.768	15.991	876	10.318	4.117
2009	37.278	1.942	17.997	951	9.939	3.137
Italy						
2005	59.523	2.804	19.836	1.302	16.135	N/A
2006	39.005	1.670	13.152	779	8.363	1.901
2007	48.693	2.175	18.252	1.040	13.424	3.756
2008	36.565	2.526	21.562	1.083	15.772	4.881
2009	64.791	2.751	24.067	1.202	15.887	3.788

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT and the Ministry for Justice

Table 7.10 Suicides and attempted suicides

	Suicides		Attempted suicides	
	Total	Per 100,000 inhabitants	Total	Per 100,000 inhabitants
<i>Sicily</i>				
2004	205	4,1	225	4,5
2005	199	4,0	183	3,6
2006	202	4,0	224	4,5
2007	187	3,7	230	4,6
2008	172	3,4	212	4,2
<i>Provinces - 2008</i>				
Agrigento	30	6,6	48	10,5
Caltanissetta	6	2,2	11	4,0
Catania	37	3,4	38	3,5
Enna	11	6,3	24	13,8
Messina	10	1,5	12	1,8
Palermo	31	2,5	30	2,4
Ragusa	22	7,0	16	5,1
Siracusa	18	4,5	28	7,0
Trapani	7	1,6	5	1,1
<i>Divisions - 2008</i>				
South/islands	681	3,3	718	3,4
North/centre	2.147	5,3	2.609	6,5
Italy	2.828	4,7	3.327	5,6
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>72,3</i>	<i>6,4</i>	<i>75,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

8 - LEISURE

On the basis of data published by SIAE (Italian Authors' and Publishers' Association) in 2009 in Sicily, the general public spent 32,713,346 Euros (+21.4% compared to the previous year) on theatrical and musical events, a figure representing about 5.2% of expenditure at the national level. Among the activities in question the highest level of expenditure went on the theatre (14,873,336 Euros in 2009, with an increase of 50% over the previous year), followed by easy-listening music concerts. In 2009, there was a marked drop in public expenditure on operetta (-54.2% compared to 2008) as well as local dialect theatre (-43.1%). With regard to theatre and music, in the period 2005-2009, it can be seen from the results published in the present chapter that, in spite of fluctuating results for single years, there was an increase both in expenditure on the part of the general public (+7.7%) and the number of tickets sold (+0.2%). However, since 2005, the number of shows put on has fallen from 10,155 to 7,859 in 2009, which also represents a 23.1% drop when compared to 2008.

Public expenditure on the cinema in 2009 also rose by 22.2%; similarly there was an increase in the number of tickets sold (753,826 more tickets sold than in 2008). The number of performances in 2009 rose to 87,613, representing an increase of 17,528 performance when compared to 2008. The overall number of tickets sold in Sicily for the cinema amounted to 5.5% of the total in the country as a whole. Catania had the highest number of cinema performances, with 29,181 shows in 2009, constituting 33.3% of all programmed performances throughout Sicily. It was followed, not surprisingly, by Palermo (with 21,396 shows a year) and Messina (with 17,237 shows). The Province with the fewest performances was Caltanissetta (only 1,128 in 2009), which was also the province with fewest tickets sold. The Province of Enna spent least of all, a mere 389,449 Euros (1.2% of the expenditure of the whole Region). As for the general Sicilian public's outlay for sporting events of various kinds, in 2009

this amounted to 14,814,125 Euros, showing a drop compared to the figure recorded for 2008 (17,313,449 Euros) and representing 4.1% of the total national expenditure. Particularly striking in Sicily was the public's spending on events such as football, which amounted to 14,277,991 Euros (-13.9%, when compared to 2008 however).

Compared to 2008 there was a sharp -96.8% fall in expenditure to watch motor-car racing, amounting to 210 Euros in 2009, compared to 6,488 Euros recorded for the previous year. With regard to leisure activities, in Regional terms the data presented confirms the huge gap between the Regions of the centre-north and those of the south, with figures recorded for the latter always being markedly lower than those for the other Regions in Italy.

An updated and reliable overall picture of the newspaper world is provided by an examination of the Italian press carried out by FIEG (Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali). On the basis of data published in the latest report (The Press in Italy from 2006 to 2008), the overall circulation of the two daily newspapers classified as "Regional" (Il Giornale di Sicilia and La Sicilia) rose, in 2008, by 2.9% when compared with 2007. This figure is the result of a 6.7% increase in circulation of La Sicilia, whilst the figure for Il Giornale di Sicilia fell slightly, by 167,497 copies in 2008. In terms of circulation, each of the two newspapers in question accounts for a mere 2.8% of the total circulation of national daily newspapers. With regard to circulation figures, the data from 2008 reveals a fall in sales of Regional newspapers, with a 1.7% drop in terms of copies sold daily. In this case too, the losses regard the Catania newspaper, which went from an average of 21,000 copies sold daily in 2006, to a little over 13,000 copies in 2008. The Gazzetta del Sud, which is classified as a "multi-regional" newspaper, showed a 4.3% fall in its average daily circulation in 2008, and a corresponding 4.1% fall in sales (compared to 2007).

As for capitalising on Sicily's cultural heritage, figures published by the Regional Department for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage show that, in 2009, the number of visitors declined noticeably (-8.4% compared with the previous year). There were 3,506,166 visitors in all, 56.2% of whom paid admission, with the remaining 43.8% admitted free. Takings in 2009 also fell by 12.3% compared to 2008, amounting to a total of a little over 11,000 Euros.

Glossary

Attendance: number of participants in events for which there is the issue of an admission ticket (admissions by ticket + season-ticket holders)

Book: non-periodical printed document in code-form (Norm UNI/ISO 2789, 2.1 Libraries)

Box-office takings: total amount paid by spectators for the purchase of tickets and season-tickets.

Circulation: number of copies printed of a book or publication.

Editorial work: non-periodical work consisting of one or more volumes and published in its entirety or in part during the year. It includes books (novels, romances, mysteries), even though they might come out periodically and in a numbered series accompanying the sale of newspapers or through other channels. It does not include publications issued in a continuous series under the same title, with progressive numbering or different date indicating the issue in the series (magazine or similar).

Family: a number of persons living together and linked by ties of marriage, kinship, affinity, adoption, guardianship, emotional ties.

Family consumption: goods and services acquired or consumed by the family to satisfy its own needs.

Library: organisation, or part of it, whose principal aim is to conserve a collection and facilitate the use of documents requested, via the library staff, in order to satisfy the public's need for information, research, education or leisure.

Museum: permanent cultural institution open to the public, researching, acquiring, conserving, studying, exhibiting and exploiting material evidence of civilisation. It also carries out functions of public interest with regard to preservation, scientific research, didactics, fruition and exploitation of the assets in its possession (UNESCO).

Subscription: type of contract for a specific service of a periodic nature, for which there is generally a discount on the total fee in view of payment in advance and a commitment to the service for a certain length of time.

Further reading

Publications

Show-business in Italy – Statistics 2004-2009 – SIAE
Italian Statistical Yearbook– 2010 - ISTAT
Family consumption – year 2008 – ISTAT

Multiscopo survey of families - Citizens and their spare time - year 2000 onwards – ISTAT

Cultural statistics - years 2002-2007 ISTAT

Book production : 2004-2006 - ISTAT

National survey regarding the diffusion of public documentation in Italian public libraries - Associazione Italiana Biblioteche – AIB

Internet

<http://culturaincifre.istat.it/>

www.sistan.beniculturali.it

<http://www.fieg.it/>

The press in Italy – 2007-2009

<http://www.istat.it/>

“Book production in 2008”

<http://www.istat.it/>

Italian Statistical Yearbook - year 2010 – Chapter 8: “Leisure”

www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/musei/museifruizione.html

Data regarding the show-casing of the cultural heritage in Sicily

Table 8.1 Theatre and musical events per type of show (spending in Euros)

	Number of shows	Number of tickets	Expenditure*	Average spending per show	Average cost of ticket
Sicily					
2005	10.155	1.896.469	30.376.630	2.991,3	16,0
2006	10.574	1.799.395	25.634.282	2.424,3	14,2
2007	10.415	2.043.194	31.876.261	3.060,6	15,6
2008	10.219	1.901.059	26.940.605	2.636,3	14,2
2009	7.859	1.900.912	32.713.346	4.162,5	17,2
Type of show - 2008					
Ballet	100	58.361	598.713	5.987,1	10,3
Puppets and Marionettes	378	11.546	60.455	159,9	5,2
Classical Concert	743	137.372	1.363.590	1.835,2	9,9
Dance	210	37.268	508.877	2.423,2	13,7
Jazz Concert	251	39.127	462.207	1.841,5	11,8
Operetta	36	21.851	77.073	2.140,9	3,5
Literary recitals	52	4.015	12.622	242,7	3,1
Musical	139	82.174	980.749	7.055,7	11,9
Easy-listening music	646	334.965	8.910.763	13.793,8	26,6
Theatre	4.365	948.268	14.873.336	3.407,4	15,7
Local dialect theatre	242	50.991	235.594	973,5	4,6
Neapolitan theatre	5	3.628	20.582	4.116,4	5,7
Opera	173	146.087	4.411.195	25.498,2	30,2
Variety and other	519	25.259	197.589	380,7	7,8
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	30.263	6.634.988	105.411.987	3.483,2	15,9
North/centre	133.960	26.485.957	521.498.225	3.892,9	19,7
Italy	164.223	33.120.945	626.910.212	3.817,4	18,9
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>109,0</i>	<i>90,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from SIAE data

* spending at box-office

Table 8.2 Cinema – Number of performances, tickets sold and spending (spending in Euros)

	Number of shows	Number of tickets	Spending	Average spending per show	Average cost of ticket
Sicily					
2005	55.766	5.022.323	23.911.374	428,8	4,8
2006	60.930	4.906.539	24.284.930	398,6	4,9
2007	64.567	6.327.851	32.619.882	505,2	5,2
2008	70.085	5.260.520	26.830.692	382,8	5,1
2009	87.613	6.014.346	32.787.207	374,2	5,5
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	3.533	269.860	1.514.437	428,7	5,6
Caltanissetta	1.128	72.097	444.221	393,8	6,2
Catania	29.181	2.218.836	11.546.052	395,7	5,2
Enna	1.376	86.738	389.449	283,0	4,5
Messina	17.237	750.433	4.005.173	232,4	5,3
Palermo	21.396	1.575.450	9.115.138	426,0	5,8
Ragusa	5.197	329.465	1.926.579	370,7	5,8
Siracusa	4.180	350.945	1.997.847	478,0	5,7
Trapani	4.385	360.522	1.848.312	421,5	5,1
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	396.804	26.072.226	148.655.909	374,6	5,7
North/centre	1.389.141	83.156.632	515.413.386	371,0	6,2
Italy	1.785.945	109.228.858	664.069.295	371,8	6,1
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>100,6</i>	<i>89,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from SIAE data

Table 8.3 Public spending on sporting events (in Euros)

	Motor-car racing	Football	Horse racing*	Motor-cycle racing	Basketball
Sicily					
2005	0	15.049.462	0	24.876	923.814
2006	0	19.771.201	0	0	721.327
2007	528	15.592.811	0	0	1.156.484
2008	6.488	16.581.023	0	0	483.946
2009	210	14.277.911	0	0	370.584
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	8.062	59.996.677	126.910	38.873	4.180.353
North/centre	10.003.135	224.451.438	672.038	16.011.079	16.848.979
Italy	10.011.197	284.448.115	798.948	16.049.952	21.029.332
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>1,8</i>

Table 8.3 cont. Public spending on sporting events (in Euros)

	Volleyball	Rugby	Tennis	Others	Total
Sicily					
2005	43.780	6.957	90.740	674.364	16.813.693
2006	28.196	11.904	30.245	246.746	20.809.618
2007	60.279	2.152	4.925	209.248	17.026.427
2008	43.127	50.620	0	148.246	17.313.449
2009	40.315	0	0	125.106	14.814.125
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	728.359	48.641	263.659	732.812	66.124.345
North/centre	5.129.202	7.263.605	3.432.735	11.616.344	295.428.555
Italy	5.857.560	7.312.246	3.696.394	12.349.156	361.552.900
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>0,7</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>4,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from SIAE data

* admissions

** spending at box-office

Table 8.4 Circulation and sales of the main Regional daily newspapers

	2006	2007	2008
Overall circulation			
Giornale di Sicilia	30.155.323	30.140.342	29.972.845
La Sicilia	27.140.508	28.610.841	30.537.341
Gazzetta del Sud	25.811.838	25.418.735	24.385.503
Total National newspapers	1.102.613.442	1.102.214.852	1.052.061.642
Average circulation per days of issue			
Giornale di Sicilia	84.945	83.956	83.258
La Sicilia	77.644	79.919	84.826
Gazzetta del Sud	73.538	70.804	67.738
Total National newspapers	3.195.226	3.140.915	2.978.076
Total copies sold			
Giornale di Sicilia	22.748.767	23.000.386	23.069.260
La Sicilia	20.918.708	13.620.052	13.320.306
Gazzetta del Sud	17.379.743	17.738.977	17.038.105
Total National newspapers	791.527.414	789.527.414	739.234.659
Average no.copies sold per day of issue			
Giornale di Sicilia	64.081	64.068	64.081
La Sicilia	59.768	38.045	37.001
Gazzetta del Sud	49.515	49.412	47.328
Total National newspapers	2.289.652	2.244.363	2.086.609

Source: Elaboration from FIEG data

Table 8.5 Capitalising on cultural heritage in Sicily

	Number of visitors			Total flux of visitors*	Revenue (in Euros)
	Paying	Non-paying	Total		
Sicily					
2005	2.755.935	1.820.575	4.576.510	4.766.639	13.908.099
2006	2.813.031	1.765.546	4.578.577	N/A	15.540.185
2007	2.533.999	1.946.669	4.480.668	N/A	14.276.564
2008	2.225.977	1.600.880	3.826.857	N/A	12.950.014
2009	1.972.407	1.533.759	3.506.166	N/A	11.353.337
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	353.668	340.980	694.648	N/A	2.670.573
Caltanissetta	2.093	15.479	17.572	N/A	5.183
Catania	11.629	24.390	36.019	N/A	32.825
Enna	181.807	138.582	320.389	N/A	531.778
Messina	509.142	255.186	764.328	N/A	2.703.689
Palermo	195.904	205.744	401.648	N/A	939.196
Ragusa	8.663	11.367	20.030	N/A	19.722
Siracusa	346.105	267.503	613.608	N/A	2.410.799
Trapani	363.396	274.528	637.924	N/A	2.039.572

Source: Elaboration from data from Regional Dept. for Cultural and Environmental Assets

* Total flux of visitors means the total number of visitors, including those acquiring their tickets in other places

9 – TOURISM

There were 4,205,000 tourists staying in hotel-type accommodation on the island of Sicily over the course of the year 2008, 8.9% fewer than in the previous year, with the number of overnight stays (a total of 13,938,000) also down on figures for 2007. With regard to arrivals, after a 1.3% rise in 2007, the figures for the year 2008 showed a 9% loss for both components (foreign and Italian). In 2008 the average length of stay (3.3 nights) was a little higher than the figures for the three previous years, but lower than the national average (3.9 nights). The above-mentioned activity brought about only slight changes in the percentage totals for these two tourist components, with the number of foreign visitors rising from 37.9% to 39.9%.

Sicilian hotels operating in 2008 provided accommodation for 3,668,000 tourists (39.2% of whom were foreigners), totalling 11,732,000 overnight stays (the average length of stay being 3.2 nights). A comparison with 2007 reveals a fall with regard to both arrivals and the number of overnight stays. With regard to Italian nationals, there was a marked fall in the number of arrivals (-7.3%) and a lesser drop in overnight stays (-2.7%) with an average length of stay of about 3.1 days. There was a similar picture for foreign tourists (-9.6% for arrivals, -7.2% overnight stays), with the average length of stay being slightly longer (3.4 days).

With regard to collective non-hotel accommodation in Sicily (camp-sites, tourist villages, holiday homes, agritourism accommodation, youth hostels, etc), overall arrivals totalled 537,000 (-13.1% over 2007) with a little over 2,320,000 overnight stays, a 3.8% drop over the previous year. The average overnight stay for this category of structure is 4.1 days, a little longer than that for the hotels (3.2 nights). For Italian tourists the figures for arrivals (67.6%) and overnight stays (71.3%) as a percentage of the whole, at collective non-hotel accommodation are much higher than those for visitors from abroad. At the Provincial level, in 2006, with regard to hotels, the provinces of Messina

(3,408,000 overnight stays), Palermo (2,939,000) proved the most attractive destinations. Much further behind, but with over 1,000,000 overnight stays, we find Catania (with 1,247,000) and Trapani (1,234,000). At the bottom of the pile we find the Provinces of Enna (103,000) and Caltanissetta (119,000), with the number of stays barely totalling 1.9% of the overall tourist flux on the island. The average length of stay is highest in the Provinces of Ragusa (4.2 nights), Messina (3.8), Trapani (3.4) and Siracusa (3.7,) with the Province of Catania bringing up the tail (2.3 nights).

With regard to collective non-hotel accommodation in Sicily, the data for 2008 shows that tourists preferred staying in establishments situated in the Provinces of Messina (614,000 overnight stays), Trapani (420,000) and Catania (416,000), which together accounted for 65.7% of overnight stays in the Region. Data regarding the average length of stay shows the highest figures for the provinces of Siracusa (5.3 nights), and Catania (4.4 nights).

Figures for tourism in 2009 show that there were 1,260 hotels in Sicily, (3.7% of the national total), 52 more than in the previous year. The number of rooms exceeded 53,000 units (an increase of 836 rooms), 52,500 equipped with bathrooms (1,134 more than in 2008). There were 119,365 hotel beds available in Sicily, 5.4% of the national figure, and an increase of 2,393 units. The availability of sleeping-places offered by camp-sites and tourist villages was down by 3,795 over the previous year, but up in other non-hotel establishments (+248). This is probably due to an increasing tendency on the part of the customer to investigate new types of accommodation, such as agritourism and B&B, which are less expensive and more accessible.

The Province of Messina had the most hotels in 2009 (387, accounting for 30.7% of the Regional figure). Other Provinces in Sicily with a significant number of hotels were Palermo, with 217 (17.2% of all hotels in Sicily), followed by Trapani with 174 (13.8%). The provinces of Enna and Caltanissetta bring up the tail, with their total of 37 structures accounting for a mere 2.9% of the total. With regard to collective non-hotel accommodation in Sicily the Province of Messina (with a 27.3% share) again topped the table, with 31% of total sleeping-places; it was followed at some distance by the provinces of Trapani and Palermo (with 18.9% and 14.1% of collective non-hotel accommodation respectively) and with 18.5% and 13.6% of the Regional total of available beds. The Province of Siracusa had 12.3% of collective non-hotel accommodation, and provided 8.7% of all available beds.

Glossary

Arrivals: number of visitors, Italian and foreign, staying in holiday accommodation (hotel or complementary) during the period in question.

Average stay: ratio of number of nights' stay to number of visitors arriving at accommodation (**arrivals**).

Hotels: singly-run establishments open to the public, which provide lodging, usually meals and other supplementary services, in bedrooms in one or more buildings or a part thereof. They can be hotels categorised with from 1 to 5 stars, or other *collective tourist accommodation*.

Hotel-type accommodation: hotels (1 to 5 stars), villages, tourist villages, boarding- houses, motels, period residences, historical houses, beauty farms and all other categories of accommodation, which can be included in this category (on the basis of Regional regulations).

Other collective accommodation (non-hotel): duly registered Commercial Business Registry rented accommodation, camp-sites, tourist villages, agritourism, youth hostels, holiday homes, communal alpine refuges, other accommodation.

Overnight stays: the number of nights spent by guests in accommodation.

Star classification system: categorisation of hotels from 1 to 5 stars:

- 5-star luxury: luxury hotels of international class standard.
- 5-star: luxury hotel
- 4-star: first-class hotel
- 3-star: second-class hotels and first-class boarding houses.
- 2-star: third-class hotels and second-class boarding houses
- 1-star: fourth-class hotels and third-class boarding houses.

The minimum requisites for a hotel to be classified are: accommodation consisting of at least 7 rooms; at least one bathroom for every ten beds; a washbasin with (hot and cold) running water in each room; a common room; technological installations and an adequate number of qualified staff.

Tourist: whoever travels to a place differing from his usual environment and spends at least one night in that place.

Tourist accommodation: all hotels and other collective accommodation

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook – 2010 - ISTAT

Travelling in Italy and abroad in 2006-2007 - ISTAT

Tourism statistics 2002 - ISTAT

Report on tourism in Sicily– incoming national and international fluxes 2006-2007– Regional Department for Tourism, Communications and Transport

Internet

www.regione.sicilia.it

Tourist flux – 2009

con.istat.it

Hotel figures

<http://www.istat.it>

Regional indicators for development policy

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 18: “Tourism”

Capacity and flux of tourist accommodation – 2008

Annual data for agritourism accommodation

www.starnet.unioncamere.it

Thematic area– Tourism – Analysis and data

www.uic.it

International tourism analytical data

Statistical bulletin

www.isnart.com

National Institute for Tourist Research – Data-banks

Tourism observatory

Table 9.1 Overall numbers in tourist accommodation by nationality (in thousands)

	Italians			Foreigners			Total		
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)
Sicily									
2004	2.749	8.405	3,1	1.522	4.946	3,3	4.271	13.351	3,1
2005	2.763	8.641	3,1	1.541	5.081	3,3	4.304	13.721	3,2
2006	2.840	8.869	3,1	1.717	5.705	3,3	4.557	14.575	3,2
2007	2.847	8.677	3,0	1.767	5.925	3,4	4.614	14.602	3,2
2008	2.593	8.381	3,2	1.612	5.557	3,4	4.205	13.938	3,3
Provinces - 2008									
Agrigento	206	687	3,3	154	318	2,1	360	1.005	2,8
Caltanissetta	45	111	2,5	8	20	2,5	52	131	2,5
Catania	443	1.118	2,5	194	545	2,8	637	1.663	2,6
Enna	38	102	2,7	21	36	1,7	59	138	2,3
Messina	557	1.947	3,5	475	2.075	4,4	1.032	4.022	3,9
Palermo	594	1.598	2,7	475	1.581	3,3	1.069	3.179	3,0
Ragusa	160	609	3,8	49	259	5,3	209	868	4,2
Siracusa	207	892	4,3	116	385	3,3	323	1.277	4,0
Trapani	344	1.316	3,8	121	339	2,8	465	1.655	3,6
Divisions - 2008									
South/islands	12.805	54.233	4,2	4.984	21.481	4,3	17.789	75.714	4,3
North/centre	40.944	157.636	3,9	36.813	140.316	3,8	77.757	297.952	3,8
Italy	53.749	211.869	3,9	41.797	161.797	3,9	95.546	373.666	3,9
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>4,0</i>	<i>82,0</i>	<i>3,9</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>86,6</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>3,7</i>	<i>84,8</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 9.2 Numbers in hotels by nationality (in thousands)

	Italians			Foreigners			Total		
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)
Sicily									
2004	2.401	6.811	2,8	1.390	4.390	3,2	3.791	11.201	3,0
2005	2.396	7.004	2,9	1.393	4.468	3,2	3.789	11.472	3,0
2006	2.452	7.226	2,9	1.556	5.111	3,3	4.008	12.337	3,1
2007	2.406	6.999	2,9	1.591	5.310	3,3	3.997	12.309	3,1
2008	2.230	6.807	3,1	1.438	4.925	3,4	3.668	11.732	3,2
Provinces - 2008									
Agrigento	185	636	3,4	140	286	2,0	325	922	2,8
Caltanissetta	41	102	2,5	7	17	2,4	48	119	2,5
Catania	382	827	2,2	160	420	2,6	542	1.247	2,3
Enna	28	81	2,9	14	22	1,6	42	103	2,5
Messina	467	1.511	3,2	437	1.897	4,3	904	3.408	3,8
Palermo	550	1.466	2,7	443	1.473	3,3	993	2.939	3,0
Ragusa	137	522	3,8	44	242	5,5	181	764	4,2
Siracusa	173	686	4,0	97	308	3,2	270	994	3,7
Trapani	267	975	3,7	97	259	2,7	364	1.234	3,4
Divisions - 2008									
South/islands	10.685	37.868	3,5	4.224	16.533	3,9	14.909	54.401	3,6
North/centre	32.813	103.319	3,1	29.443	93.959	3,2	62.256	197.278	3,2
Italy	43.498	141.187	3,2	33.667	110.492	3,3	77.165	251.679	3,3
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>94,0</i>	<i>4,3</i>	<i>4,5</i>	<i>104,4</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>4,7</i>	<i>98,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 9.3 Numbers in other collective tourist accommodation by nationality (in thousands)

	Italians			Foreigners			Total		
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)
Sicily									
2004	348	1.594	4,6	131	556	4,2	480	2.150	4,5
2005	367	1.637	4,5	148	613	4,1	515	2.250	4,4
2006	388	1.643	4,2	160	595	3,7	548	2.237	4,1
2007	442	1.678	3,8	176	616	3,5	618	2.294	3,7
2008	363	1.574	4,3	174	632	3,6	537	2.206	4,1
Provinces - 2008									
Agrigento	21	51	2,4	14	31	2,2	35	82	2,3
Caltanissetta	4	9	2,3	1	3	3,0	5	12	2,4
Catania	61	291	4,8	34	125	3,7	95	416	4,4
Enna	10	20	2,0	7	14	2,0	17	34	2,0
Messina	90	436	4,8	38	178	4,7	128	614	4,8
Palermo	44	132	3,0	32	108	3,4	76	240	3,2
Ragusa	24	88	3,7	5	17	3,4	29	105	3,6
Siracusa	34	206	6,1	19	76	4,0	53	282	5,3
Trapani	77	341	4,4	24	79	3,3	101	420	4,2
Divisions - 2008									
South/islands	2.120	16.365	7,7	760	4.948	6,5	2.880	21.313	7,4
North/centre	8.131	54.318	6,7	7.370	46.358	6,3	15.501	100.676	6,5
Italy	10.251	70.683	7,2	8.130	51.306	6,2	18.381	121.989	6,7
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>3,5</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>60,2</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>1,2</i>	<i>58,6</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>60,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 9.4 Figures for tourist accommodation

	Hotel-type accommodation				Other collective accommodation			
					Camp-sites and tourist villages		Other*	
	Number	Beds	Rooms	Bathrooms	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
Sicily								
2005	1.068	102.176	47.463	45.793	107	41.187	1.780	22.110
2006	1.134	107.722	49.701	46.780	107	40.056	2.211	25.843
2007	1.171	113.749	51.474	49.916	111	38.111	-	28.299
2008	1.208	116.972	53.061	51.408	108	38.311	3.728	35.300
2009	1.260	119.365	53.897	52.542	106	34.516	3.976	38.062
Provinces - 2009								
Agrigento	117	12.195	5.510	5.487	7	2.589	231	2.619
Caltanissetta	15	1.897	827	820	1	468	51	1.015
Catania	134	13.919	6.317	6.269	10	4.436	581	6.194
Enna	22	1.487	779	779	1	11	112	1.185
Messina	387	29.626	14.252	13.749	29	10.706	1.562	11.452
Palermo	217	28.269	12.272	11.858	15	4.686	448	5.116
Ragusa	81	9.266	3.626	3.627	10	2.210	298	2.537
Siracusa	113	7.797	3.727	3.626	13	3.006	323	3.488
Trapani	174	14.909	6.587	6.327	20	6.404	370	4.456
Divisions - 2009								
South/islands	3.963	488.481	225.373	217.361	851	401.859	14.080	167.652
North/centre	30.004	1.739.351	862.715	864.643	1.722	922.524	-	878.815
Italy	33.967	2.227.832	1.088.088	1.082.004	2.573	1.324.383	108.818	1.046.467
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>3,7</i>	<i>5,4</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>4,1</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,6</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT and from Regional Dept.of Tourism

*Includes: agritourism, hostels, holiday-homes, mountain refuges, houses and apartments rented out by private persons or bodies registered with the R.E.C.

Table 9.5 Arrivals, overnight stays and average length of stay in hotels per foreign guests' geographical area of origin - Sicily 2009

Country	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay	% variation over 2007	
				Arrivals	Overnight stays
Principal European countries					
Norway	16.259	64.886	4,0	5,7	-13,6
Sweden	19.462	99.030	5,1	-32,9	-28,1
Finland	6.849	30.923	4,5	-16,1	-33,3
Denmark	31.929	104.910	3,3	14,6	7,5
Ireland	15.896	68.314	4,3	9,6	22,0
United Kingdom	74.836	256.045	3,4	-31,8	-36,9
Netherlands	50.205	173.172	3,4	-25,4	-27,3
France	278.162	917.210	3,3	-12,1	-13,9
Belgium	46.172	182.856	4,0	-5,6	-10,9
Luxembourg	20.764	109.166	5,3	5,5	7,3
Germany	192.591	703.365	3,7	-24,4	-28,3
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	44.558	144.761	3,2	-9,8	-8,4
Austria	29.061	95.463	3,3	-16,0	-17,4
Portugal	17.388	46.460	2,7	50,1	31,9
Spain	77.565	162.285	2,1	-20,6	-23,2
Greece	8.270	19.169	2,3	-21,6	-25,3
Turkey	2.317	6.432	2,8	-20,2	-28,9
Other EU countries	15.567	51.730	3,3	-14,0	-16,5
Principal non-European countries					
Canada	16.361	38.216	2,3	-21,6	-19,5
USA	109.951	272.436	2,5	-20,3	-21,0
Mexico	1.924	5.321	2,8	-31,6	-21,9
Venezuela	1.519	4.349	2,9	-18,1	-11,3
Brazil	9.683	21.985	2,3	-5,3	1,5
Argentina	12.784	27.840	2,2	-14,0	-7,7
Other Latin American countries	4.484	11.389	2,5	-14,0	-13,0
Japan	37.494	63.568	1,7	-15,3	-13,4
Australia	17.092	40.772	2,4	-24,3	-24,0
Israel	11.909	29.857	2,5	1,6	12,6
Egypt	1.181	4.323	3,7	3,6	25,3
South Africa	750	2.302	3,1	-59,8	-66,6
Other Middle Eastern countries	2.590	7.919	3,1	-3,6	-0,6

Source: Elaboration from data from Dept.of Tourism, Communications and Transport

Table 9.6 Arrivals and overnight stays, by month, in all tourist accommodation

Months	Arrivals		Overnight stays		% distribution in 2009	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	Arrivals	Overnight stays
Italians						
January	104.387	85.884	235.276	216.315	3,9	3,1
February	125.685	108.456	259.203	239.258	4,9	3,5
March	158.273	134.867	341.268	319.077	6,1	4,6
April	234.062	202.711	501.914	451.147	9,1	6,5
May	276.913	256.131	626.257	596.146	11,5	8,6
June	276.217	229.793	958.516	732.784	10,3	10,6
July	291.974	247.124	1.253.505	1.003.537	11,1	14,5
August	464.528	379.037	1.974.050	1.656.063	17,0	24,0
September	264.192	224.089	1.018.643	800.835	10,1	11,6
October	167.298	145.340	451.490	382.472	6,5	5,5
November	119.935	106.349	317.756	267.898	4,8	3,9
December	132.283	107.633	322.946	236.348	4,8	3,4
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.615.747</i>	<i>2.227.414</i>	<i>8.260.824</i>	<i>6.901.880</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>
Foreigners						
January	28.179	21.381	72.056	59.854	1,6	1,3
February	37.811	26.771	99.421	78.422	2,0	1,8
March	92.558	61.358	245.274	166.102	4,6	3,7
April	170.048	153.136	453.009	414.447	11,4	9,3
May	241.971	196.346	714.017	570.273	14,7	12,8
June	176.813	150.841	668.836	541.461	11,3	12,1
July	169.249	144.279	765.622	633.259	10,8	14,2
August	181.301	158.039	773.060	651.387	11,8	14,6
September	238.060	196.305	840.463	661.196	14,7	14,8
October	171.117	140.917	587.126	436.829	10,5	9,8
November	62.098	52.220	163.291	147.608	3,9	3,3
December	39.808	36.194	115.366	108.027	2,7	2,4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.609.013</i>	<i>1.337.787</i>	<i>5.497.541</i>	<i>4.468.865</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from Dept.of Tourism, Communications and Transport

10 – TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The data contained in this chapter is mainly from ISTAT sources and wherever indicated, from statistics from the Ministry for the Infrastructure and Transport (MIT). The information pertains to road traffic accidents, airport traffic of cargo and passengers, and maritime traffic of passengers to the smaller islands. There is also data regarding local public transport (TPL), the infra-structure in ports and pleasure boating.

In the course of the year 2009 there were 14,044 road accidents in Sicily, 301 (2.1%) of which involved fatalities, with 325 deaths and 21,742 injured persons. This meant a -2.1% drop in the total number of road accidents when compared to the previous year (2008). A total of 78.3%% of all road accidents took place within the urban environment and only 7.3% on motorways. 78.8% of accidents happened between moving vehicles, whilst 6.6% involved pedestrians being hit by moving vehicles.

The local public transport sector (TPL) in Sicily in 2008 counted 129 companies; 29 of these run urban services, 75 out-of-town services.

As regards maritime transport in 2009, figures show that in Sicily, 1,453,427 passengers were shipped by Tirrenia S.p.A. sailing to the smaller islands, which represented a considerable 17.4% fall over the previous year. The highest number of passengers (737,603) travelled on the Milazzo-Aeolian island route (accounting for 50.7% of the Regional total), explained mainly by the intensive tourist activity in the Aeolian islands. Similar considerations can be made for the Trapani-Egadi Island route, with 451,904 passengers in transit every year (31.3% of the Regional total).

As for civil aviation, the leader is still the airport of Fontanarossa in Catania, which, in 2009, handled a total of 55,331 aircraft operations (a fall of 2.4% over the previous year, 2008), for a total of 5,905,074 passengers (-1.9% when compared to 2008) and 29,286 transits. The airport of Palermo remains the

second Sicilian airport with 49,389 aircraft operations (+4.8%) and 4,352,778 passengers (-1.6%). Over all, Sicilian airports handled 8.8% of flight operations in the country as a whole; the 11,651,683 passengers landing in Sicily in 2009, represented 9% of the total number of passengers landing in Italian airports.

Of particular note in the last year, and something which is now a consolidated fact, is the success of Birgi airport (Trapani), with increases in both the number of operations and passengers. There was a 101.4% increase in the number of passengers and a 40.1% increase in aircraft operations. The reason for this is due in no small measure to the presence of low-cost airlines and the continual introduction of new international air routes. A total of 98.9% of flights to and from Birgi (TP) were handled by low-cost air-lines, as opposed to a more balanced division between traditional and low-cost air-lines in the airports of Palermo (56.2% v 43.8%) and Catania (59.4% v 40.6%). In 2009, 1,725,414 passengers (2.5% of the national total) arrived in Sicily by air from international airports. The airport of Catania handled 862,206 of these passengers (50% of the total for Sicily), most of which (42%) involved links with German airports (362,112 passengers). On the other hand Palermo airport mainly handled flights from France (201,579 passengers, 39% of total international flights).

Figures show that in Sicily, on Dec 31st, 2007, there were 40 ports (16.7% of those in Italy as a whole) for a total of 235 docking berths. The overall length of these docking berths is almost 51 km, with an average of one berth approximately every 215 metres. The ports with most berths for petroleum products are Siracusa with 7, and Augusta with 6 berths, whilst the greatest number of berths (26) for pleasure boating are spread among the 11 harbours of Trapani. Furthermore, Trapani and Milazzo, with their specific port infrastructure, also outstrip the others with regard to berths for passenger transportation, with 25 and 19 berths respectively. This is basically down to tourism-related activities in the Egadi and Aeolian islands. In 2009, there were 12,851 mooring bays along the Sicilian coast, with the port of Trapani heading the list with 2,588 bays; however the port of Milazzo had most mooring bays of a length exceeding 24 metres (90 as against the 79 in Trapani), again as a result of tourism and the vicinity of the Aeolian islands.

In Sicily, in the year 2009, there were 101 pleasure boats newly registered with the Maritime authorities (40 sailing boats and 61 motor boats), whilst there were 49 deletions. These results bring the number of pleasure-boats in Sicily up to a total of 4,956 (on Dec 31, 2009), a figure which represents 6.1% of the overall number registered in Italy. Most of the pleasure-boats are moored in Palermo (1,565 in 2009, 31.6% of the Regional total).

Glossary

Boating units: every construction of any type and under any type of propulsion, meant for pleasure boating.

Commercial linear metres: Overall length of means of transport.

Goods: movables (i.e. all concrete and tangible products as the object of trade). Although it is not a movable, electricity is considered as such for statistical purposes. All goods representing objects of international exchange are taken into consideration in statistics regarding foreign trade, except for those that are excluded from the survey, because of their specific nature, or following international agreements.

Local public transport: transport-sector meant for the transfer of persons via the road network in a given geographical area.

Maritime transport: transport sector which is responsible for the volume of maritime traffic (goods and passengers) present in ports in a given geographical area.

Movement of passengers, mail and goods (air transport): number of passengers boarding and alighting, and cargo (mail and goods) loaded and unloaded. In airport traffic surveys both take-off and landing are considered, and, therefore, the landing and take-off of the same aircraft count as two operations.

No return trips: number of return trips carried out by Tirrenia S.p.A ships along the routes in question.

Pleasure boating: boating as an activity for sporting and recreational purposes, with no profit motive.

Public Register of Motor Vehicles (P.R.A.): registers all legal transactions of vehicles (change of owner, mortgage, loan obligation), as well as relevant technical details to determine ownership.

Road accident: accident taking place in street or square open to traffic, in which stationary or moving vehicles are involved, and which has resulted in injuries to persons.

Road network: all the roadways in a given geographical area destined solely for pedestrians, animals and land vehicles.

Transit at a specific airport: passengers departing from/to an airport with the same flight number with which they have arrived.

Vehicular traffic: sum total of means of transport present in a geographical area, catalogued according to type.

Further reading

Publications

ISTAT

Road accidents 2009

Italian Statistical Yearbook – 2010

MINISTRY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT

National Accounts for Infrastructure and Transport (Years 2008-2009)

Pleasure-boating in Italy – 2009

ACI Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Automobile Club d'Italia

Internet

<http://www.istat.it/>

Road accident statistics – *various years*

Transportation of goods by road – 2000-2007

www.mit.gov.it

National Accounts for Infrastructure and Transport (*various years*)

Pleasure-boating in Italy (*various years*)

www.enac.gov.it

ENAC Data regarding air-traffic in Italian airports (*various years*)

www.starnet.infocamere.it

Thematic areas– Transport – Analysis and data

Table 10.1 Number of registered motor vehicles according to the Public Register of Motor Vehicles

	Motor-cars	Buses	Lorries	Tractors	Trailers
<i>Sicily</i>					
2005	2.876.953	7.334	272.188	10.417	42.964
2006	2.955.804	7.494	285.142	10.925	43.415
2007	3.006.924	7.516	295.327	11.081	44.265
2008	3.043.645	7.752	303.075	11.196	44.748
2009	3.071.508	7.728	310.194	11.596	30.484
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>					
Agrigento	268.046	580	30.429	952	2.307
Caltanissetta	155.529	250	14.675	747	1.947
Catania	726.549	1.630	73.705	3.389	9.290
Enna	100.017	428	10.436	316	764
Messina	392.807	1.053	38.364	1.068	2.543
Palermo	713.246	2.646	58.366	2.182	5.963
Ragusa	201.591	269	26.235	975	2.309
Siracusa	248.309	355	24.467	760	1.774
Trapani	265.414	517	33.517	1.207	3.587
<i>Divisions- 2009</i>					
South/islands	12.202.002	38.345	1.244.263	55.288	115.685
North/centre	24.169.788	60.379	2.700.519	102.519	227.427
Italy	36.371.790	98.724	3.944.782	157.807	343.112
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>7,8</i>	<i>7,9</i>	<i>7,3</i>	<i>8,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from ACI data

Table 10.1 cont. Number of registered motor vehicles according to the Public Register of Motor Vehicles

Motor-cycles	Delivery tricycles*	Special motor vehicles	Others	Total	
<i>Sicily</i>					
456.102	45.225	33.748	37	3.744.968	2005
495.446	42.894	35.902	39	3.879.293	2006
533.095	42.398	37.980	41	3.981.662	2007
569.530	41.728	39.879	41	4.065.302	2008
602.627	41.236	41.746	41	4.116.703	2009
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>					
40.260	3.611	3.383	3	349.681	Agrigento
20.093	1.969	2.111	5	197.167	Caltanissetta
156.823	6.952	10.585	18	988.551	Catania
11.739	1.752	1.416	-	126.994	Enna
81.233	8.316	4.353	7	530.159	Messina
169.690	8.524	10.480	8	970.591	Palermo
31.665	3.224	2.599	-	268.875	Ragusa
51.542	3.656	3.152	-	334.028	Siracusa
39.582	3.232	3.667	-	350.657	Trapani
<i>Divisions- 2009</i>					
1.890.552	170.445	176.571	107	15.912.706	South/islands
3.968.542	130.445	443.135	284	32.024.232	North/centre
5.859.094	300.890	619.706	391	47.936.938	Italy
10,3	13,7	6,7	10,5	8,6	Italy = 100

Source: Elaboration from ACI data

* includes quadricycles for carrying goods and special/specific motor-vehicles and quadricycles

Table 10.2 Road accidents and injured persons per consequence

	Total accidents			Fatal		
	Accidents	Dead	Injured	Accidents	Dead	Injured
<i>Sicily</i>						
2005	14.412	400	21.534	343	400	357
2006	14.203	383	21.196	337	383	338
2007	14.173	356	21.442	312	356	322
2008	14.347	364	21.868	329	364	294
2009	14.044	325	21.742	301	325	274
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>						
Agrigento	824	28	1.479	23	28	25
Caltanissetta	635	17	1.045	16	17	18
Catania	3.177	73	4.678	71	73	56
Enna	292	6	502	5	6	4
Messina	1.700	37	2.067	35	37	22
Palermo	3.522	82	5.099	79	82	68
Ragusa	862	21	1.414	18	21	25
Siracusa	1.496	22	2.436	19	22	20
Trapani	1.596	39	2.482	35	39	36
<i>Divisions- 2009</i>						
South/islands	52.048	1.330	82.285	1.216	1.330	1.155
North/centre	163.357	2.907	224.973	2.757	2.907	1.877
Italy	215.405	4.237	307.258	3.973	4.237	3.032
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,5</i>	<i>7,7</i>	<i>7,1</i>	<i>7,6</i>	<i>7,7</i>	<i>9,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 10.3 Road accidents per typology (*)

	Involving moving vehicles	Single vehicles		Total
		Total	Involving pedestrians	
<i>Sicily</i>				
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.412
2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.203
2007	11.182	2.991	1.002	14.173
2008	11.313	3.034	954	14.347
2009	11.061	2.982	923	14.043
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>				
Agrigento	675	148	40	823
Caltanissetta	526	109	34	635
Catania	2.472	645	230	3.117
Enna	196	96	13	292
Messina	1.320	380	97	1.700
Palermo	2.677	845	280	3.522
Ragusa	689	173	33	862
Siracusa	1.207	289	107	1.496
Trapani	1.299	297	89	1.596
<i>Divisions- 2009</i>				
South/islands	39.788	12.259	3.818	52.047
North/centre	122.236	41.121	14.654	163.357
Italy	162.024	53.380	18.472	215.404
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,8</i>	<i>5,6</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>6,5</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

*The data regarding previous years is not available at present because of reconstruction work on the historic series (about road accidents) begun by ISTAT in 2007.

Table 10.4 Accidents involving moving vehicles by type of accident (*)

	Head-on collision	Frontal- lateral collision	Lateral collision	Collision with car rear	Collision whilst in stationary vehicle	Total
<i>Sicily</i>						
2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007	1.211	5.713	1.824	2.102	332	11.182
2008	1.247	5.764	1.807	2.134	361	11.313
2009	1.182	5.724	1.647	2.098	410	11.061
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>						
Agrigento	76	385	77	116	21	675
Caltanissetta	71	283	62	92	18	526
Catania	251	1.226	414	489	92	2.472
Enna	28	88	41	36	3	196
Messina	251	515	285	214	55	1.320
Palermo	190	1.492	342	538	115	2.677
Ragusa	71	355	114	125	24	689
Siracusa	134	665	154	209	45	1.207
Trapani	110	715	158	279	37	1.299
<i>Divisions- 2009</i>						
South/islands	3.962	19.602	5.969	8.618	1.637	39.788
North/centre	10.103	56.493	19.457	30.377	5.806	126.698
Italy	14.065	76.095	25.426	38.995	7.443	166.486
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,4</i>	<i>7,5</i>	<i>6,5</i>	<i>5,4</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>6,6</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

*The data regarding previous years is not available at present because of reconstruction work on the historic series (about road accidents) begun by ISTAT in 2007 .

Table 10.5 Road accidents and injured persons per road-category and consequence

	Accidents	Dead	Injured	Accidents	Dead	Injured
	<i>Motorways and link-roads</i>			<i>State and regional roads</i>		
	<i>Sicily</i>					
2005	887	45	1.612	942	103	1.776
2006	845	51	1.514	1.042	100	2.043
2007	815	42	1.510	1.008	97	2.000
2008	890	22	1.518	936	93	1.778
2009	1.029	39	1.770	1.029	79	1.988
	<i>Provinces - 2009</i>					
Agrigento	-	-	-	195	16	404
Caltanissetta	10	-	19	91	10	169
Catania	177	5	319	176	18	338
Enna	39	3	69	80	-	170
Messina	340	11	577	50	2	82
Palermo	353	12	598	176	13	313
Ragusa	-	-	-	76	6	143
Siracusa	25	1	44	115	11	232
Trapani	85	7	145	71	3	135
	<i>Divisions- 2009</i>					
South/islands	3.045	114	5.176	5.095	347	9.454
North/centre	9.155	236	15.362	8.839	405	14.159
Italy	12.200	350	20.538	13.934	752	23.613
Italy = 100	8,4	11,1	8,6	7,4	10,5	8,4
	<i>Provincial roads</i>			<i>Out-of-town local roads</i>		
	<i>Sicily</i>					
2005	620	61	1.084	187	18	325
2006	587	50	1.005	191	8	321
2007	561	26	1.015	261	14	409
2008	721	46	1.385	261	11	442
2009	645	44	1.159	344	12	569
	<i>Provinces - 2009</i>					
Agrigento	47	7	84	48	-	87
Caltanissetta	32	1	59	12	2	22
Catania	112	10	196	36	-	70
Enna	46	1	68	8	-	12
Messina	27	2	45	35	1	57
Palermo	56	3	102	70	1	97
Ragusa	107	9	228	64	2	114
Siracusa	147	7	254	31	-	56
Trapani	71	4	123	40	6	54
	<i>Divisions- 2009</i>					
South/islands	4.562	320	8.181	1.552	66	2.558
North/centre	13.971	658	21.469	5.470	199	7.733
Italy	18.533	978	29.650	7.022	265	10.291
Italy = 100	3,5	4,5	3,9	4,9	4,5	5,5

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 10.5 cont. Road accidents and injured persons per road-category and consequence

	Accidents	Dead	Injured	Accidents	Dead	Injured
	Urban streets			Total		
	Sicily					
2005	11.776	173	16.737	14.412	400	21.534
2006	11.538	174	16.313	14.203	383	21.196
2007	11.528	177	16.508	14.173	356	21.442
2008	11.539	192	16.745	14.347	364	21.868
2009	10.997	151	16.256	14.044	325	21.742
	Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	534	5	904	824	28	1.479
Caltanissetta	490	4	776	635	17	1.045
Catania	2.616	40	3.755	3.117	73	4.678
Enna	119	2	184	292	6	502
Messina	1.248	21	1.846	824	37	1.479
Palermo	2.867	53	3.989	1.700	82	5.099
Ragusa	616	4	929	862	21	1.414
Siracusa	1.178	3	1.848	1.496	22	2.436
Trapani	1.329	19	2.025	1.596	19	2.482
	Divisions- 2009					
South/islands	37.794	520	56.916	52.048	1.330	82.285
North/centre	125.922	1.372	166.250	163.357	2.907	224.973
Italy	163.716	1.892	223.166	215.405	4.237	307.258
Italy = 100	6,7	8,0	7,3	6,5	7,7	7,1

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 10.6 Local public transport companies per type of service offered

	Urban service	Out-of-town service	Mixed service	Total
<i>Sicily</i>				
2005	28	88	25	141
2006	28	82	25	135
2007	30	79	27	136
2008	29	75	25	129
- -				
<i>South/Islands</i>				
2005	123	387	99	609
2006	123	373	101	597
2007	110	352	105	567
2008	113	350	99	562
- -				
<i>North/Centre</i>				
2005	162	304	125	591
2006	163	297	124	584
2007	151	349	124	624
2008	152	351	124	627
- -				
<i>Italy</i>				
2005	285	691	224	1.200
2006	286	670	225	1.181
2007	261	701	229	1.191
2008	265	701	223	1.189

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport data - National Transport Account

Table 10. 7 Local public transport companies per class of employee and means of transport (urban and extra-urban services)

	Total	Number of employees (classes)					
		1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	oltre 100
Sicily							
2005	141	61	25	26	16	6	7
2006	135	56	23	27	17	5	7
2007	136	56	25	25	19	4	7
2008	129	50	22	28	19	4	6
- -							
South/Islands							
2005	609	285	106	97	52	22	47
2006	597	270	103	100	53	22	49
2007	567	267	95	81	55	22	47
2008	562	263	90	85	55	23	46
- -							
North/Centre							
2005	591	269	79	72	50	31	90
2006	584	262	79	70	50	31	92
2007	624	286	96	73	50	30	89
2008	627	287	99	67	55	30	89
- -							
Italy							
2005	1.200	554	185	169	102	53	137
2006	1.181	532	182	170	103	53	141
2007	1.191	553	191	154	105	52	136
2008	1.189	550	189	152	110	53	135

	Total	Number of buses (classes)					
		1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	oltre 100
Sicily							
2005	141	61	24	30	14	6	6
2006	135	55	24	30	14	7	5
2007	136	56	26	27	16	6	5
2008	129	50	26	29	15	5	4
South/Islands							
2005	608	285	125	83	59	21	35
2006	597	269	125	86	59	23	35
2007	567	265	112	74	62	19	35
2008	562	262	111	75	62	18	34
North/Centre							
2005	592	269	60	86	43	32	102
2006	584	259	92	71	57	31	74
2007	624	276	114	75	55	32	72
2008	627	281	116	69	55	33	73
Italy							
2005	1.200	554	185	169	102	53	137
2006	1.181	528	217	157	116	54	109
2007	1.191	541	226	149	117	51	107
2008	1.189	543	227	144	117	51	107

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - National Transport Account

Table 10.8 Main traffic data regarding urban and out-of-town services

Urban service					
	No. buses used	Bus kms covered	Annual average distance	Seats provided	Passengers transported
Sicily					
2005	1.239	54.668.313	44.123	102.897	146.825.058
2006	1.295	53.659.524	41.436	117.606	145.929.402
2007	1.494	52.011.357	34.813	104.367	135.553.590
2008	1.471	52.897.044	35.960	98.539	131.473.351
--					
South/Islands					
2005	5.069	183.325.634	36.166	427.016	480.953.714
2006	5.231	185.427.027	35.447	451.546	480.374.554
2007	4.991	175.486.699	35.163	392.603	445.370.641
2008	5.088	179.607.240	35.301	394.744	444.062.437
--					
North/Centre					
2005	13.905	572.375.992	41.163	1.344.106	2.447.171.119
2006	13.974	587.037.923	42.009	1.349.474	2.454.130.990
2007	13.656	576.218.959	42.195	1.307.789	2.463.680.977
2008	14.301	582.481.473	40.730	1.320.706	2.515.635.928
--					
Italy					
2005	18.974	755.701.626	39.828	1.771.122	2.928.124.833
2006	19.205	772.464.950	40.222	1.801.020	2.934.505.544
2007	18.647	751.705.658	40.312	1.700.392	2.909.051.618
2008	19.389	762.088.713	39.305	1.715.450	2.959.698.365
Out-of-town service					
Sicily					
	No. buses used	Bus kms covered	Annual average distance	Seats provided	Passengers transported
2005	1.970	79.010.078	40.107	103.720	46.812.413
2006	2.014	75.579.819	37.527	105.873	46.805.661
2007	2.018	74.460.239	36.898	105.698	45.746.416
2008	1.947	76.095.997	39.084	101.156	45.025.270
--					
South/Islands					
2005	10.034	407.374.176	40.601	569.914	256.680.056
2006	10.410	411.881.333	39.566	602.424	262.806.318
2007	10.161	400.277.231	39.395	583.293	254.060.467
2008	10.327	407.579.218	39.466	591.704	254.517.780
--					
North/Centre					
2005	16.683	668.736.092	40.085	1.171.157	660.697.707
2006	16.943	678.033.920	40.019	1.193.358	654.798.942
2007	16.958	673.292.692	39.704	1.227.245	669.299.234
2008	17.434	692.234.809	39.706	1.265.449	667.532.162
--					
Italy					
2005	26.717	1.076.110.268	40.278	1.741.071	917.377.763
2006	27.353	1.089.915.253	39.846	1.795.782	917.605.260
2007	27.119	1.073.569.923	39.588	1.810.538	923.359.701
2008	27.761	1.099.814.027	39.617	1.857.153	922.049.942

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - National Transport Account

Table 10.9 Tirrenia shipping linking minor islands

	No.return trips	Passengers	Cars on board	Commercial linear metres
<i>Sicilian archipelago</i>				
2005	11.457,5	1.855.124	105.884	360.290,5
2006	11.165,0	1.813.532	94.547	355.848,0
2007	10.917,5	1.723.888	100.014	390.768,0
2008	10.750,5	1.758.978	84.635	370.713,0
2009	9.977,5	1.453.427	77.281	298.964,1
<i>Routes - 2009</i>				
Milazzo - Aeolian islands	3.776,0	737.603	33.696	104.926,1
Aeolian islands - Aeolian islands (inter-island)	949,5	55.906	N/A	N/A
Palermo - Ustica	917,5	102.919	5.556	22.385,5
Trapani - Egadi islands	3.870,5	451.904	21.051	55.254,0
Trapani - Pantelleria	238,0	49.280	9.011	44.040,0
Porto Empedocle - Linosa - Lampedusa	226,0	55.815	7.967	72.385,5
Mazara - Pantelleria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sicily	9.977,5	1.453.427	77.281	298.964,1
Italy	46.953,0	7.290.768	999.627	1.988.046,9
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>21,2</i>	<i>19,9</i>	<i>7,7</i>	<i>15,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - National Account for Infrastructure and Transport

Table 10.10 Total numbers of air services in Sicilian airports (arrivals and departures) - (goods in tonnes) - 2009

	Operations			Passengers		
	Number	non-scheduled (b)	% var	Totals	non-scheduled (b)	% var
Punta Raisi (PA)	49.389	2.987	4,8	4.352.778	191.088	-1,6
Fontanarossa (CT)	55.331	4.570	-2,4	5.905.074	342.127	-1,9
Birgi (TP)	9.865	634	40,1	1.069.019	2.595	101,4
Pantelleria (TP)	3.419	432	-13,0	136.860	22.468	-10,7
Lampedusa (AG)	3.738	928	12,4	187.952	57.735	-9,9
Italian airports	1.382.289	110.214	-5,9	129.859.539	7.395.422	-2,3

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - ENAC traffic data 2009

Table 10.10 Total numbers of air services in Sicilian airports (arrivals and departures) - (goods in tonnes) - 2009

	Transits	Cargo (a)		
		Total	non-scheduled (b)	% var
Punta Raisi (PA)	22.421	3.268	-	-24,4
Fontanarossa (CT)	29.286	7.737	6	-11,8
Birgi (TP)	9.244	8	-	-70,4
Pantelleria (TP)	-	63	-	-20,3
Lampedusa (AG)	-	47	1	0,0
Italian airports	934.252	735.029	121.423	-16,8

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - ENAC traffic data 2009

(a) cargo + mail

(b) chartered + aerotaxis

n.s.: non-significant variation since relevant values are too low or anomalous

**Table 10.11 National commercial connections by air-route
(origin/destination) (*) - 2009**

	Number of passengers
Palermo Punta Raisi - Roma Fiumicino	681.571
Roma Fiumicino - Palermo Punta Raisi	695.522
Palermo Punta Raisi - Milano Linate	245.094
Milano Linate - Palermo Punta Raisi	249.615
Palermo Punta Raisi - Milano Malpensa	197.661
Milano Malpensa - Palermo Punta Raisi	198.622
Palermo Punta Raisi - Venezia	99.969
Venezia - Palermo Punta Raisi	101.688
Palermo Punta Raisi - Pisa	89.846
Pisa - Palermo Punta Raisi	87.673
Palermo Punta Raisi - Bologna	82.977
Bologna - Palermo Punta Raisi	87.138
Palermo Punta Raisi - Verona	66.697
Verona - Palermo Punta Raisi	66.880
Palermo Punta Raisi - Torino	66.232
Torino - Palermo Punta Raisi	65.801
Palermo Punta Raisi - Bergamo Orio al Serio	60.166
Bergamo Orio al Serio - Palermo Punta Raisi	61.044
Palermo Punta Raisi - Napoli	57.036
Napoli - Palermo Punta Raisi	58.505
Catania Fontanarossa - Roma Fiumicino	824.252
Roma Fiumicino - Catania Fontanarossa	809.291
Catania Fontanarossa - Milano Linate	419.867
Milano Linate - Catania Fontanarossa	418.080
Catania Fontanarossa - Milano Malpensa	217.294
Milano Malpensa - Catania Fontanarossa	221.219
Catania Fontanarossa - Bologna	142.578
Bologna - Catania Fontanarossa	n.d.
Catania Fontanarossa - Verona	133.804
Verona - Catania Fontanarossa	129.692
Catania Fontanarossa - Torino	132.837
Torino - Catania Fontanarossa	131.466
Catania Fontanarossa - Venezia	127.599
Venezia - Catania Fontanarossa	124.278
Catania Fontanarossa - Forlì	n.d.
Forlì - Catania Fontanarossa	80.823
Catania Fontanarossa - Napoli	74.704
Napoli - Catania Fontanarossa	73.658
Catania Fontanarossa - Pisa	59.725
Pisa - Catania Fontanarossa	57.997
Trapani Birgi - Bergamo Orio al Serio	92.533
Bergamo Orio al Serio - Trapani Birgi	94.226
Trapani Birgi - Roma Ciampino	84.841
Roma Ciampino - Trapani Birgi	82.830
Trapani Birgi - Pisa	71.104
Pisa - Trapani Birgi	70.842
Trapani Birgi - Bologna	68.924
Bologna - Trapani Birgi	68.433

Source: Elaboration from MIT data - ENAC traffic data 2009

(*): only routes with more than 50,000 passengers annually are shown

Table 10.12 Division of market between traditional airlines and low-cost companies 2009 (%)

	Low-cost	Traditional
Punta Raisi (PA)	43,76	56,24
Fontanarossa (CT)	40,63	59,37
Birgi (TP)	95,82	4,18
Pantelleria (TP)	1,15	98,85
Lampedusa (AG)	20,51	79,49
Italian airports	36,09	63,91

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - ENAC traffic data 2009

Table 10.13 International air services in Sicilian airports (arrivals + departures) - (cargo in tonnes) - 2009

	Operations	Passengers	Cargo (a)
Punta Raisi (PA)	4.461	517.037	49
Fontanarossa (CT)	7.770	862.206	2.075
Birgi (TP)	2.464	345.967	7
Pantelleria (TP)	-	-	-
Lampedusa (AG)	9	204	-
Italian airports	678.261	68.774.667	538.839

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data - ENAC traffic data 2009

(a) cargo + mail

Table 10.14 Sub-division of commercial passenger air-traffic per geographical area (EU countries) - 2009

	Palermo Punta Raisi	Catania Fontanarossa	Trapani Birgi
Austria	1.254	22.233	4
Belgium	16.728	54.210	34.413
Denmark	2.786	9.851	-
Finland	285	9.380	-
France	201.579	109.875	30.427
Germany <i>inc. Munich</i>	175.499	362.112 <i>102.579</i>	35.212
Great Britain <i>inc. London Gatwick</i>	112.202	148.338 <i>131.554</i>	55.395
Greece	2.446	11.349	-
Ireland	-	14.488	16.148
Malta	6.070	79.668	29.382
Holland	7.195	23.993	-
Poland	8.554	9.989	-
Czech Republic	7.399	16.921	-
Romania	157	70.956	-
Spain	64.405	40.830	45.236
Sweden	15.232	6.582	-
Other EU countries	5.029	19.941	4
Not specified	50	25.515	100.403

Source: Elaboration from MIT data - ENAC traffic data 2009

Table 10.15 Infrastructure for Harbour-office on 31/12/2009 (units)

	Number of harbours	Docking berths				Total length of docking space (metres)
		Total	Passenger s	Petroleum products	Pleasure boating	
- -						
Messina	4	17	15	-	-	1.942
Catania	8	37	11	-	10	5.337
Augusta	1	12	-	6	-	7.735
Siracusa	1	28	5	7	4	3.326
Pozzallo	4	21	1	-	17	3.494
Gela	N/A	12	-	3	1	1.640
Porto Empedocle	2	9	5	2	2	1.946
Mazara del Vallo	1	9	1	1	2	3.600
Trapani	11	47	25	4	26	7.721
Palermo	2	15	11	2	-	4.726
Milazzo	6	28	19	2	15	9.132
Sicily	40	235	93	27	77	50.599
Italy	240	1.674	383	113	578	374.693

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data

Table 10.16 Number of mooring bays per harbour-office on 31/12/2009 (units)

	Total boat capacity	Those over 24 metres	Type of structure		
			Tourist harbour	Tourist docking	Docking bay
- -					
Messina	320	10	140	180	-
Catania	1.589	22	220	927	442
Augusta	1.264	-	-	-	1.264
Siracusa	1.548	20	-	1.464	84
Pozzallo	1.021	26	771	160	90
Gela	163	1	-	-	163
Porto Empedocle	579	-	448	70	61
Mazara del Vallo	320	1	30	230	60
Trapani	2.588	79	601	985	1.002
Palermo	1.845	-	-	-	1.845
Milazzo	1.614	90	800	747	67
Sicily	12.851	249	3.010	4.763	5.078
Italy	146.166	3.495	54.650	52.717	38.799

Source: Elaboration from Ministry for Infrastructure and transport data

Table 10.17 Number of mooring bays per harbour-office on 31/12/2009 (units)

	Sailing-boats	Motor-boats	Yachts (over 24 metres)	Total
Newly registered	40	61	-	101
Deleted units	7	42	-	49
<i>Registrations per maritime sector on 31/12/2009</i>				
Messina	71	584	1	656
Catania	151	740	-	891
Augusta	14	51	-	65
Siracusa	54	258	-	312
Pozzallo	12	81	-	93
Porto Empedocle	12	129	-	141
Gela	5	68	-	73
Mazara del Vallo	9	108	1	118
Trapani	76	465	-	541
Palermo	277	1.287	1	1.565
Milazzo	46	455	-	501
Sicily	727	4.226	3	4.956
Italy	18.386	62.962	244	81.592
<i>Sicily</i>				
2005	491	4.084	3	4.578
2006	538	4.075	2	4.615
2007	599	4.106	3	4.708
2008	686	3.395	3	4.084
2009	727	4.226	3	4.956

Source: Elaboration from data from Ministry for Transport and Infrastructure - (General Direction for Informative Systems - Statistics Office)- Pleasure boating in Italy

11 – DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE

The tables in this section provide a Regional overview of domestic trade organisation, on the basis of available data for the distribution sector in Sicily, as well as data relating to Sicily's trade with foreign countries (imports and exports), classified according to the ATECO 2007 classification, which, since January 2009, has defined the new groupings of goods for commercial trade. Therefore the historical series for data regarding foreign trade in this yearbook are different from those in previous editions since they have been revised in the light of the new nomenclature.

The figures regarding domestic trade in Sicily in absolute terms, for the year 2009, recorded 18,019 whole-sale commercial enterprises, 72,989 retail-outlets with fixed address, and 879 large-scale enterprises divided up into 723 supermarkets, 130 department stores and 26 hyper-markets. Compared with the year 2008, the number of businesses in the wholesale trade (Tab.11.1) fell by 2,000, due to a decline in the number of businesses selling "food products, beverages and tobacco" (-91), "other products for final consumption" (-62), "agricultural raw materials" (-19) and the considerable fall (-376) registered in the sector "other products". On the other hand, there were increases in whole-sale enterprises dealing in "machinery and equipment" (+462) and "intermediate non-agricultural products" (+75).

The structure of this sector did not undergo any great changes compared to the previous year, with businesses dealing in food and beverages accounting for 32.1% of the overall total. Enterprises dealing in "other products for final consumption" accounted for 32%; enterprises dealing in "intermediate non-agricultural products and wreckage" 17.7%; those selling "machinery and equipment" (12.7%); enterprises dealing in "agricultural raw materials" 4.1%, and, lastly, those dealing with "other products" accounted for 1.4%.

Over the course of 2009 (Tab.11.2) there was also a marked reduction (-922) in the number of retail-stores in Sicily, representing a relative 1.2% fall, with little substantial structural change in Sicily as a whole when compared to the previous year. Most of the business enterprises in Sicily are of a small size, with specialised shops, food-stores and tobacconists figuring prominently.

Large-scale retail businesses (Tab.11.3), which numbered 818 at the end of 2008, had increased by 7.5% by the end of 2009 and numbered 879 (sub-divided into 723 supermarkets, 130 department stores and 26 hyper-markets). Table 11.3 shows the number of workers in supermarkets, who by the end of 2009 totalled 9,430 (with a ratio of 13 workers per store), 2,113 in department stores (16.2 per store) and 2,937 in hypermarkets (112.9 per store).

Most commercial enterprises in the production sector saw an inversion of the trend of slow growth pervading the previous five-year period. Figures for retail sales are shown in Table 11.4, where it can be seen that between 2008 and 2009, there was an overall decline to the tune of 139 million Euros, explained by a 225 million Euro drop in sales at the small and medium-size distribution level, and a 86 million Euro increase in large-scale distribution (+56 million in the food sector and +30 million in the non-alimentary sector).

Foreign trade figures for Sicily appear in Tab.11.5 and 11.6, and show figures for import and export trade respectively, expressed in thousands of Euros and classified according to type of product.

Again in 2009, Sicily confirmed its role as net importer. In fact, the foreign trade balance ended up with a deficit of 5,455 million Euros, against a negative balance the previous year of 8,188 million Euros. Compared with the year 2008 there was a fall in imports to the tune of 6,973 million Euros (-38.3%) accompanied by a -42.3% fall in exports (4,240 million Euros).

The major factor in the negative balance of Sicily's trade exchange with foreign countries is explained by the various aggregates: "mining products from quarries and mines", "IT and communication activity products", "products from professional, scientific and technical activity" and "products from artistic and sporting activity and entertainment and leisure", which are not absorbed by the positive balance in the other sectors.

At the Regional level all Provinces contributed to a varying extent to this negative balance.

Glossary

CIF (Cost Insurance Freight): clause in contracts of maritime transport used in national and international statistics of foreign trade. It indicates that the value of the

goods includes costs of transport and insurance from the place of production to the national frontier of the acquirer.

Country of destination: last known state, at moment of exportation, towards which goods have been sent.

Country of origin: country in which the goods were wholly obtained.

Department store: retail outlet operating in the non-alimentary field, with a sales surface greater than 400 sq m and at least 5 different sales departments containing goods belonging to different sectors.

Economic enterprise: a combination of various resources (equipment, work, work techniques, products) that result in the production of specific goods or services.

Exports: transfer of goods and services from resident operators to non-resident operators (rest of the world). They include all goods that (either free of charge or not) leave the economic territory of the region and are destined for the rest of the world.

FOB (Free on Board): traditional clause in maritime transport contracts indicating that in the quotation prices for the goods, both the forwarding costs and potential risks are at the expense of the seller, until goods are loaded on to the ship.

Goods: all movables that can be traded. For statistical purposes electricity is also considered a movable.

Hard-discount: retail sales outlet with fixed premises of medium-to-large size, which has a policy of economising on premises, service and running-costs, and offers self-service of a limited range of mass-consumer products, generally not brand-names, at lower costs than the market average.

Hyper-market: retail outlet with floor-area of over 2.500 sq m, divided into sections, alimentary and non-alimentary, with the respective characteristics of a supermarket and department store.

Imports: purchases abroad (rest of the world) of goods and services, brought into Regional territory. They include all goods that (either free of charge or not) enter the economic territory of the region from the rest of the world.

Large-scale business: enterprise possessing sales outlets operating as supermarkets, hyper-markets, hard-discount, department-stores, other large-scale specialised enterprises.

Production unit: place in which the production of goods takes place, or where the provision of services destined for the market-place (or not) is organised. It is

topographically situated in a single place and employs persons on behalf of a single company.

Supermarket: Retail sales outlet operating in the food-sector (autonomously or as part of a department store) organised mainly on a self-service basis and with payment on leaving; its sales area is larger than 400 sq m, and it offers a wide variety of mass consumer products, mostly pre-packaged, as well as occasional non-alimentary articles for domestic use.

Worker: a person employed by a company, or self-employed, working in an economic unit with or without the agreed contractual compensation.

Further reading

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Table 11.1 Whole-sale enterprises by goods specialisation

	Food and beverages	Other products for final consumption	Agricultural raw materials	Machinery and equipment	Intermediate, non- agricultural products, wreckage	Other products	Total
<i>Sicily</i>							
2005	5.793	5.656	741	1.709	2.918	555	17.372
2006	5.968	5.909	756	1.789	3.037	588	18.047
2007	5.958	5.861	767	1.820	3.075	581	18.062
2008	5.878	5.835	756	1.826	3.114	612	18.021
2009	5.787	5.773	737	2.288	3.189	245	18.019
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>							
Agrigento	588	401	49	148	288	29	1.503
Caltanissetta	236	216	66	109	180	14	821
Catania	1.718	1.986	151	602	779	49	5.285
Enna	96	73	24	45	56	4	298
Messina	545	652	104	278	393	26	1.998
Palermo	966	1.477	131	565	613	50	3.802
Ragusa	618	257	135	161	350	12	1.533
Siracusa	374	250	22	132	177	32	987
Trapani	646	461	55	248	353	29	1.792
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>							
South/islands	23.089	31.584	4.042	9.854	15.002	1.356	84.927
North/centre	25.305	57.249	7.171	30.447	36.309	2.401	158.882
Italy	48.394	88.833	11.213	40.301	51.311	3.757	243.809
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>12,0</i>	<i>6,5</i>	<i>6,6</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>6,2</i>	<i>6,5</i>	<i>7,4</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from Ministry for Productive Activities

Table 11.2 Retail outlets with fixed premises

	Fuel	Food and tobacco	Drugs, medical articles and perfumes	Other specialised shops	Non-specialised	Total
Sicily						
2005	2.212	13.229	4.074	43.353	9.506	72.374
2006	2.253	13.128	4.135	44.919	9.737	74.172
2007	2.294	12.944	4.194	45.046	9.797	74.275
2008	2.311	12.657	4.169	44.873	9.901	73.911
2009	2.292	11.403	4.138	43.353	11.803	72.989
Provinces - 2009						
Agrigento	172	900	354	4.163	1.179	6.768
Caltanissetta	104	661	212	2.358	720	4.055
Catania	524	2.169	914	9.281	2.159	15.047
Enna	72	367	136	1.368	496	2.439
Messina	289	1.741	629	5.460	1.696	9.815
Palermo	526	2.946	1.006	10.675	2.790	17.943
Ragusa	175	711	226	2.917	738	4.767
Siracusa	195	833	313	3.170	802	5.313
Trapani	235	1.075	348	3.961	1.223	6.842
Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	8.904	54.266	18.517	189.424	54.951	326.062
North/centre	15.926	66.883	28.835	267.363	67.643	446.650
Italy	24.830	121.149	47.352	456.787	122.594	772.712
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>9,2</i>	<i>9,4</i>	<i>8,7</i>	<i>9,5</i>	<i>9,6</i>	<i>9,4</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from Ministry for Productive Activities

Table 11.3 Large-scale businesses (data on Jan 1)

	Supermarkets		Department store		Hyper-market	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
<i>Sicily</i>						
2005	519	7.139	122	1.733	10	1.741
2006	598	7.894	126	1.911	11	1.800
2007	623	7.894	126	1.911	11	1.800
2008	618	8.316	121	1.769	19	2.351
2008*	681	8.978	115	2.029	22	2.401
2009*	723	9.430	130	2.113	26	2.937
<i>Provinces - 2009*</i>						
Agrigento	77	353	8	36	2	32
Caltanissetta	38	496	1	9	1	40
Catania	126	1.961	10	308	8	1.511
Enna	38	240	5	21	1	0
Messina	99	1.388	42	450	1	33
Palermo	122	2.181	27	645	6	539
Ragusa	40	351	3	49	2	227
Siracusa	84	1.327	26	433	4	555
Trapani	99	1.134	11	162	1	0
<i>Divisions - 2009*</i>						
South/islands	2.781	34.808	470	6.874	124	17.342
North/centre	6.700	135.771	945	19.878	446	67.145
Italy	9.481	170.579	1.415	26.752	570	84.487
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>7,6</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>9,2</i>	<i>7,9</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>3,5</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from Ministry for Productive Activities

* data on 31.12

Table 11.4 Retail sales of food and non-alimentary products (in millions of Euros)

	2007	2008	2009
Sicily			
Large-scale business			
Food	3.070	3.161	3.217
Non-alimentary	1.403	1.406	1.436
Total	4.473	4.567	4.653
Small and medium-size			
Food	5.367	5.269	5.149
Non-alimentary	7.614	7.488	7.383
Total	12.981	12.757	12.532
Overall distribution			
Food	8.437	8.430	8.366
Non-alimentary	9.017	8.894	8.820
Total	17.454	17.324	17.185
Italy			
Large-scale business			
Food	77.600	79.584	80.393
Non-alimentary	36.404	36.290	36.083
Total	114.004	115.874	116.476
Small and medium-size			
Food	48.040	47.290	45.552
Non-alimentary	120.206	117.950	115.504
Total	168.246	165.240	161.056
Overall distribution			
Food	125.640	126.874	125.945
Non-alimentary	156.610	154.240	151.587
Total	282.250	281.114	277.532

Source: Elaboration from data from Ministry for Productive Activities

Table 11.5 Trade exchanges between Sicily and abroad - Imports (in thousands of Euros)

	Products from agriculture, forestry, fishing	Products from mineral extraction from quarries and mines	Products from manufacturing activity	Electricity, gas, steam and air- conditioning	Products from treatment of refuse and renewal
Sicily					
2005	169.867	15.258.151	3.501.967	0	1.080
2006	178.113	11.689.271	3.954.557	0	2.638
2007	189.080	12.469.775	4.318.798	0	3.881
2008	180.116	12.973.457	5.045.109	0	6.157
2009	169.302	7.437.852	3.624.441	0	1.380
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	1.498	1.243	68.613	0	5
Caltanissetta	4.472	463.921	438.825	0	39
Catania	67.125	826	538.311	0	186
Enna	1.342	448	22.875	0	0
Messina	14.692	1.142.547	496.008	0	1
Palermo	23.779	6.811	637.262	0	1
Ragusa	36.756	12.647	110.908	0	83
Siracusa	13.128	5.808.232	1.113.673	0	424
Trapani	6.510	1.176	197.966	0	642
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	1.750.455	13.613.306	21.499.278	0	24.217
North/centre	7.854.550	14.811.596	207.916.575	12	2.014.119
Italy	9.630.111	44.850.879	229.443.513	2.880.249	2.038.536
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>16,6</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 11.5 cont. Trade exchanges between Sicily and abroad - Imports (in thousands of Euros)

IT, professional and entrepreneurial activities	Products from professional, scientific and technical activity	Products from artistic and sporting activity, entertainment and leisure	Products from other service activities	Goods declared as ship's stores and other	Total	
Sicily						
- -						- -
3.667	4	712	72	200	18.935.720	2005
4.036	5	809	82	110	15.829.621	2006
4.595	8	954	91	3.287	16.990.469	2007
3.340	1.564	1.286	47	1.406	18.212.482	2008
2.910	2.434	722	20	467	11.239.528	2009
Provinces - 2009						
108	0	173	0	0	71.640	Agrigento
25	0	2	0	0	907.284	Caltanissetta
1.317	2.433	57	0	109	610.364	Catania
254	0	25	0	0	24.944	Enna
124	1	141	0	160	1.653.674	Messina
506	0	313	20	0	668.692	Palermo
76	0	0	0	0	160.470	Ragusa
136	0	1	0	198	6.935.792	Siracusa
364	0	3	0	0	206.661	Trapani
Divisions - 2009						
30.429	3.182	6.008	10.277	4.495	36.941.647	South/islands
1.326.163	8.444	64.223	193	103.971	234.099.846	North/centre
1.356.595	11.626	70.386	10.470	5.563.110	295.855.475	Italy
0,2	20,9	1,0	0,2	0,0	3,8	Italy = 100

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table11.6 Trade exchanges between Sicily and abroad – Exports (in thousands of Euros)

	Products from agriculture, forestry, fishing	Products from mineral extraction from quarries and mines	Products from manufacturing activity	Electricity, gas, steam and air- conditioning	Products from treatment of refuse and renewal
Sicily					
2005	319.172	43.302	3.790.161	0	4.337
2006	336.438	40.328	7.449.166	0	23.677
2007	347.512	18.598	9.170.313	0	8.892
2008	390.020	23.246	9.448.752	0	9.761
2009	306.463	17.896	5.380.724	0	7.024
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	1.860	8.425	42.866	0	0
Caltanissetta	20.524	0	229.167	0	0
Catania	101.729	584	456.213	0	1.739
Enna	87	0	13.249	0	0
Messina	27.998	0	456.264	0	3.384
Palermo	7.039	3.131	188.190	0	1.163
Ragusa	99.659	899	131.781	0	479
Siracusa	39.067	604	4.150.638	0	197
Trapani	8.499	4.254	162.355	0	62
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	1.187.847	213.891	29.019.785	0	66.260
North/centre	3.392.807	755.754	247.178.148	33	798.096
Italy	4.581.261	1.023.133	276.420.525	433.234	864.817
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,7</i>	<i>1,7</i>	<i>1,9</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,8</i>

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 11.6 cont. Trade exchanges between Sicily and abroad – Exports (in thousands of Euros)

IT, professional and entrepreneur ial activities	Products from professional, scientific and technical activity	Products from artistic and sporting activity, entertainment and leisure	Products from other service activities	Goods declared as ship's stores and other	Total	
Sicily						
404	1	3.080	30	106.508	4.266.995	2005
251	68	591	0	97.404	7.947.923	2006
494	51	162	5	115.047	9.661.074	2007
259	7	413	5	151.909	10.024.372	2008
583	13	221	4	71.035	5.783.963	2009
Provinces - 2009						
11	0	19	0	21	53.202	Agrigento
189	0	2	0	345	250.227	Caltanissetta
243	13	6	0	3.711	564.238	Catania
49	0	0	0	0	13.385	Enna
15	0	47	0	1.358	489.066	Messina
39	0	147	4	2.200	201.913	Palermo
16	0	0	0	448	233.282	Ragusa
9	0	0	0	62.440	4.252.955	Siracusa
11	0	0	0	511	175.692	Trapani
Divisions - 2009						
21.952	169	2.509	535	120.447	30.633.395	South/islands
1.420.477	34.986	9.571	3.428	763.179	254.356.479	North/centre
144.764	35.161	98.191	3.963	5.895.098	289.500.147	Italy
0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	1,2	2,0	Italy = 100

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

12 – CONSTRUCTION

The data presented in this chapter, regarding building construction, comes from ISTAT sources; the Ministry for the Interior has supplied data regarding the procedure for allocating buildings for residential purposes; the research centre “Centro di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali di Mercato per l’Edilizia e il Territorio” has provided data-banks regarding all public works open to tenders in the Sicilian Provinces during the year.

On the basis of building licences issued by local town councils, ISTAT issues data every three months regarding the construction of new buildings (residential and non-), or for extension-work on existing buildings. The tables in this chapter show figures for all new dwellings and buildings constructed in the Sicilian Provinces in the year 2007 (the last year available). The data shows that 3,730 new residential buildings were built in Sicily in the course of the year, a total representing over 70% of all new constructions (5,098). Analysis of extension-work on buildings intended to be used principally as dwellings, clearly shows that these are concentrated in the Provinces of Catania, Messina and Trapani, which together accounted for 51.4% of the Regional total (638,000 m³, including leave-out). At the same time, 68.2% of the volume of work carried out in the Provinces of Catania, Messina and Agrigento was carried out as extension-work on non-residential buildings. Comparing 2007 with the previous year, the number of newly-constructed residential buildings in 2008 fell slightly (-0.4%); at the same time there was a 26.3% increase in extension-work on existing buildings, which was at variance with the negative trend of the two previous years (-11% in 2006, -17% in 2005). The situation with regard to non-residential buildings was different, with the fall in numbers (-14.9%) and volume (-4.3%) being accompanied by a substantial -60.5% reduction in extension-work (from 1,588,000 to 628,000 m³, including leave-out); up to 2006 the latter had always registered increases. According to data for the last available year, 2007, there were 14,761 new dwellings in Sicily, representing a 2.4% increase over 2006, due largely to dwellings built in new residential

blocks (+3%). On the other hand, the number of habitations built in newly constructed non-residential buildings fell by 19.8% (from 364 to 292). At the Provincial level the highest figure was recorded for Catania (3,213, and 21.8% of the Regional total); the Province of Trapani also registered impressive figures (2,264, representing 15.3% of the total), followed by the Province of Palermo (2,078 and 14.1% of the total). The overall number of rooms built increased in the same year, there being a 3.9% rise in the number of rooms and a 1.1% increase in accessory rooms (e.g. bathroom, store-room etc), rebutting the negative trend of 2006. A total of 51% of accessory rooms constructed in Sicily were built in the Provinces of Catania, Trapani and Palermo, with the same provinces accounting for about 50% of all rooms built in Sicily.

On analysing the data published by the Ministry for the Interior, with regard to eviction procedures from residential buildings, it can be seen that between 2008 and 2009 the number of writs issued increased by 3% overall (from 3,744 to 3,855); 84% of this increase was as a result of non-payment of rent on the part of the tenant, whereas in only 15% of the cases had the lease-period actually terminated. At the Provincial level the greatest percentage of legal actions was concentrated in the Province of Palermo (41.4%), whilst in both Catania and Ragusa non-payment of rent constituted the sole reason for eviction orders.

In 2009, there were 7,469 eviction orders presented to bailiffs, which represented a 10% increase over the preceding year, 2008. There was also a rise in the number of actual evictions (+11.3%) when compared to the previous year, with the provinces of Catania and Palermo having the highest percentages, accounting for 62.8% of the Regional total.

From data regarding public works, taken from the research centre Centro di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali di Mercato per l'Edilizia e il Territorio (CRESME), it can be seen that in 2009 in Sicily, the number of public works open to tenders was more or less the same (+1%) as in 2008, when there had been an appreciable change in trend (-20.5%) when compared to the previous year. The amounts of money available, 2,357 million Euros, provide a rosier picture in that they represent a 26% increase over the previous year, 2007, when there had been a sharp decrease of 57.9%.

Palermo and Messina were again the two Provinces with the greatest number of public works open to tender (21% and 16% of the total respectively), followed by the province of Catania (+15% of the total), whilst there was a considerable increase (from 80 to 850 million Euros) in the total amount available in Caltanissetta; the latter figure accounted for 36% of the total amount for works open to tenders in the whole Region.

Glossary

Building: roofed structure, skirted by roads or open spaces, or separated from other constructions by main walls (that rise uninterrupted from foundation to roof); it should have free access to the road and one or two autonomous staircases.

Building licence: onerous authorisation to construct or convert buildings, issued by the Mayor on presentation of a project.

Dwelling: one or more rooms for dwelling purposes, with a separate entrance from the road, and a landing, courtyard, terrace, balcony or similar.

Extension work (to a building): further construction, horizontally or vertically, of rooms in an already existing building, with an increase in the volume of the building.

New building: building constructed from scratch, from foundations to roof; this includes those structures that have been completely re-built.

Non-residential building: building, or part of building, intended mainly or exclusively for uses other than residential.

Public works (category): types of work among which public works (road, airport) are classified.

Residential building: building or part of building, intended mainly or exclusively for residential use.

Room (for dwelling): covered area, enclosed on all sides by walls (in brick, wood, glass etc.), which do not necessarily have to reach the ceiling. Walls that include a considerable open space (arches or similar) are to be considered as dividing walls, except where one of the two divided rooms, because of its small size, is practically an integral part of the other.

Volume of a building (including leave-out: estimated volume of extended areas): total volume of the space included between the external walls, the lowest floor and the roofing measured from the outside.

Work (for public works): part of a technically distinct work-operation contributing to the construction of new public works, structural improvements or special repairs to an existing building or part of it.

Further reading

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– Updated 2009 – Ministry for the Interior

Concession procedures for buildings to be used for habitation – Various years -
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Table 12.1 Residential and non-residential buildings - Volumes including leave-out*

	Residential buildings			Non-residential buildings		
	New construction		Extension work (m ³ *)	New construction		Extension work(m ³ *)
	number	volume (m ³ *)		number	volume (m ³ *)	
Sicily						
2003	3.926	5.924	560	1.991	6.458	829
2004	3.978	6.051	681	1.780	5.972	916
2005	3.747	6.338	568	1.808	5.932	1.271
2006	3.746	6.116	505	1.608	5.680	1.588
2007	3.730	6.238	638	1.368	5.435	628
Provinces - 2007						
Agrigento	409	498	65	208	667	83
Caltanissetta	191	338	63	75	292	36
Catania	732	1.519	127	263	1.901	208
Enna	146	329	27	128	189	16
Messina	422	714	112	159	639	137
Palermo	681	801	81	224	636	61
Ragusa	324	568	33	100	203	2
Siracusa	334	603	41	110	355	63
Trapani	491	868	89	101	554	21
Divisions- 2007						
South/islands	16.255	29.422	3.142	6.657	26.950	5.429
North/centre	32.485	78.446	6.544	9.541	90.889	24.410
Italy	48.740	107.868	9.686	16.198	117.839	29.839
Italy = 100	7,7	5,8	6,6	8,4	4,6	2,1

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

*Including leave-out : estimated volume of extended areas

Table 12.2 New dwellings and rooms in residential and non-residential buildings

	Dwellings *			Separate rooms/spaces *		
	Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Total	Rooms	Accessory spaces	Total
<i>Sicily</i>						
2003	12.448	280	12.728	51.123	40.263	91.386
2004	13.646	264	13.910	53.759	42.329	96.088
2005	14.050	285	14.335	54.787	43.793	98.580
2006	14.053	364	14.417	54.104	42.944	97.048
2007	14.469	292	14.761	56.172	43.417	99.589
<i>Provinces - 2007</i>						
Agrigento	1.148	34	1.182	4.668	3.380	8.048
Caltanissetta	880	20	900	3.630	2.421	6.051
Catania	3.156	57	3.213	12.336	9.829	22.165
Enna	668	57	725	2.784	2.069	4.853
Messina	1.868	40	1.908	6.580	5.487	12.067
Palermo	2.044	34	2.078	7.770	6.104	13.874
Ragusa	1.193	1	1.194	4.887	3.716	8.603
Siracusa	1.275	22	1.297	5.310	4.177	9.487
Trapani	2.237	27	2.264	8.207	6.234	14.441
<i>Divisions- 2007</i>						
South/islands	74.293	2.242	76.535	278.006	216.350	494.356
North/centre	202.409	2.796	205.205	675.712	611.482	1.287.194
Italy	276.702	5.038	281.740	953.718	827.832	1.781.550
<i>Italy = 100</i>	5,2	5,8	5,2	5,9	5,2	5,6

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

* including extension work on pre-existing structures

Table 12.3 Procedure for moving people out of living accommodation

	Eviction orders				Requests for eviction (a)	Evictions carried out ^(b)
	Owner's personal needs	End of lease- period	Non- payment of rent or other	Total		
Sicily						
2005	33	594	3.360	3.987	5.040	1.446
2006	36	822	3.125	3.983	5.141	1.441
2007	25	661	2.657	3.343	5.996	1.530
2008	31	704	3.009	3.744	6.770	1.638
2009	10	578	3.267	3.855	7.469	1.823
Provinces - 2009						
Agrigento	0	5	139	144	225	74
Caltanissetta	0	0	50	50	30	73
Catania	0	162	780	942	2.100	425
Enna	0	3	13	16	3	0
Messina	1	61	390	452	240	145
Palermo ^(c)	5	284	1.306	1.595	2.166	719
Ragusa	0	0	158	158	543	192
Siracusa	4	31	208	243	1.889	64
Trapani	0	32	223	255	273	131
Divisions- 2009						
South/islands	365	2.856	9.896	13.117	22.959	7.462
North/centre	335	6.352	41.680	48.367	93.614	20.122
Italy	700	9.208	51.576	61.484	116.573	27.584
Italy = 100	1,4	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,4	6,6

Source: Elaboration from Scuola Superiore dell'Amministrazione dell'Interno - Central management for documentation and statistics (Ministry for the Interior)

(a) presented to the judicial authority

(b) with the intervention of the judicial authority

(c) incomplete data

Table 12.4 Public works open to bidding

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Number of public works offered to bids</i>					
Agrigento	189	208	221	170	152
Caltanissetta	104	122	126	98	123
Catania	398	347	300	293	290
Enna	68	77	92	72	63
Messina	378	355	412	350	302
Palermo	635	522	561	416	406
Ragusa	206	120	201	136	163
Siracusa	160	128	152	118	138
Trapani	272	253	313	237	271
<i>Sicily</i>	<i>2.410</i>	<i>2.132</i>	<i>2.378</i>	<i>1.890</i>	<i>1.908</i>
<i>Total amounts for public works (in thousands of Euros)</i>					
Agrigento	145	1.075	141	147	149
Caltanissetta	213	75	90	80	850
Catania	1.723	497	377	447	123
Enna	56	61	48	106	83
Messina	293	416	382	250	346
Palermo	962	1.847	560	560	420
Ragusa	325	63	93	43	83
Siracusa	719	81	114	107	188
Trapani	146	752	242	130	115
<i>Sicily</i>	<i>4.582</i>	<i>4.867</i>	<i>2.047</i>	<i>1.870</i>	<i>2.357</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from CRESME Europa Servizi

13 – AGRICULTURE

On the basis of the last available data, there were about 237,270 agricultural holdings in Sicily in 2007, covering a total surface area of 1,251,850 hectares and representing 14.1% of all such enterprises (1,679,439) operating in Italy. Going through a period of recession, agricultural production in Sicily in 2009 fell by 9.3% when compared to the previous year, 2008, but nonetheless maintains an important Regional role. In economic terms the value of the harvest exceeded 3,700 million Euros, representing 8.5% of the national total.

At the same time, value added in the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing was estimated (at current prices) at a little more than 2,600 million Euros (10.4% of the national figure), which was much lower (-10.5%) than the previous year, the fall in real terms being 4%.

With regard to agriculture, figures remained more or less stable with regard to the quantity of wood products, whereas graminoid and grass produce underwent a sharp drop of 10.9%. The durum wheat harvest in particular fell from 9,146,000 quintals in 2008 to 6,122,000 in the following year, representing a 33.1% loss. Tomato (-19.4%) and courgette (-13.4%) production was also down, whilst orange production saw an increase (+14.5%) as did carrots (+17.9%) and artichokes (+12.8%). Production of table-grapes remained stable, along with mandarins, lemons and eggs. Overall wine production in 2009 remained at the same level as the previous year, at almost 5 million hectolitres. Of these, DOC and DOCG wine production together showed a drop of -7.4%, followed by table-wines (-6.7%). However, the latter continues to constitute the largest share of wine produced in Sicily (61% against an average national figure of 36.6%). Once again, in spite of the improvements in quality in recent years, Regional wine production is still inclined towards supplying the semi-finished product to the wine-making industry in other Regions, which is to the detriment of its own more prized wines. In practice, Sicily produces a little under a fifth

of all Italian table wine, about a seventh of the IGT production and only 1.4% of DOC and DOCG wines.

Live-stock production in 2009 more or less maintained the same levels as the previous year as regards pork production, whereas there was a fall in bovine production, and, on the contrary, a 2.2% increase with regard to poultry. In the last year considered, about 20% of land destined for agricultural cultivation in Sicily was used for sowing cereals (258,000 hectares), 13% for olives (160,000), 12% for vineyards (148,000) and about 8% for citrus groves. Data per Province shows a marked concentration of cereal production in the Province of Palermo (29.7% of the whole) and in Enna (16.4%), whereas Messina, with a mere 1,399 hectares utilised, produces only 0.5% of cereals in Sicily. The latter Province allocates most of its agricultural land to olive-production (22.6% of total Sicilian production), followed by Agrigento and Palermo (16% and 14.3% respectively). In Trapani 69,000 hectares are taken up by vineyards, accounting for 46.5% of the total land used for this cultivation in Sicily.

Between 2005 and 2009 there was an accumulated fall of about 8.4% in agricultural cultivation, whereas live-stock production rose by 3%. More specifically, beef production remained stable; at the same time pork production increased by 9.8% as did poultry by 12.1%. There was a 6.7% increase in the production of milk from cow and buffalo.

As for organic agriculture, from data up to 2009 provided by the OdG and the SINAB, there were over 7,400 organic farms operating in Sicily (representing 15.3% of the national total), which represented a rise (+6.1%) when compared to the previous year. Analysis by type of farm shows a marked concentration in the production sector in both Sicily and at the national level, and a general absence of enterprises devoted to importing organic food products.

In 2009 the number of agritourism enterprises in the Region increased by 73, arriving at a total of 486, with sleeping places for 8,811 (+16.1% over 2008). On the basis of data analysed, with regard to specific facilities, places which offer full-board seem to be the norm (306 agritourism enterprises) along with those that provide half-board (99); these two provide 92.8% of beds available. Each enterprise in Sicily has an average of about 18 beds, as against 12 at the national level.

Glossary

Agricultural holding: economic/technical unit of land (also in non-contiguous plots), and also (possibly) a variety of equipment and installations, where agriculture, the production of wood and livestock-farming is carried out by the tenant (farmer, company, body).

Agriculturally utilised land (AUL)/Utilised agricultural areas (UAA): total area of land devoted to seed crops, family vegetable-gardens, permanent meadow and pasture, tree-growing and fruit-bearing chestnut groves. It constitutes the area allocated for proper agricultural cultivation and actually used for this purpose. It does not include the areas set aside for mushrooms in caves, cellars or appropriately-designated buildings.

Agritourism: adaptation and utilisation of rural buildings, in which agricultural entrepreneurs provide accommodation for tourists.

Dead-weight: for cattle and horses, this figure refers to the skinned carcass, including kidneys and their fat, but without the head, the vital organs of the thorax and abdomen, feet and tail, and with “loss through cooling” also detracted; for pigs, sheep and goats the dead-weight also includes the head and feet, with the vital organs and “loss through cooling” again detracted.

DOC and DOCG wines: wine obtained (from vines) from vineyards whose surface area is recorded in the Register of Vineyards instituted by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture, for the production of wines of controlled denomination of origin (DOC) and guaranteed controlled denomination of origin (DOCG).

Organic farm: a farm using agricultural systems that encourage the production of food and fibre in a socially, economically and environmentally healthy manner. The productive capacity of these systems is based on the intrinsic fertility of the soil, allied to respect for nature, plants, animals and the countryside, and the thorough exploitation of all these separate factors.

Sowable land: area utilised for growing graminoid and herbaceous plants, subject to crop rotation, which envisages a maximum duration of five years’ utilisation.

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010- ISTAT

Agro-environmental indicators: methodologies, data needs and availability – ISTAT

Waste statistics on agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors – ISTAT

Italian Agricultural Yearbook - INEA

Foreign trade in agro-alimentary products - 2006- 2007-INEA

Italian Agro-alimentary Outlook - Annual report – ISMEA

Internet

www.inea.it

Italian Agriculture Counts 2010

Report on the state of Italian agriculture

www.istat.it

Value added for agriculture by Region - 1980-2008

Structure and production of agricultural holdings - 2007

Territorial indicator system – *Area Agriculture*

Short-term data – Annual data for cultivation

Short-term data - Annual data for live-stock quantities

Short-term data - Annual data on means of production

Short-term data – Annual and monthly data on milk and cheese production

Short-term data on forest surface areas and utilisation

Short-term data – Annual data for hunting

Short-term data – Annual data for floriculture

Short-term data – Annual data for fishing

Agri-tourism enterprises in Italy

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 13: “Agriculture

www.politicheagricole.it

DOP and IGP products data-bank

DOC, DOCG, IGT wine data-bank

Traditional agro-alimentary products data-bank

Fishing and hydroponics data-bank

Agri-alimentary sector data-bank

www.sinab.it

National single system for Organic Agriculture

www.starnet.unioncamere.it

(thematic areas - agriculture – analysis and data)

Economic accounts – value added and gross fixed investments

Foreign trade and market shares. A map of provincial competitiveness.

Stillbirths of companies registered with the Chamber of Commerce

www.corpoforestale.it

Statistics for forest-fires

www.ense.it

Geographical distribution of area officially controlled for seed production

www.ismea.it

Price survey – agro-alimentary product prices in over 300 markets

Business trends and situations – related notes, studies on consumption, climate investigations and situational analysis

Economic-financial analysis

www.agricolturaitalianaonline.gov.it

On-line journal from the Ministry of Agricultural, Alimentary and Forestry Policy

www.inran.it

Data-bank of alimentary composition

Database “Quality of varieties of wheat grown in Italy”

www.irepa.org

Economic observatory on productive structures for sea-fishing in Italy

Table 13.1 Production and value added of agriculture, forestry and fishing at base prices - values at current prices (in millions of Euros)

	Agricultural cultivation			Livestock farms	Connected service activities	Total production	Value added for agriculture, forestry and fishing
	Herbaceous and forage	Wood	Total				
Sicily							
2005	1.383	1.603	2.986	440	506	3.932	3.017
2006	1.400	1.516	2.916	448	523	3.887	2.954
2007	1.489	1.383	2.872	465	545	3.882	2.886
2008	1.572	1.554	3.126	484	566	4.177	2.910
2009	1.318	1.437	2.755	464	568	3.787	2.603
South-Islands							
2005	6.182	6.069	12.251	2.799	1.972	17.022	11.955
2006	6.113	5.502	11.615	2.862	2.031	16.508	11.494
2007	6.283	5.199	11.482	2.975	2.118	16.575	11.319
2008	6.459	5.438	11.897	3.149	2.208	17.254	11.159
2009	6.027	4.721	10.748	2.994	2.216	15.958	10.153
North - Centre							
2005	8.667	5.026	13.693	11.255	2.698	27.647	16.320
2006	8.540	5.178	13.719	11.485	2.804	28.007	16.589
2007	9.415	5.316	14.731	11.915	2.952	29.598	17.162
2008	9.889	5.820	15.709	12.705	3.086	31.500	17.172
2009	8.286	5.179	13.465	11.865	3.087	28.417	14.930
Italy							
2005	14.849	11.095	25.944	14.054	4.670	44.669	28.274
2006	14.653	10.681	25.334	14.346	4.835	44.515	28.083
2007	15.697	10.515	26.212	14.890	5.070	46.172	28.481
2008	16.349	11.258	27.606	15.854	5.294	48.754	28.331
2009	14.313	9.899	24.213	14.860	5.303	44.375	25.084

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT and the Tagliacarne Institute

Table 13.2 Production and value added of agriculture, forestry and fishing at base prices.
Values at fixed year 2000 prices (in millions of Euros)

	Agricultural cultivation			Livestock farms	Connected service activities	Total production	Value added for agriculture, forestry and fishing
	Herbaceous and forage	Wood	Total				
<i>Sicily</i>							
2005	1.325	1.571	2.901	426	450	3.793	2.789
2006	1.326	1.516	2.848	425	450	3.738	2.712
2007	1.343	1.396	2.750	440	460	3.668	2.615
2008	1.341	1.455	2.804	439	461	3.721	2.583
2009	1.195	1.465	2.659	439	453	3.569	2.480
<i>South-Islands</i>							
2005	5.934	6.147	12.055	2.723	1.764	16.573	11.495
2006	5.733	5.862	11.571	2.710	1.759	16.076	11.143
2007	5.644	5.583	11.216	2.807	1.784	15.855	11.024
2008	5.660	5.706	11.348	2.810	1.787	15.992	10.969
2009	5.321	5.445	10.742	2.817	1.757	15.377	10.455
<i>North - Centre</i>							
2005	9.699	4.871	14.548	11.149	2.457	28.208	17.373
2006	9.069	5.110	14.214	11.124	2.469	27.881	17.413
2007	9.111	4.917	14.050	11.524	2.498	28.169	17.600
2008	9.289	5.023	14.334	11.639	2.514	28.581	17.939
2009	8.739	4.977	13.757	11.722	2.468	28.041	17.598
<i>Italy</i>							
2005	15.641	10.983	26.605	13.868	4.220	44.794	28.905
2006	14.831	10.955	25.788	13.830	4.227	43.965	28.578
2007	14.773	10.483	25.263	14.327	4.283	44.026	28.629
2008	14.967	10.707	25.678	14.444	4.302	44.575	28.905
2009	14.077	10.429	24.506	14.534	4.225	43.426	28.015

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

Table 13.3 Production of main agricultural produce (quantities in thousands of quintals)

PRODUCTS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Sicily</i>					
<i>Durum</i> wheat	7.375	7.570	8.414	9.146	6.122
Potatoes	2.044	1.924	2.062	2.118	2.213
Carrots	1.439	1.319	1.354	1.379	1.626
Artichokes	1.494	1.537	1.527	1.344	1.516
Peppers	851	819	865	842	866
Tomatoes	6.138	6.064	6.273	5.608	4.519
Courgettes	1.186	1.268	1.276	1.176	1.019
Watermelons	553	611	527	563	566
Table-grapes	3.660	3.665	3.402	3.321	3.235
Olive-oil	525	417	467	487	463
Oranges	12.042	12.664	10.745	10.678	12.232
Mandarins	981	999	743	715	728
Lemons	5.410	5.098	4.908	4.555	4.522
Peaches	776	844	814	890	891
Pears	574	552	575	568	605
Almonds	736	752	762	867	746
Beef	748	755	787	765	748
Pork	153	157	162	166	168
Poultry	288	260	293	316	323
Cow and buffalo milk (000 hl)	1.589	1.612	1.624	1.654	1.695
Sheep and goat milk (000 hl)	342	329	344	335	333
Eggs (millions of items)	634	636	637	643	657

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

Table 13.4 Wine-production and wine-grapes, by seal of quality (in thousands of hectolitres)

	Wine			
	DOC and DOCG	IGT*	Table-wine	Total
<i>Sicily</i>				
2005	291	1.461	4.000	5.752
2006	250	1.452	3.859	5.560
2007	153	1.147	2.641	3.941
2008	230	1.562	3.234	5.026
2009	213	1.710	3.011	4.934
<i>South-Islands</i>				
2005	3.182	3.586	14.268	21.036
2006	3.001	3.254	13.537	19.793
2007	2.526	2.823	9.586	14.935
2008	2.884	3.622	11.380	17.887
2009	2.686	3.506	10.109	16.301
<i>North - Centre</i>				
2005	11.838	9.271	5.802	26.912
2006	11.794	9.344	6.186	27.324
2007	11.720	9.212	5.076	26.008
2008	11.557	9.506	4.996	26.059
2009	12.577	8.765	5.782	27.123
<i>Italy</i>				
2005	15.020	12.857	20.070	47.948
2006	14.794	12.598	19.724	47.117
2007	14.247	12.034	14.662	40.943
2008	14.441	13.129	16.377	43.946
2009	15.262	12.271	15.891	43.424

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

Table 13.5 Area utilised by principal agricultural crops (in hectares)

	Cereals	Pulses	Potatoes	Open-air vegetables	Grapevine	Olive-trees	Citrus	Fresh fruit
Sicily								
2005	344.625	17.699	12.120	76.160	148.034	158.825	96.756	98.354
2006	315.978	17.743	11.378	75.454	135.194	158.830	96.657	97.542
2007	328.020	17.050	11.547	76.683	133.313	158.502	95.002	96.753
2008	364.385	17.465	11.568	74.876	133.800	158.537	96.462	99.749
2009	258.046	16.284	12.218	73.938	148.363	160.097	96.197	101.160
Provinces - 2009								
Agrigento	31.352	3.818	808	17.250	32.859	25.710	4.641	19.308
Caltanissetta	30.438	1418	1195	16.968	11.662	8.690	466	11.581
Catania	26.107	1325	655	4.411	9.000	13.515	33.800	14.801
Enna	42.420	3000	0	935	900	16.260	6.130	14.700
Messina	1.399	280	1050	2.996	1.890	35.122	12.200	15.435
Palermo	76.719	4175	150	15.824	15.856	22.850	8.370	5.609
Ragusa	14.365	191	1150	5.457	4.500	6.450	4.900	9.736
Siracusa	13.383	124	6750	7.638	2.690	10.500	24.050	9.717
Trapani	21.863	1953	460	2.459	69.006	21.000	1.640	273
Divisions - 2009								
South/islands	1.173.974	43.729	16.676	291.656	421.091	894.157	171.495	252.608
North/centre	2.068.169	30.893	54.357	149.971	470.311	253.088	1.094	206.752
Italy	3.242.143	74.622	71.033	441.627	891.402	1.147.245	172.589	459.360
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,0</i>	<i>21,8</i>	<i>17,2</i>	<i>16,7</i>	<i>16,6</i>	<i>14,0</i>	<i>55,7</i>	<i>22,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

Table 13.6 Livestock slaughtered by species (in thousands of head, and weight in tonnes)

	Beef and buffalo		Pork		Mutton and goat	
	No.head	Dead weight	No.head	Dead weight	No.head	Dead weight
<i>Sicily</i>						
2004	142	36,0	201	15,2	398	42,0
2005	130	32,4	185	13,2	353	37,3
2006	116	28,7	175	12,9	301	31,0
2007	106	26,8	165	12,3	284	28,0
2008	99	23,8	153	11,4	267	27,0
<i>South/islands</i>						
2004	650	165,4	2.161	161,1	4.661	41,1
2005	614	153,8	1.959	143,7	4.468	39,5
2006	564	143,3	1.906	143,1	4.431	38,7
2007	552	141,6	1.857	139,3	4.390	38,3
2008	522	130,5	1.841	139,3	4.142	37,0
<i>North/centre</i>						
2004	3.560	982,9	11.422	1.428,8	2.366	21,7
2005	3.492	954,3	11.052	1.371,0	2.381	22,0
2006	3.485	967,0	11.474	1.416,1	2.467	22,7
2007	3.426	981,0	11.739	1.464,1	2.493	23,0
2008	3.311	928,8	11.775	1.466,7	2.358	22,7
<i>Italy</i>						
2004	4.210	1.148,3	13.583	1.589,9	7.027	62,8
2005	4.106	1.108,1	13.010	1.514,7	6.849	61,6
2006	4.049	1.110,3	13.380	1.559,2	6.898	61,4
2007	3.978	1.122,6	13.596	1.603,4	6.883	61,3
2008	3.833	1.059,3	13.616	1.606,0	6.500	59,7

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

Table 13.7 Organic farms by type of activity (number)

	Production	Transformation	Importation	Others	Total
<i>Sicily</i>					
2005	7.936	449	2	64	8.451
2006	7.512	467	5	126	8.110
2007	6.900	456	1	167	7.524
2008	6.346	476	3	163	6.988
2009	6.736	495	1	185	7.417
<i>South-Islands</i>					
2005	26.843	1.454	13	192	28.502
2006	28.179	1.529	20	394	30.122
2007	27.237	1.624	3	853	29.717
2008	26.332	1.609	6	923	28.870
2009	25.595	1.711	6	1.043	28.355
<i>North - Centre</i>					
2005	17.890	3.083	172	212	21.357
2006	16.936	3.210	174	623	20.943
2007	15.922	3.158	43	1.436	20.559
2008	15.705	3.438	45	1.596	20.784
2009	14.867	3.512	50	1.725	20.154
<i>Italy</i>					
2005	44.733	4.537	185	404	49.859
2006	45.115	4.739	194	1.017	51.065
2007	43.159	4.782	46	2.289	50.276
2008	42.037	5.047	51	2.519	49.654
2009	40.462	5.223	56	2.768	48.509

Source: Elaboration from data from Control Organisms (OdG) and SINAB
(Sistema di Informazione Nazionale sull'Agricoltura Biologica)

Table 13.8 Agri-tourism accommodation by type of hospitality authorisation (number)

	Lodging only		Bed and breakfast		Half-board	
	Businesses	Beds	Businesses	Beds	Businesses	Beds
<i>Sicily</i>						
2005	58	828	47	1.388	94	1.991
2006	63	917	48	1.424	93	1.964
2007	66	967	47	1.348	91	1.869
2008	75	1.106	49	1.465	87	1.936
2009	114	1.685	70	1.809	99	2.172
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>						
Agrigento	6	37	2	28	1	16
Caltanissetta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catania	35	539	18	353	9	197
Enna	1	27	3	46	1	16
Messina	13	166	9	290	46	809
Palermo	9	130	2	20	-	-
Ragusa	16	236	10	185	9	145
Siracusa	23	428	23	846	21	737
Trapani	11	122	3	41	12	252
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>						
South/islands	795	9.941	514	8.387	808	10.780
North/centre	6.780	75.119	2.655	34.775	1.816	27.064
Italy	7.575	85.060	3.169	43.162	2.624	37.844
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>1,5</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>5,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

Table 13.8 cont. Agri-tourism accommodation by type of hospitality authorisation (number)

	Full-board		Total	
	Businesses	Beds	Businesses	Beds
<i>Sicily</i>				
2005	178	3.549	313	5.754
2006	202	3.984	343	6.314
2007	237	4.576	383	6.996
2008	260	5.144	413	7.593
2009	306	6.006	486	8.811
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>				
Agrigento	18	286	25	336
Caltanissetta	16	221	16	221
Catania	36	667	74	1.220
Enna	19	308	24	397
Messina	33	606	92	1.430
Palermo	71	1.550	82	1.700
Ragusa	34	553	44	728
Siracusa	53	1.324	84	1.982
Trapani	26	491	45	797
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>				
South/islands	2.203	28.557	3.282	42.442
North/centre	2.393	33.183	12.399	151.038
Italy	4.596	61.740	15.681	193.480
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,7</i>	<i>9,7</i>	<i>3,1</i>	<i>4,6</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from ISTAT

14 – EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

This section provides a synthetic overview of the principal data provided by various educational institutions. The tables contain data regarding the number of classes, pupils and teachers, both for nursery school and primary school and lower and upper secondary school. With regard to university education the tables provide data regarding the number of enrolments and graduates per faculty in the three state universities in the Region (Palermo, Messina and Catania) and the Free University “Libera Università - KORE” in Enna.

The school year 2009-2010 saw an increase of 3,243 in the number of children attending infant schools; at the same time the overall number of sections rose from 5,211 to 5,240 (+0.6%); the average number of children per section rose slightly when compared to the previous year (22.3), although this figure remains lower than the figure for the country as a whole (23.6). This indicator is subject to variations among the Sicilian Provinces, ranging from 20.6 in Ragusa to 23.1 in Palermo and Agrigento.

The number of children in Sicily attending primary school dropped again (by 1.5%) in the school year 2009/10, which confirms the trend from the period 2004 to 2009, during which the falls recorded in the overall totals ranged from 0.6% to 1.7%. In lower secondary schools, on the other hand, there was a slight increase in the number of pupils (+0.2%); this was accompanied by a reduction of 166 in the number of classes, with a consequent increase in the number of students per class (from 20.9 to 21.4).

In upper secondary schools, in the school year 2009/10, as in the previous two-year period, there was a drop in the number of pupils enrolled (-3.2%). The most popular secondary schools are still the technical-vocational institutes, which attract more than half the Regional school population, whereas the numbers enrolled at classical and scientific “lyceums” make up 35.2% of the

total. The school population seems to be falling in all areas, with the greatest drops in classical lyceums (-4.2%) and in art-institutes and art-schools (-4.7%). In 2009/10 the number of permanent full-time teaching staff fell noticeably when compared to the previous school year, at all levels, with the exception of infant school, in which staff numbers remained more or less stable. The number of students per teacher ranged between 10.1 in lower secondary schools to 12.9 in infant schools.

Statistical data regarding university education in the academic year 2009/10 shows that, when compared to the previous academic year, there was a 0.5% fall in the numbers of those enrolled in the principal Sicilian universities; this trend was particularly evident at the University of Messina (-7.8%) and Enna (-16.3%), whilst there were increases in the universities of Palermo (+3.9%) and Catania (+0.5%). Although it still had the highest overall number of registered students (18,258 students), the Faculty of Law showed a consistently negative trend over the last ten years (-1.4% in 2009/10). On the contrary, the opposite was true for the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, where numbers rose by 4.7% in the last academic year. In all, 53% of students had not passed the required exams in the prescribed time; in the academic year 2009/10 this number increased by 13.7% over the previous year.

As for the Research and Development (R&D) sector, in Sicily in 2007 (last available data), expenditure destined for this sector amounted to 3.8% of the national total and a sum of 695,273,000 Euros, showing a fall of 3.1% over the year 2006. The private sector, which covers 24.1% of expenses, showed a fall of 5.2%. As regards personnel engaged in R&D in Sicily, in the same year (2007), there was a -1.3% decrease in the overall number of full-time equivalent units employed, 66.5% of whom were university personnel. In all, personnel employed in R&D in Sicily represented 4.1% of the corresponding total at the national level.

Glossary

Drop-out rate: number of students enrolled (per 100) who interrupt their studies in that same school, or university course.

Freshman: student enrolled in the first year of a university degree or diploma course.

Intra-muros research expenditure: expenditure for scientific research and experimental development (R&D) provided by business enterprises and public bodies, and carried out by their own personnel and their own equipment.

Primary and lower secondary school certificate: qualification awarded on passing the exams at the end of the primary and lower secondary school cycle.

School-attendance and enrolment rate: percentage ratio between students enrolled in the educational level in question and the resident population belonging to the corresponding theoretical age-group. For upper secondary schools the theoretical age in question is 14 to 18, for university 19 to 25.

School section: class in nursery school

Secondary-school-leaving certificate: qualification awarded on completion of upper secondary school studies.

Transition-rate: percentage ratio between persons who have completed a given level of education and those who are enrolled in the first year of the next level (excluding those repeating the year), in the subsequent school or academic year.

University degree: qualification awarded on completion of a traditional 4-6 year university course or a new first-level degree course lasting three years.

University diploma: qualification awarded on completion of a university diploma course, or at a specialised school, and lasting two or three years (short degree-course)

Further reading

Publications

The University in figures –2008 – Ministry for the University and Research
The state school: synthesis of data – Various years - Ministry for Education, the University and Research
University and Work (Years 2007-2008) - ISTAT
Research and Development in Italy (2002-2004) - ISTAT
Statistics for scientific research (2001-2003) – ISTAT
Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 - ISTAT

Internet

<http://www.istat.it/>
School-leavers and Study (2007)

School-leavers and Work (2007)
Entering the labour market for graduates (2007)
Research and development in Italy (2004, forecasts for 2005/06)
Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 7: “Education” - Chapter 21: “Research, development and innovation”

www.istruzione.it

Premises, pupils, classes, staff in state schools – school year 2009/10
Pupils with non-Italian citizenship – state and non-state schools – school year 2007/08
The School in figures 2009
Education annals

<http://www.miur.it/>

Enrolled students and graduates in the university system
Enrolled students and graduates in the AFAM system (Higher artistic and musical training)
The University in figures - 2008
Full-time permanent teacher data-bank
Indentured teaching staff and technical-administrative personnel data-bank

Table 14.1 Infant school didactic circles (*)

	Schools	Children	Sections	Permanent staff	Children per section
<i>Sicily</i>					
2004-2005	1.593	118.679	5.177	9.318	22,9
2005-2006	1.603	118.072	5.228	9.389	22,6
2006-2007	1.614	115.059	5.247	9.420	21,9
2007-2008	1.597	114.310	5.206	9.324	22,0
2008-2009	1.609	113.801	5.211	9.356	21,8
2009-2010	1.615	117.044	5.240	9.727	22,3
<i>Provinces - 2009-2010</i>					
Agrigento	135	12.042	522	1.026	23,1
Caltanissetta	94	7.929	357	704	22,2
Catania	342	26.797	1.190	963	22,5
Enna	75	4.665	222	478	21,0
Messina	297	12.723	611	1.208	20,8
Palermo	286	24.054	1.043	1.708	23,1
Ragusa	124	8.246	400	837	20,6
Siracusa	109	9.986	450	968	22,2
Trapani	153	10.311	463	835	22,3
<i>Divisions - 2009-2010</i>					
South/islands	6.608	468.319	20.972	42.591	22,3
North/centre	6.999	538.789	21.714	46.101	24,8
Italy	13.607	1.007.108	42.686	88.692	23,6
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>11,9</i>	<i>11,6</i>	<i>12,3</i>	<i>11,0</i>	<i>94,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

(*) The data refers to state schools. The national data does not include Valle d'Aosta (because of its special statute) and the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano

Table 14.2 Primary schools (*)

	Schools	Pupils	Classes	Permanent staff	Pupils per class
Sicily					
2004-2005	1.520	266.146	14.144	25.473	18,8
2005-2006	1.537	264.446	14.061	25.232	18,8
2006-2007	1.526	260.707	13.911	24.937	18,7
2007-2008	1.525	256.916	13.732	24.417	18,7
2008-2009	1.524	252.499	13.475	23.883	18,7
2009-2010	1.814	251.325	13.239	23.687	19,0
Provinces - 2009-2010					
Agrigento	127	23.323	1.200	2.070	19,4
Caltanissetta	73	14.778	735	1.411	20,1
Catania	321	55.252	2.855	5.236	19,4
Enna	59	8.983	512	946	17,5
Messina	311	27.708	1.701	3.154	16,3
Palermo	308	63.938	3.285	5.670	19,5
Ragusa	75	15.823	788	1.365	20,1
Siracusa	91	19.573	968	1.745	20,2
Trapani	149	21.947	1.195	2.090	18,4
Divisions - 2009-2010					
South/islands	6.238	1.005.143	54.161	93.460	18,6
North/centre	9.703	1.573.507	81.250	154.913	19,4
Italy	15.941	2.578.650	135.411	248.373	19,0
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>11,4</i>	<i>9,7</i>	<i>9,8</i>	<i>9,5</i>	<i>99,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

(*) cf. note Table 14.1

Table 14.3 Lower secondary schools (*)

	Schools	Pupils	Classes	Permanent staff	Pupils per class
<i>Sicily</i>					
2004-2005	668	194.695	9.253	20.852	21,0
2005-2006	676	188.664	9.011	20.448	20,9
2006-2007	676	180.250	8.728	20.075	20,7
2007-2008	678	175.806	8.525	19.723	20,6
2008-2009	681	175.479	8.399	19.485	20,9
2009-2010	682	175.814	8.233	18.552	21,4
<i>Provinces - 2009-2010</i>					
Agrigento	64	16.090	734	1.618	21,9
Caltanissetta	33	10.324	465	1.083	22,2
Catania	125	39.350	1.812	4.121	21,7
Enna	27	5.996	299	760	20,1
Messina	134	18.886	970	2.251	19,5
Palermo	157	46.163	2.175	4.620	21,2
Ragusa	34	11.070	496	1.052	22,3
Siracusa	61	12.936	594	1.345	21,8
Trapani	47	14.999	691	1.702	21,7
<i>Divisions - 2009-2010</i>					
South/islands	3.075	694.143	32.757	69.290	21,2
North/centre	4.076	975.974	44.668	91.778	21,8
Italy	7.151	1.670.117	77.425	161.068	21,6
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>9,5</i>	<i>10,5</i>	<i>10,6</i>	<i>11,5</i>	<i>99,0</i>

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

(*) cf. note Table 14.1

Table 14.4 Upper secondary schools (*)

	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
	<i>Classical lyceums</i>		<i>Scientific lyceums</i>		<i>Art institutes and lyceums</i>	
	<i>Sicily</i>					
2004-2005	30.437	1.330	52.901	2.255	10.350	518
2005-2006	32.002	1.376	55.573	2.349	10.471	529
2006-2007	33.524	1.429	58.448	2.463	10.329	524
2007-2008	33.776	1.444	60.456	2.534	9.780	508
2008-2009	33.399	1.447	60.596	2.554	9.409	487
2009-2010	31.996	1.403	59.548	2.530	8.967	475
	<i>Provinces - 2009-2010</i>					
Agrigento	3.269	142	5.622	241	410	20
Caltanissetta	2.046	86	3.496	147	316	16
Catania	6.702	293	13.916	583	2.190	123
Enna	1.283	65	2.676	114	-	-
Messina	4.070	173	7.806	315	1.344	75
Palermo	7.983	332	13.736	582	2.583	134
Ragusa	1.878	91	2.850	135	667	34
Siracusa	2.441	118	4.705	221	1.049	55
Trapani	2.324	103	4.741	192	408	18
	<i>Divisions - 2009-2010</i>					
South/islands	124.497	5.465	262.931	11.190	35.159	1.813
North/centre	148.950	6.428	325.702	13.972	56.942	2.730
Italy	273.447	11.893	588.633	25.162	92.101	4.543
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>11,7</i>	<i>11,8</i>	<i>10,1</i>	<i>10,1</i>	<i>9,7</i>	<i>10,5</i>

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

(*) cf. note Table 14.1

Table 14.4 cont. Upper secondary schools (*)

	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes
	<i>Teachers' training institutes</i>		<i>Technical and vocational institutes</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Sicily</i>					
2004-2005	24.829	1.130	145.707	6.840	264.224	12.073
2005-2006	25.805	1.176	142.647	6.818	266.498	12.248
2006-2007	27.177	1.222	144.733	6.808	274.211	12.446
2007-2008	27.856	1.241	140.823	6.614	272.691	12.341
2008-2009	28.075	1.252	137.067	6.438	268.546	12.178
2009-2010	27.514	1.251	131.967	6.124	259.992	11.783
<i>Provinces - 2009-2010</i>						
Agrigento	3.147	141	11.799	552	24.247	1.096
Caltanissetta	1.035	45	8.982	405	15.875	699
Catania	5.243	233	28.626	1.351	56.677	2.583
Enna	1.149	54	4.328	213	9.436	446
Messina	2.028	91	15.607	713	30.855	1.367
Palermo	6.598	288	32.256	1.429	63.156	2.765
Ragusa	2.500	110	7.680	372	15.575	742
Siracusa	1.828	81	10.737	551	20.760	1.026
Trapani	3.986	172	11.952	538	23.411	1.023
<i>Divisions - 2009-2010</i>						
South/islands	101.321	4.506	579.482	27.158	1.103.390	50.132
North/centre	96.901	4.330	816.951	37.597	1.445.446	65.057
Italy	198.222	8.836	1.396.433	64.755	2.548.836	115.189
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>13,9</i>	<i>14,2</i>	<i>9,5</i>	<i>9,5</i>	<i>10,2</i>	<i>10,2</i>

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

(*) cf. note Table 14.1

Table 14.6 cont. University students enrolled by faculty and university

	Palermo		Catania		Messina		Enna	
	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time
Agriculture								
2004-2005	1.500	654	1.746	684	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	1.320	801	1.628	740	-	-	-	-
2006-2007	1.186	719	1.389	533	-	-	-	-
2007-2008	1.126	697	1.352	475	-	-	-	-
2008-2009	1.008	577	1.318	701	-	-	-	-
2009-2010	1.008	589	1.419	741	-	-	-	-
Veterinary science								
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	985	475	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-	1.004	334	-	-
2006-2007	-	-	-	-	1.012	333	-	-
2007-2008	-	-	-	-	1.002	357	-	-
2008-2009	-	-	-	-	1.020	362	-	-
2009-2010	-	-	-	-	868	445	-	-
Business and Economics, Statistical Sciences								
2004-2005	6.156	2.578	6.846	3.327	4.492	2.477	-	-
2005-2006	6.254	3.147	7.168	3.160	4.167	2.314	894	136
2006-2007	6.197	3.115	6.856	2.140	3.468	1.886	427	112
2007-2008	6.274	3.169	7.602	2.049	3.721	1.981	775	250
2008-2009	5.745	2.771	7.949	3.861	3.745	1.941	561	272
2009-2010	5.878	3.081	8.184	4.173	3.204	1.902	417	210
Political Sciences								
2004-2005	2.805	1.056	4.240	1.940	2.184	1.056	-	-
2005-2006	2.667	1.475	3.747	1.648	2.200	1.008	-	-
2006-2007	2.581	1.407	4.340	1.585	2.413	1.106	-	-
2007-2008	2.521	1.344	4.787	1.555	2.173	967	-	-
2008-2009	1.915	1.079	4.748	2.261	2.103	942	-	-
2009-2010	1.961	1.184	4.766	2.532	1.706	940	-	-
Law								
2004-2005	6.673	3.492	9.003	6.130	5.488	3.213	-	-
2005-2006	6.385	3.553	8.544	4.887	5.027	2.761	37	9
2006-2007	6.390	3.575	8.174	3.897	4.935	2.685	108	32
2007-2008	6.136	3.033	8.108	2.900	4.720	2.717	681	221
2008-2009	5.318	2.319	7.745	3.906	4.504	2.571	954	370
2009-2010	5.677	2.296	7.542	3.401	4.209	2.074	830	352

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

Table 14.5 Permanent full-time teaching staff (*)

	Number	Students per teacher	Number	Students per teacher
	<i>Infant school</i>		<i>Primary school</i>	
	<i>Sicily</i>			
2004-2005	8.457	14,0	24.832	10,7
2005-2006	8.807	13,4	24.546	10,8
2006-2007	8.757	13,1	24.171	10,8
2007-2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2008-2009	9.043	12,7	23.573	10,7
2009-2010	9.038	12,9	22.775	11,0
	<i>Provinces - 2009-2010</i>			
Agrigento	1.007	12,0	2.065	11,3
Caltanissetta	680	11,7	1.341	11,0
Catania	1.715	15,6	4.874	11,3
Enna	453	10,3	951	9,4
Messina	1.151	11,1	3.157	8,8
Palermo	1.597	15,1	5.412	11,8
Ragusa	770	10,7	1.291	12,3
Siracusa	901	11,1	1.658	11,8
Trapani	764	13,5	2.026	10,8
	<i>Divisions - 2009-2010</i>			
South/islands	39.938	11,7	91.607	11,0
North/centre	41.259	13,1	139.785	11,3
Italy	81.197	12,4	231.392	11,1
% Sicily/Italy	11,1		9,8	
	<i>Lower secondary school</i>		<i>Upper secondary school</i>	
	<i>Sicily</i>			
2004-2005	20.119	9,7	23.441	11,3
2005-2006	19.676	9,6	23.753	11,2
2006-2007	18.894	9,5	23.586	11,6
2007-2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2008-2009	18.436	9,5	23.950	11,2
2009-2010	17.469	10,1	23.138	11,2
	<i>Provinces - 2009-2010</i>			
Agrigento	1.502	10,7	2.132	11,4
Caltanissetta	974	10,6	1.365	11,6
Catania	3.703	10,6	5.228	10,8
Enna	729	8,2	833	11,3
Messina	2.293	8,2	2.684	11,5
Palermo	4.392	10,5	5.356	11,8
Ragusa	977	11,3	1.455	10,7
Siracusa	1.235	10,5	2.048	10,1
Trapani	1.664	9,0	2.037	11,5
	<i>Divisions - 2009-2010</i>			
South/islands	67.770	10,2	97.016	11,4
North/centre	80.379	12,1	120.615	12,0
Italy	148.149	11,3	217.631	11,7
% Sicily/Italy	11,8		10,6	

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

(*) cf. note Table 14.1

Table 14.6 University students enrolled by faculty and university

	Palermo		Catania		Messina		Enna	
	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time
Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences								
2004-2005	5.064	1.322	5.726	2.214	2.682	800	-	-
2005-2006	5.412	2.377	5.391	2.615	2.773	905	-	-
2006-2007	5.707	2.488	5.129	1.974	2.976	1.176	-	-
2007-2008	5.804	2.685	5.042	1.694	2.795	1.283	-	-
2008-2009	4.784	2.211	5.140	2.715	2.712	1.324	-	-
2009-2010	5.071	2.783	4.688	2.870	2.682	1.494	-	-
Pharmacy								
2004-2005	2.031	353	2.652	1.116	1.285	457	-	-
2005-2006	1.833	538	2.464	792	1.183	174	-	-
2006-2007	1.728	576	3.086	591	1.231	185	-	-
2007-2008	1.663	611	3.580	489	1.283	188	-	-
2008-2009	1.485	571	3.342	810	1.313	169	-	-
2009-2010	1.605	1.270	3.391	934	1.326	544	-	-
Medicine and Surgery								
2004-2005	3.457	445	2.979	624	3.261	254	-	-
2005-2006	3.592	901	2.925	708	3.628	338	-	-
2006-2007	3.547	880	2.912	531	3.681	342	-	-
2007-2008	3.575	940	3.036	714	4.143	605	-	-
2008-2009	3.392	946	3.132	918	4.108	497	-	-
2009-2010	3.568	2.427	3.422	938	4.147	1.228	-	-
Engineering								
2004-2005	6.610	2.097	6.604	3.094	1.939	1.022	-	-
2005-2006	6.373	3.354	6.367	3.105	1.831	844	12	12
2006-2007	6.223	3.289	6.066	2.332	1.777	888	108	32
2007-2008	6.228	3.329	6.343	2.138	1.711	932	160	50
2008-2009	5.752	2.999	6.368	3.303	1.687	904	253	108
2009-2010	5.844	3.503	6.523	3.479	1.627	936	185	85
Architecture/cultural heritage								
2004-2005	2.583	656	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	2.518	1.161	-	-	-	-	157	14
2006-2007	2.407	1.246	-	-	-	-	262	37
2007-2008	2.405	1.225	-	-	-	-	372	51
2008-2009	2.246	1.006	-	-	-	-	425	123
2009-2010	2.395	1.601	-	-	-	-	335	139

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

Table 14.6 cont. University students enrolled by faculty and university

	Palermo		Catania		Messina		Enna	
	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time	Total enrolled	Course unfinished in prescribed time
<i>Humanities and Philosophy</i>								
2004-2005	10.716	3.896	5.907	2.944	3.255	1.772	-	-
2005-2006	10.717	5.332	5.782	2.545	2.901	1.558	-	-
2006-2007	10.253	5.602	5.864	1.932	2.901	1.518	-	-
2007-2008	10.323	5.769	6.012	1.701	2.986	1.522	-	-
2008-2009	8.504	4.432	6.237	3.239	3.046	1.463	-	-
2009-2010	8.959	5.556	6.667	3.796	2.757	1.408	-	-
<i>Foreign languages and literature</i>								
2004-2005	-	-	4.188	2.109	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	4.010	1.708	-	-	-	-
2006-2007	-	-	3.977	1.296	-	-	-	-
2007-2008	-	-	4.285	1.184	-	-	-	-
2008-2009	-	-	4.358	2.013	-	-	-	-
2009-2010	-	-	4.443	2.140	-	-	-	-
<i>Educational Sciences</i>								
2004-2005	11.098	4.032	4.809	2.956	6.200	2.340	-	-
2005-2006	10.033	5.088	4.552	2.409	6.284	2.584	417	42
2006-2007	9.086	4.664	4.362	1.817	6.827	3.041	1.248	279
2007-2008	8.545	4.696	4.290	1.473	5.363	2.945	2.064	491
2008-2009	6.963	3.676	4.346	2.430	5.522	2.898	2.015	521
2009-2010	7.070	4.387	3.769	2.477	4.926	2.985	1.754	581
<i>Physical Education</i>								
2004-2005	810	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	841	375	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2007	849	396	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007-2008	1.671	417	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008-2009	1.478	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-2010	1.458	566	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>								
2004-2005	59.503	20.782	55.134	32.053	31.248	12.966	-	-
2005-2006	57.945	28.102	53.004	24.469	31.573	13.187	1.517	213
2006-2007	56.154	27.957	52.802	18.797	31.453	13.301	2.870	707
2007-2008	56.271	27.915	55.203	16.576	30.085	13.612	4.052	1.063
2008-2009	48.593	22.931	55.483	26.569	29.915	13.177	4.208	1.394
2009-2010	50.494	29.243	55.894	28.180	27.581	14.058	3.521	1.367

Source: Elaboration from MIUR data

Table 14.7 University education indicators

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	<i>Transition-rate from secondary school ¹</i>			<i>Enrollment-rate ²</i>		
	<i>Sicily</i>					
2004-2005	57,1	74,9	65,9	31,5	43,7	37,5
2005-2006	59,7	75,0	66,4	32,2	45,3	38,7
2006-2007	54,8	69,6	62,3	33,0	46,7	39,8
2007-2008	55,3	67,5	61,5	32,5	46,8	39,6
2008-2009	52,1	65,6	59,0	32,4	47,2	39,7
	<i>Divisions - 2008-2009</i>					
South/islands	55,1	69,6	62,5	35,8	51,6	43,5
North/centre	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	57,3	69,4	63,6	33,6	46,6	40,0
	<i>Failure to re-enrol per 100 enrolled ³</i>			<i>Graduates per 100 persons aged 25 years ⁴</i>		
	<i>Sicily</i>					
2003-2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,6	22,1	18,9
2004-2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,5	23,6	20,0
2005-2006	18,8	12,5	15,1	16,3	22,9	19,6
2006-2007	19,2	12,8	15,5	15,2	21,7	18,4
2007-2008	20,1	13,6	16,3	13,6	19,7	16,6
2008-2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>Divisions - 2007-2008</i>					
South/islands	28,0	23,5	25,4	14,8	23,3	19,0
North/centre	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	21,7	19,5	20,5	14,7	21,7	18,1

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

1 Freshmen per 100 secondary-school leaving-certificate holders from the previous year

2 Enrolled at university per 100 young people aged 15-29

3 Foreign students and Italians resident abroad are excluded

4 For academic year t/t+1 graduates refer to year t. For 2003-2004, the indicator is calculated by taking into account graduates from the old system and those from degree courses.

Table 14.8 R&D expenditure (in thousands of Euros)

	Public administration	University	Businesses	Total
<i>Sicily</i>				
2003	82.324	372.287	134.970	589.581
2004	94.291	409.914	172.456	676.661
2005	94.627	362.326	165.226	622.179
2006	128.514	412.322	176.930	717.766
2007	75.696	445.347	167.713	695.273
<i>South/islands</i>				
2003	394.514	1.414.275	702.127	2.510.916
2004	423.420	1.533.825	789.109	2.746.354
2005	393.716	1.466.688	817.817	2.678.221
2006	564.094	1.612.600	852.545	3.029.239
2007	346.710	1.765.832	1.004.798	3.199.494
<i>North/centre</i>				
2003	2.187.732	3.585.445	6.277.050	12.050.227
2004	2.298.211	3.469.686	6.503.741	12.271.638
2005	2.307.452	3.244.988	7.038.018	12.590.458
2006	2.332.996	3.485.069	7.357.788	13.175.853
2007	2.297.547	3.729.412	8.449.858	15.031.874
<i>Italy</i>				
2003	2.582.246	4.999.720	6.979.177	14.561.143
2004	2.721.631	5.004.511	7.292.850	15.018.992
2005	2.701.168	4.711.676	7.855.835	15.268.679
2006	2.897.090	5.097.669	8.210.333	16.205.092
2007	2.644.257	5.495.244	9.454.656	18.231.368
<i>Italy</i> = 100	2,6	8,7	2,0	4,3

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

Table 14.9 Personnel working in R&D (units expressed in equivalent time)

	Public administration	University	Businesses	Total
<i>Sicily</i>				
2004	1.247	5.248	1.596	8.091
2005	1.253	5.786	1.663	8.702
2006	1.286	5.483	1.902	8.671
2007	1.078	5.692	1.646	8.555
<i>South/islands</i>				
2004	5.861	19.837	7.773	33.471
2005	5.675	21.309	8.004	34.988
2006	6.410	21.747	8.679	36.836
2007	5.566	22.364	9.619	38.630
<i>North/centre</i>				
2004	26.540	40.857	59.749	127.146
2005	27.009	45.667	62.721	135.397
2006	29.755	45.941	71.403	147.099
2007	29.908	48.699	84.141	169.746
<i>Italy</i>				
2004	32.401	60.694	67.519	160.614
2005	32.684	66.976	70.725	170.385
2006	36.165	67.688	80.082	183.935
2007	35.474	71.063	93.760	208.376

Source: Elaboration from ISTAT data

15 – CREDIT

This section contains information gathered from publications produced and issued by the Bank of Italy, regarding the structure and credit activity of the banking sector in Sicily. In Sicily in 2009 there were 71 banks operating (1 fewer than in 2008), over half of which had their head-offices in the Region (37, one more than in 2007). The number of branch-offices (1,806) was also down over the previous year (-12 units), and accounted for 5.3% of the national total.

At the end of 2009, the total amount of money deposited in Sicilian banks came to a figure of 37,001 million Euros, with a 5.3% increase (1,871 million Euros) over the previous year. This result is similar to the variation recorded in the course of 2008 (+4.2%) and could be ascribed principally to an increase in deposits on the part of “consumer families” (2,185 million, +8.5%), accompanied by similar variations in the number of deposits by producer families (221 million Euros, + 8.3% over 2007), in this way compensating the marked fall in public administration deposits (18,529 million, - 24.4% when compared to the previous year) and the slight fall in non-financial companies (37 million and -0.8%). These trends probably reflect the unfavourable influence of the economic cycle, a factor that emerged during the year and induced “consumer families” and non-financial companies (typically medium-sized and large public and private businesses) to postpone decisions to invest and pursue a policy of greater saving.

At the same time this explains the difficulty encountered by “producer families” (i.e. the smaller businesses), which had to fall back on their own financial resources in order to tackle their pressing commitments; this was exacerbated by the greater restrictions placed on the granting of credit. At the end of 2009, loans granted in Sicily amounted to 55,028 million Euros, with a 6% increase over 2008, concentrated principally among financial enterprises (+19%) and public administration (+14.3%). The increase in the amount of loans (+930

million Euros, +4.5%) to “non-financial companies” mirrored their reduced deposits and represented one of the lowest increases in the last few years, highlighting a lesser propensity towards investment that had also spread to these operators.

The loans that they contracted do however represent a large portion (41.2%) of the total, whilst 4.5% is made up of funding for the public administration and 43.4% financing to “consumer families”. The incidence of these Regional aggregates compared to the corresponding national figure shows family loans (both consumer and producer) to be leading the way, with 6.1% and 5.9% respectively, whilst non-financial company loans in Sicily account for only 2.7% of the analogous figure in the country as a whole.

The influence of the large credit institutes on bank deposits (20,672 million Euros) remains high, and has seen a rise in absolute values (+159 million Euros) and a percentage impact of 55.9% on the total. As regards loans, the sum of 24,757 million Euros handled by this category, represents an increase of 901 million Euros when compared to 2008 and covers 45% of the total (as compared to 45.9% in the previous year).

With regard to the recipients of these loans, investment in building and purchase of real estate were once again among the most important items in 2009 propelling bank financing beyond the short term and together accounted for 52.1% of total funding. However, of the two, funding for the purchase of real estate recorded the greater increase (+5.7%), showing renewed growth in this sector, when compared with previous years.

The overall picture delineated by the indicators, which quite clearly reflects several aspects of the ongoing economic crisis, takes on various forms around Sicily. The Provincial distribution of financial aggregates obviously sees the larger authorities taking the lion’s share. The branch-offices in 2008 seem to be concentrated in the more densely populated Provinces, although slightly more diffuse than previously; they range from the 69 in the Province of Enna to the 428 in the Province of Palermo. The branches of minor institutes reflect to some extent the size of the bank to which they belong, and seem to be concentrated in particular in the Province of Palermo (63 out of 234, accounting for 26.9% of the branch-offices in this class) and to a lesser extent in the Province of Ragusa (5, and accounting for 2.1% in this class). At the same time, their distribution in terms of institutional groups again reveals a predominance of offices of co-operative credit banks in the Provinces of Palermo (37 out 162, and 22.8% of the total) although Agrigento and Caltanissetta are not far behind (26 and 28 branch-offices respectively, and about 16.7% of the total), especially bearing in mind the lower population density in these two areas. The Province of Ragusa has most branch-offices in “popular” banks (19 out of 128, and 14.8% of the total), followed by Catania with 33 branches (25.8%).

With regard to typology of bank funding beyond the short term, in 2009, pride of place in investment in construction went to Catania (1,599 million Euros and

24.7% of the Regional total), whereas Palermo was the Province boasting the greatest spending on machinery (943 million Euros) and Provincial real estate purchase (3,883 million Euros), as well as for “other purposes” (4,843 million Euros), totalling 32.5%, 26.7% and 29.5%, respectively, of the total Regional amount for the three different “destinations”.

Glossary

Bank: Enterprise permitted to carry out banking activity; the latter consists in accumulating the public’s savings in credit institutions. Apart from banking, banks are involved in every other kind of financial activity (in accordance with the individual structures of each of these), as well as other connected and instrumental activities. Banks are graded according to size (major, large, medium, small, minor) in proportion to the total amount of credit that can be granted to residents and non-residents.

Bank deposits: includes deposits and bonds, which, on the basis of their duration, can be distinguished as short, medium or long-term.

Branch office: a window at a denominated branch of a bank, in which funds can be deposited in savings accounts or current accounts.

Deposits: funds received by the bank from non-banking subjects, and collected in the form of free or term deposits, interest-bearing bonds, time certificates, free or fixed deposit accounts.

Facilitated financing: operations carried out at rates below those of the market, in virtue of legislation providing assistance in paying off interest and/or the utilisation of government funds or the funds of other public administration bodies.

Financing beyond the short term: total investment with an initial duration of over 18 months.

Institutional groups (of banks): grouping of banking institutions in homogenous categories. The banks operating in Italy can be divided into:

- Banks as joint-stock company
- Popular banks
- Co-operative credit banks
- Central (banking) institutes;
- Branches of foreign banks.

The first include public law credit institutes, national banks, savings banks and popular banks that have taken on the form of joint-stock companies, as well as all banks offering medium or long-term investment. The second ones are those that have not

become joint-stock companies; the third are former agricultural and merchant banks; finally, there are banking organisations which also include institutes dealing mainly with refinancing.

Loans: the bank's financing of non-banking subjects.

Further reading

Publications

Statistics bulletin 2006-2010 Bank of Italy
Italian Statistical Yearbook– 2010 – ISTAT

Internet

<http://www.bancaditalia.it/>
Statistics bulletin

<http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/ecore/sintesi/economieregional2010>
Regional economies – The Economy in the Italian Regions

<http://bip.bancaditalia.it/>
On-line public information base

<http://www.istat.it/>
Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 20: “Credit, insurance, monetary and financial markets”

Table 15.1 Main indicators of bank system structure

	Banks with head-office in the Region					Total banks present	Total operational branches	Op.branches of banks with head-office in Region
	Joint-stock company	Popular bank	Co-operative credit institution	Branches of foreign banks	Total			
<i>Sicily</i>								
2005	5	2	29	-	36	70	1.729	914
2006	5	3	29	-	37	75	1.749	914
2007	5	3	31	-	39	79	1.788	926
2008	4	3	29	-	36	72	1.818	936
2009	5	3	29	-	37	71	1.806	931
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>								
Agrigento	—	1	4	-	5	23	169	89
Caltanissetta	—	—	6	-	6	17	104	65
Catania	2	1	3	-	6	40	375	188
Enna	—	—	1	-	1	13	69	37
Messina	—	—	2	-	2	23	236	103
Palermo	3	—	6	-	9	45	428	215
Ragusa	—	1	1	-	2	15	123	83
Siracusa	—	—	3	-	3	20	128	66
Trapani	—	—	3	-	3	19	174	85
<i>Divisions- 2009</i>								
South/islands	29	13	109	-	151	215	7.196	4.123
North/centre	240	24	321	83	668	656	26.840	26.649
Italy	269	37	430	83	819	788	34.036	34.036
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>1,9</i>	<i>8,1</i>	<i>6,7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,5</i>	<i>9,0</i>	<i>5,3</i>	<i>2,7</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

Table 15.2 Bank deposits by area of economic activity (in millions of Euros)

	Public administra- tion	Financial enterprises and	Non- financial companie	Producer families	Consumer families and others	Total
Sicily						
2005	2.513	126	3.850	2.225	23.977	32.690
2006	2.046	118	4.301	2.317	24.744	33.556
2007	2.287	161	4.381	2.387	24.498	33.715
2008	2.169	224	4.745	2.166	25.826	35.130
2009	1.640	237	4.708	2.404	28.011	37.001
Provinces - 2009						
Agrigento	46	24	252	195	2.213	2.730
Caltanissetta	40	4	175	105	1.657	1.981
Catania	408	145	1.182	535	5.455	7.725
Enna	22	3	53	70	723	871
Messina	189	26	481	320	3.039	4.055
Palermo	725	122	1.172	496	7.252	9.767
Ragusa	35	56	277	260	1.775	2.403
Siracusa	125	8	281	165	2.025	2.604
Trapani	107	6	281	199	2.017	2.610
Divisions- 2009						
South/islands	7.493	1.742	22.777	11.707	123.239	166.958
North/centre	24.294	76.658	149.998	32.112	455.177	738.239
Italy	31.787	78.400	172.775	43.819	578.416	905.197
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>4,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

Table 15.3 Bank-investments by area of economic activity (in millions of Euros)

	Public administra- tion	Financial enterprises and	Non- financial companie	Producer families	Consumer families and others	Total
Sicily						
2005	1.668	198	16.541	5.150	18.010	41.567
2006	2.030	458	19.255	5.506	19.764	47.013
2007	2.009	458	21.116	5.714	21.646	50.943
2008	2.159	431	21.722	5.046	22.563	51.921
2009	2.467	513	22.652	5.527	23.869	55.028
Provinces - 2009						
Agrigento	92	64	1.024	361	984	2.525
Caltanissetta	22	2	765	267	670	1.726
Catania	635	34	4.487	974	3.647	9.777
Enna	60	1	275	147	345	828
Messina	275	14	2.146	562	1.531	4.528
Palermo	787	157	4.601	856	3.604	10.005
Ragusa	82	29	1.792	748	1.086	3.737
Siracusa	140	5	1.230	424	1.263	3.062
Trapani	71	4	1.681	528	1.345	3.629
Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	10.627	4.056	110.361	22.224	92.265	239.533
North/centre	48.189	159.983	731.909	68.670	312.959	1.321.710
Italy	58.816	164.039	842.270	90.894	405.224	1.561.243
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>5,9</i>	<i>3,5</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

Table 15.4 Bank deposits per size of groups of banks (in millions of Euros)

	Large-size and major	Medium-size	Small-size and minor	Total
Sicily				
2005	21.432	1.983	9.275	32.690
2006	21.707	2.111	9.738	33.556
2007	21.108	2.116	10.491	33.715
2008	20.513	2.579	12.039	35.131
2009	20.672	2.810	13.512	36.994
Provinces - 2009				
Agrigento	1.567	223	1.026	2.816
Caltanissetta	1.004	52	991	2.047
Catania	4.635	499	3.035	8.169
Enna	515	91	317	923
Messina	2.932	262	1.117	4.311
Palermo	6.441	782	3.324	10.547
Ragusa	763	71	1.570	2.404
Siracusa	1.568	453	1.096	3.117
Trapani	1.245	384	1.034	2.663
Divisions - 2009				
South/islands	54.141	49.008	63.810	166.959
North/centre	322.369	156.730	259.139	738.238
Italy	376.510	205.738	322.949	905.197
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>4,1</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

Table 15.5 Bank-investments* by size of groups of banks (in millions of Euros)

	Large-size and major	Medium-size	Small-size and minor	Total
Sicily				
2005	25.197	5.499	10.871	41.567
2006	28.031	6.794	12.188	47.013
2007	29.631	7.620	13.692	50.943
2008	23.856	11.779	16.286	51.921
2009	24.757	13.469	16.803	55.029
Provinces - 2009				
Agrigento	1.426	727	1.013	3.166
Caltanissetta	970	362	901	2.233
Catania	5.579	3.196	3.870	12.645
Enna	530	251	406	1.187
Messina	3.360	1.479	1.616	6.455
Palermo	6.678	4.536	3.530	14.744
Ragusa	1.485	566	2.261	4.312
Siracusa	2.700	1.289	1.643	5.632
Trapani	2.028	1.064	1.560	4.652
Divisions - 2008				
South/islands	74.802	8.416	84.314	167.532
North/centre	570.419	407.187	416.105	1.393.711
Italy	645.221	415.603	500.419	1.561.243
<i>Italy = 100</i>	3,8	3,2	3,4	3,5

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

* The aggregate includes: portfolio risk, overdrawn current account, financing of advances, mortgages, advances not regulated in current account, carrying forward, various subsidies not regulated in current account, loans on pledge, loans against assignment of salary, assignment of credit, loans with third party funding in administration, other financial investments, unpaid bills, outstanding bills and in protest of property. The aggregate is net of all interest and term cash operations.

Table 15.6 Bank branch-offices in operation per institutional group

	Joint-stock banks	Popular banks	Co- operative credit institutions	Central credit and re- financing institutions	Foreign bank branches	Total
<i>Sicily</i>						
2005	1.361	230	138	-	-	1.729
2006	1.373	233	142	-	1	1.749
2007	1.527	114	146	-	1	1.788
2008	1.531	127	159	-	1	1.818
2009	1.515	128	162	-	1	1.806
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>						
Agrigento	127	16	26	-	-	169
Caltanissetta	72	4	28	-	-	104
Catania	325	33	17	-	-	375
Enna	54	1	14	-	-	69
Messina	216	11	9	-	-	236
Palermo	382	8	37	-	1	428
Ragusa	83	36	4	-	-	123
Siracusa	101	19	8	-	-	128
Trapani	155	8	19	-	-	182
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>						
South/islands	5.926	639	625	-	6	7.196
North/centre	20.505	2.420	3.618	30	297	26.870
Italy	26.431	3.059	4.243	-	303	34.036
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>5,3</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

Table 15.7 Bank branch-offices in operation by size of groups

	Major	Large	Medium	Small	Minor	Total
Sicily						
2005	406	552	227	263	281	1.729
2006	409	652	133	353	202	1.749
2007	434	648	133	364	209	1.788
2008	466	576	147	400	229	1.818
2009	463	565	144	400	234	1.806
Provinces - 2009						
Agrigento	43	47	15	17	47	169
Caltanissetta	28	32	1	11	32	104
Catania	88	131	21	107	28	375
Enna	20	22	8	5	14	69
Messina	72	74	11	63	16	236
Palermo	92	144	54	75	63	428
Ragusa	29	34	5	50	5	123
Siracusa	39	36	7	37	9	128
Trapani	52	45	22	35	20	174
Divisions - 2009						
South/islands	1.747	623	2.074	1.891	866	7.201
North/centre	8.073	2.550	5.745	6.260	4.207	26.835
Italy	9.820	3.173	7.819	8.151	5.073	34.036
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,7</i>	<i>17,8</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>5,3</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

Table 15.8 Bank financing beyond the short term (in millions of Euros)

	Investments in construction	Investment in machinery and equipment	Real estate purchase	Other destinations	Total
Sicily					
2005	4.679	2.464	9.947	10.018	27.109
2006	5.213	2.566	11.857	11.818	31.446
2007	5.655	2.248	13.620	13.853	35.377
2008	6.299	2.333	13.741	14.718	37.091
2009	6.485	2.904	14.520	16.408	40.317
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	620	267	721	1.060	2.668
Caltanissetta	405	101	444	615	1.565
Catania	1.599	468	3.603	3.558	9.228
Enna	187	76	251	376	890
Messina	914	368	1.735	1.908	4.925
Palermo	1.405	943	3.883	4.843	11.074
Ragusa	665	144	967	1.235	3.011
Siracusa	741	228	1.178	1.555	3.702
Trapani	656	310	1.034	1.258	3.258
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	30.883	17.155	55.842	69.722	173.602
North/centre	126.424	88.842	248.754	432.392	896.412
Italy	157.307	105.997	304.596	502.114	1.070.014
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,1</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>3,3</i>	<i>3,8</i>

Source: Elaboration from Bank of Italy data

16 – STATE FINANCE

By analysing the phases of accrual (accounts receivable and payable) and cash flow (collection and payments) this chapter aims to provide a panorama of the trends regarding the principal data in the final balance-sheet of the Sicilian Region. Consolidated cash flow data for the Sicilian Provincial and Municipal administrations, from 2005 to 2008, is also shown, and data from the “Territorial Public Accounts” project, which is being run by the Ministry for Economic Development, helps provide a Regionalised overview of the whole extent of public administration spending.

The liquidated revenue of the Sicilian Region in 2009 amounted to 19,776 million Euros and represented an increase of 3.7% when compared to financial year 2008. This trend was principally due to the considerable increase in capital transfers, whilst the Region did not raise any new loans in the course of the year and tax revenue remained more or less stable.

With regard to expenditure in 2009, overall spending commitments fell by 11.9% when compared to 2008, (amounting to 18,620 million Euros). Current expenditure fell by 12.7% with significant variations in spending on current transfers to public administration (-19.8%). Capital account spending dropped by 6.6% and its value remained at a low level when compared to the total amount of current spending. Spending resulting from reimbursement of capital borrowed by the Region in the preceding years amounted to 211 million Euros (1.1% of overall spending).

As a result of the varying nature of the flows examined, analysis of cash-flow data entered in the Final Accounts for 2009 showed results that did not coincide precisely with the accrual data. In fact revenue is shown to be down by 8.7%, and total payments show a drop of 6.9%.

Scrutiny of spending commitments (analysed by intervention sector) shows that 49.1% of Regional spending (9,138 million Euros) goes on the Health sector.

The sum of 702 million Euros (3.8% of the total) allotted to Agriculture, stands out among the productive sectors, as does the sum of 461 million Euros allocated to Transport. Spending allocated to General Services represented 20.6% of Regional expenditure, although this fell slightly, by 0.6% when compared to 2008.

Tables 16.6 – 16.7 show the trend of consolidated cash accounts in the public sector in Sicily from 2005 to 2008. The term “consolidated” is here understood as Public Administration accounts calculated through the elision of transfers carried out in the Extended public sector, i.e. the sum total comprising central administration, local administration, municipalized and Regionalised companies, Social security companies, public bodies and Foundations. Through a homogeneous process of data-collection and elaboration it is thus possible to obtain information regarding the flow of state finance in the individual Regions. Analysis of revenue shows that in 2008 there was an overall 6% increase, due mainly to tax revenue trends, which showed an increase of 2.4%, following the more marked increase of the previous year. The increase in revenue from social contributions (+10.5%) and the sale of assets and services (+2,047 million Euros when compared to the previous year) were particularly significant. The total amount of expenditure in the public sector in 2008 amounted to 72,511 million Euros (an increase of 0.4%). The fall in current expenditure (-1.5%) could be attributed mainly to balance-sheet items and non-attributable sums (-2,090 million Euros), whereas there was an increase in expenditure on personnel (+11.5%). Capital account spending fell by 4.4%, although it had risen by 14.3% in 2008, and represented a mere 13.9% of public spending in Sicily. The difference between overall outlay and revenue, amounted to 15,914 million Euros, and gives an idea of the importance that additional public resources have in the Sicilian economy (although this gap seems to be smaller than for the previous two-year period).

Glossary

Accounts payable (A/P): a sum of money that has been committed but not yet paid; it amounts to a debt on the part of the public body.

Accounts receivable (A/R): revenue that has been registered but not collected. It constitutes credit for the public body.

Accruals: revenue that an enterprise is legally owed and expenditure committed during a financial year, regardless of whether these sums will be collected or paid.

Balance-sheet items: totality of revenue and spending operations. Revenue is divided into five items: tax revenue; contributions and current transfers; extra tax revenue, transfer and amortization of assets and collection of debts; registering of new borrowing. Spending is divided into three items: current, capital and loan repayment.

Capital expenditure: spending directly or indirectly affecting creation of capital

Capital revenue: revenue directly or indirectly affecting creation of capital

Cash flow: amount of money moving in and out during a financial year, regardless of whether or not it may have been registered or committed in other financial years.

Cash inventory: juridical/accountancy operation with which the Administration “verifies” the reasons for granting credit; this is the first phase in the procedure of receiving revenue.

Consolidated account: Public administration account aggregated through the elision of transfers carried out in the Extended Public Sector.

Current expenditure: expenditure to be allocated to production and redistribution of income for non-direct production purposes.

Current revenue: revenue to be channelled into the financing of production and redistribution of income for purposes that are not directly productive.

Expenditure commitment: sum owed by the enterprise as a result of juridically contracted financial obligations.

Extended public sector: a loose group made up of central administration, local administration, municipalized and Regionalised companies, Social security companies, public bodies.

Financial year: totality of operations regarding management of the balance-sheet (i.e. forecasting of revenue and spending) carried out during the financial year.

Long-term liabilities: total amount of medium and long-term borrowing transactions or real estate transactions, excluding transactions lasting less than one year.

Loan repayment: totality of operations regarding repayment of medium and long-term debts, disregarding interest.

Payment: final phase in the procedure of expenditure; it consists in operations through which the order to pay is issued.

Revenue: sums effectively collected.

Transfers: unilateral transactions through which a subject devolves a sum of money or a series of goods and services without receiving anything in exchange.

Further reading

Publications

Sicilian Region General Report– Regional department for the balance and finance.
Local finance: revenue and expenditure of final balances (2005) ISTAT
AA.VV. – Italy by Regional Public Accounts (Conti Pubblici Territoriali - CPT)
Monetary flow in the Regione Sicilia (Regione Sicilia e Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico – 2009)

Internet

<http://www.istat.it/istituzioni/entilocali/>

Final balances of Provincial administrations – 2008

Final balances of Communal administrations – 2008

www.dps.tesoro.it/cpt/cpt.asp

Territorial public accounts project

<http://www.finanzalocale.interno.it/>

Home Ministry – Department for Home and local affairs – Central management of local finances

http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/portal/page/portal/PIR_PORTALE/PIR_LaNuovaStrutturaRegionale/PIR_AssessoratoEconomia/PIR_DipBilancioTesoro

Regional balance-sheet

Budget – financial years 2007-2010

General report – financial years 1994-2009

Sicilian Region's financial law– years 2000-2009

Document for economic/financial planning (2002-2004; 2003-2006; 2004-2006; 2005-2007; 2006-2008; 2007-2011, 2008-2011, 2009-2013; 2010-2013; 2011-2013)

Table 16.1 - Sicilian Regional balance-sheet - Accounts (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Item I - Current revenue	13.910.332	15.956.337	14.956.749	15.640.020
Tax revenue	10.794.260	11.341.207	11.273.868	11.272.752
- <i>Direct taxes</i>	5.459.305	5.720.155	5.789.595	5.792.875
- <i>Indirect taxes</i>	3.066.743	3.186.993	3.030.524	3.074.835
- <i>Region's own taxes</i>	2.268.212	2.434.059	2.453.749	2.405.043
Non-tax revenue	3.116.072	4.615.130	3.682.881	4.367.267
Item II - Capital account revenue	3.231.454	591.997	827.960	4.136.005
Item III - Loans raised	620.893	0	3.280.000	0
Total revenue	17.762.680	16.548.334	19.064.709	19.776.024
Item I - Current expenditure	13.760.657	14.914.655	17.780.046	15.517.577
- <i>Employees' salaries</i>	1.414.714	1.513.152	1.633.866	1.698.332
- <i>Intermediate consumption</i>	900.744	1.016.062	1.054.802	1.072.300
- <i>Interest</i>	173.111	200.676	234.141	299.632
- <i>Current transfers</i>	9.860.996	10.649.845	13.315.953	10.714.911
- <i>Other expenditure</i>	1.411.093	1.534.921	1.541.284	1.665.581
Item II - Capital account expenditure	4.274.670	2.950.125	3.095.871	2.891.872
Item III - Repayment of loans	311.670	336.699	227.934	210.581
Total expenditure	18.346.997	18.201.479	21.103.851	18.620.030

Source: Elaboration from data from the Regional Balance-sheet

Table 16.2 Sicilian Regional balance-sheet - Accounts receivable (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Direct taxes	5.459.305	5.720.155	5.789.595	5.792.875
- Irpef (personal income tax)	4.476.654	4.655.525	4.823.559	4.843.917
- Irpeg (corporate income tax)	587.513	727.308	643.673	597.557
- Tax on interest and capital gains	224.740	253.787	219.582	215.587
- Other	170.398	83.535	102.781	135.814
Indirect taxes	3.066.743	3.186.993	3.030.524	3.074.835
- VAT	1.905.172	2.040.294	1.979.043	1.995.232
- Registration tax	228.917	248.895	225.867	216.402
- Stamp duties	212.716	198.423,72	164.822,61	166.615
- Car registration tax	316.551	341.602	323.140	337.464
- Other	403.387	357.778	337.652	359.121
Specific Regional taxes	2.268.212	2.434.059	2.453.749	2.405.043
- Irap (Business activities tax)	1.953.478	1.938.591	1.821.647	1.737.513
- Additional Irpef	275.224	442.741	495.203	523.277
- Other	39.510	52.728	136.898	144.252
Sale of goods and services	36.215	52.205	62.473	73.097
Special revenues	6.575	7.427	6.803	5.528
Revenues from minor public services	22.682	30.988	31.211	37.561
Capital revenue	81.427	243.538	103.731	49.170
Other extra-tributary revenues	71.612	78.958	85.548	88.225
Current transfers	2.718.075	3.089.418	3.141.075	3.021.770
- From private bodies	75	600	0	0
- From public bodies	2.541.284	2.884.489	2.858.754	2.759.677
- From the state	2.115	2.421	23.943	6.624
- From the EU	174.601	201.908	258.378	255.469
Recovery of debts	82.238	861.293	187.517	759.507
Other current revenue	97.248	251.305	64.524	332.409
Sale of real estate and stamping of licence	440.773	208.493	5.536	47.185
Capital account transfers	2.759.429	355.905	781.374	4.056.874
Reimbursement of credit and advances	31.253	27.599	41.050	31.945
Loans raised	620.893	0	3.280.000	0
Total overall revenue	17.762.680	16.548.334	19.064.709	19.776.024

Source: Elaboration from data from the Regional Balance-sheet

Table16.3 -Sicilian Regional balance-sheet - Accounts payable (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Item I - Current expenditure	13.760.657	14.914.655	17.841.484	15.517.577
Employees' salaries	1.414.714	1.513.152	1.633.866	1.698.332
Personnel in service	914.578	971.250	1.073.137	1.085.331
Retired personnel	500.135	541.901	560.729	613.001
Intermediate consumption	900.744	1.016.062	1.054.802	1.072.300
Current transfers to Public administration	8.893.864	10.139.437	12.790.004	10.257.362
Current transfers to enterprises	434.724	224.594	225.856	169.529
Current transfers to families and social institu	532.408	285.813	300.093	288.020
Interest	173.111	200.676	234.141	299.632
Depreciation	14.839	61.438	61.438	66.821
Other current expenditure	1.396.254	1.473.482	1.541.284	1.665.581
Item II - Capital account expenditure	4.274.670	2.950.125	3.095.871	2.891.872
Gross fixed investments	1.389.530	1.136.617	1.263.268	920.402
Contributions to investments in Public admini	998.684	642.371	542.886	667.185
Contributions to investments in enterprises	1.252.231	520.604	414.012	468.909
Contributions to investments in families and s	88.612	91.835	147.033	28.064
Other capital account expenses	545.613	558.699	728.672	807.311
Item IV - Reimbursement of loans	311.670	336.699	227.934	210.581
Total expenditure	18.346.997	18.201.479	21.103.851	18.620.030

Source: Elaboration from data from the Regional Balance-sheet

Table 16.4 - Sicilian Regional balance-sheet : Results of synthesis of cash flow (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Item I - Current revenue	15.850.375	15.178.058	14.435.109	16.166.464
Tax revenue	10.877.236	11.460.423	11.406.332	11.397.568
Non-tax revenue	4.973.140	3.717.634	4.973.140	3.717.634
Item II - Capital account revenue	2.597.270	1.066.878	1.933.145	1.180.070
Item III - Raising of loans	400.000	391.700	2.640.805	0
Total revenue	18.847.646	16.636.636	19.009.059	17.346.534
Item I - Current expenditure	14.017.997	14.463.293	16.376.972	15.203.825
Item II - Capital account expenses	3.175.838	2.540.777	2.789.639	2.630.829
Item III - Reimbursement of loans	212.425	212.425	226.090	212.425
Total expenditure	17.406.260	17.216.495	19.392.701	18.047.079

Source: Elaboration from data from the Regional Balance-sheet

Table 16.5 Regional financial commitments by objective function (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
General public admin.services	3.672.834	3.945.227	3.857.196	3.835.479
Civic protection	222.993	221.485	164.251	181.828
Public safety and law and order	69.410	86.941	91.130	99.607
Economic affairs, as follows:	3.297.511	2.392.705	2.322.983	2.483.653
<i>Agriculture</i>	624.584	454.366	412.393	701.530
<i>Forestry</i>	214.080	277.770	249.796	17.407
<i>Fuel and energy</i>	31.262	11.686	28.893	69.284
<i>Extraction operations</i>	522.170	1.339	290	1.773
<i>Industry and crafts</i>	363.463	77.406	98.771	83.917
<i>Transport</i>	567.183	354.583	498.614	461.204
<i>Road network</i>	7.497	5.686	5.319	4.876
<i>Trade</i>	17.302	6.658	22.376	3.710
<i>Tourism</i>	464.962	185.676	132.810	90.118
<i>Other infrastructural operations</i>	147.912	136.846	115.769	94.312
Protection of the environment	483.902	351.247	212.925	214.225
Housing and territorial lay-out, as follows:	437.101	299.202	360.866	255.102
<i>Housing construction</i>	171.009	144.582	239.772	113.413
<i>Water supplies</i>	234.543	61.186	48.228	76.161
Health	7.771.622	8.746.753	11.956.324	9.138.423
Recreational and cultural activities and worship	504.582	348.340	366.391	324.275
Education	308.890	304.404	271.642	341.045
Social protection	586.092	517.788	534.936	528.455
Interventions for local finance	992.061	987.387	965.207	1.217.939
Total	18.346.997	18.201.479	21.103.851	18.620.030

Source: Elaboration from data from the Regional Balance-sheet

Table 16.6 - Sicily: Consolidated account: Extended Public Sector : revenue (in millions of Euros)

Revenue	2005	2006	2007	2008
Tax revenue	23.382	24.957	26.146	26.785
Capital income	1.603	1.393	1.391	1.415
Social security contributions	8.395	8.664	9.125	10.086
Sale of goods and services	9.202	10.327	10.547	12.595
Current account transfers	447	506	474	475
<i>from EU and other foreign institutions</i>	18	16	17	12
<i>from families and social institutions</i>	147	177	202	267
<i>from enterprises</i>	281	314	255	195
Corrective and compensatory payments	1.651	1.739	739	523
Other current revenue	735	947	1.556	1.344
Total current revenue	45.433	48.548	49.995	53.223
Revenue from sale of assets	1.602	1.342	1.524	1.559
Capital account transfers	367	393	822	866
<i>from EU and other foreign institutions</i>	330	365	788	827
<i>from families and social institutions</i>	0	2	2	2
<i>from enterprises</i>	37	27	32	37
Collection of credit	657	957	999	907
Other capital revenue	332	40	64	43
Total capital revenue	2.957	2.732	3.409	3.375
Total revenue	48.391	51.280	53.404	56.597

Source: Ministry for Economic Development - Regional Department of Development Policy and Cohesion and Statistical Services

Table 16.7 - Sicily: Consolidated account: Extended Public Sector : spending (in millions of Euros)

Expenditure	2005	2006	2007	2008
Employees' salaries	11.688	13.092	12.492	13.933
Purchase of goods and services	17.255	18.894	19.977	19.355
Current account transfers	17.517	18.179	19.576	19.645
<i>to families and social institutions</i>	<i>16.824</i>	<i>17.546</i>	<i>18.987</i>	<i>19.173</i>
<i>to business enterprises</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>473</i>
Passive interest	2.013	1.840	1.993	2.225
Corrective and compensatory payments	5.113	4.443	4.890	3.756
Unattributed sums	3.147	4.228	4.490	3.534
Current expenditure	56.735	60.676	63.419	62.449
Real estate	2.786	2.820	3.050	3.595
Movables, machinery etc.	918	1.477	1.097	725
Capital account transfers	1.561	1.675	1.209	1.219
<i>to families and social institutions</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>142</i>
<i>to private business enterprises</i>	<i>1.344</i>	<i>1.294</i>	<i>1.035</i>	<i>1.077</i>
Share-holding and contributions	1.831	1.835	1.987	3.501
Concession of credit etc.	1.370	1.948	1.288	983
Unattributed sums	214	168	171	39
Capital account expenditure	8.681	9.922	8.802	10.062
Total expenditure	65.416	70.598	72.221	72.511

Source: Ministry for Economic Development - Regional Department of Development Policy and Cohesion and Statistical Services

Table 16.8 - Communal administration in Sicily: Cash flow (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Tax revenue	993.826	1.120.405	1.026.836	1.044.356
<i>Taxes</i>	667.599	745.532	665.111	685.729
<i>Duties</i>	290.056	332.792	312.124	293.315
<i>Other appropriate tax revenue</i>	26.171	42.081	49.601	65.312
Current transfers	2.535.449	2.625.340	2.576.334	2.802.205
<i>from the State</i>	1.536.037	1.436.003	1.376.324	1.600.347
<i>from the Region</i>	987.216	1.170.485	1.181.223	1.176.658
<i>from EU organisms</i>	1.061	4.243	3.145	6.108
<i>from other bodies</i>	11.135	14.609	15.642	19.092
Non-tax revenue	395.757	327.988	391.188	388.311
<i>Sale of goods and services</i>	264.618	264.564	249.140	245.433
<i>Patrimonial and various earnings</i>	119.857	41.185	120.189	123.562
<i>Interest on advances and credit</i>	11.282	22.239	22.553	19.316
Current revenue	3.925.032	4.073.733	3.995.052	4.234.873
Revenue from sale of assets	40.260	40.177	35.806	33.786
Capital transfers	407.656	423.147	539.366	473.105
<i>from the State</i>	128.193	99.594	173.159	149.784
<i>from the Region</i>	117.000	152.158	178.301	160.019
<i>from other bodies</i>	19.772	20.034	25.660	23.914
<i>from other subjects</i>	142.691	151.361	162.246	139.388
Collection of credit	19.412	16.843	17.174	27.095
Capital account revenue	467.328	480.167	592.346	533.986
Loans raised	1.700.736	1.365.960	1.173.989	1.147.413
Total revenue	6.093.096	5.919.860	5.761.387	5.916.271
Employees' salaries	1.726.115	1.767.107	1.889.454	1.844.193
Purchase of goods and services	1.424.348	1.594.776	1.604.235	1.738.560
Current transfers	325.618	370.335	337.359	356.766
Passive interest and various financial expenses	139.322	150.951	145.239	143.108
Other current expenditure	228.903	207.891	242.920	214.831
Current expenditure	3.844.306	4.091.060	4.219.207	4.297.458
Creation of fixed capital	677.539	803.335	720.884	686.916
Capital transfer	59.225	35.947	54.435	50.763
Share-holding	35.157	8.396	36.395	60.228
Concession of credit and advances	104.898	3.583	2.445	5.299
Capital account expenses	876.819	851.261	814.159	803.206
Reimbursement of loans	1.466.892	1.047.137	1.231.306	1.150.983
Total expenditure	6.188.017	5.989.458	6.264.672	6.251.647

Source: Elaboration from data from the General State Accountancy

Table 16.9 Provincial administration in Sicily: Cash flow (in thousands of Euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Tax revenue	284.021	300.391	294.694	278.840
<i>Taxes</i>	282.223	298.285	292.715	275.777
<i>Duties</i>	1.479	1.379	1.251	1.398
<i>Other appropriate tax revenue</i>	319	727	728	1.665
Current transfers	361.838	419.884	412.074	354.445
<i>from the State</i>	202.450	257.090	323.778	257.300
<i>from the Region</i>	157.032	160.423	86.074	96.143
<i>from EU organisms</i>	1.217	1.074	1.962	945
<i>from other bodies</i>	1.139	1.297	260	57
Non-tax revenue	19.573	18.717	22.841	18.454
Sale of goods and services	1.846	1.814	2.382	1.756
Patrimonial and various earnings	13.466	13.135	13.783	11.588
Interest on advances and credit	4.261	3.768	6.676	5.110
Current revenue	665.432	738.992	729.609	651.739
Revenue from sale of assets	589	1.628	537	1.847
Capital transfers	11.107	16.403	19.511	22.749
<i>from the State</i>	2.753	3.372	5.673	12.589
<i>from the Region</i>	6.843	12.343	12.482	7.269
<i>from other bodies</i>	1.435	688	1.351	2.891
<i>from other subjects</i>	76	-	5	0
Collection of credit	21.533	21.848	7.318	5.525
Capital account revenue	33.229	39.879	27.366	30.121
Loans raised	91.539	28.825	52.944	28.563
Total revenue	790.200	807.696	809.919	710.423
Employees' salaries	243.533	237.107	250.104	241.184
Purchase of goods and services	197.667	206.741	214.473	200.906
Current transfers	112.356	78.199	60.157	60.857
Passive interest and various financial expenses	18.976	21.913	20.133	17.784
Other current expenditure	28.207	24.147	31.427	38.867
Current expenditure	600.739	568.107	576.294	559.598
Creation of fixed capital	120.706	100.360	114.986	94.015
Capital transfer	5.694	4.368	8.126	4.315
Share participation	7.121	11.299	11.470	948
Concession of credit and advances	34.000	18.200	4.500	7
Capital account expenses	167.521	134.227	139.082	99.285
Reimbursement of loans	31.564	32.187	49.319	74.941
Total expenditure	799.824	734.521	764.695	733.824

Source: Elaboration from data from the General State Accountancy

17 – INDUSTRY

This chapter gathers together statistical information about the industry sector in Sicily. A first group of tables examines data regarding the electrical energy sector and the sales of petrol, diesel oil and kerosene; a second group provides data about active manufacturing enterprises registered with the Chambers of Commerce.

In Sicily in 2009, 22,254 million kWh (gross production) of electrical energy was produced, accounting for 7.8% of the total amount produced in Italy and 21.7% of the amount obtained in the whole south of Italy. Production was mainly generated from thermo-electrical sources (96.9%), and fell by 5.8% when compared with 2008.

A total of 18,572 million kWh of electrical energy were consumed in Sicily in 2009; most of the energy was absorbed by industry (36.2% of total consumption), followed by the family sector and its domestic consumption (31.6%) and by the service industries (29.9%), whilst the lowest consumption was recorded in the primary sector (2.2%). After a period of growth between 2005 and 2006 (+2.1%), energy consumption registered a reversal of trend in 2007 (-0.5%), which was confirmed in 2008 (-0.1%), and to an even greater extent in 2009 (-1.8%).

At the sectorial level the Sicilian service industry showed an increase in consumption in all the years under examination, whereas industry, on the other hand, from 2005 onward, registered constant falls, interrupted only temporarily in 2006; subsequently the negative trend persisted until 2009, the year in which a 7.3% drop in electricity consumption was registered. In the period in question there was an average annual variation of -2.4%. Regional analysis reveals that the overall consumption of electrical energy in 2009 was concentrated mainly in the Provinces of Catania, Siracusa, Palermo and Messina. Within the industrial sector the highest consumer was Siracusa with over 2,300 million kWh, justified by the energy requirements of the petrochemical plant at Priolo.

The industrial zones of Gela and Milazzo keep the Provinces of Caltanissetta (888 million kWh) and Messina (954 million kWh) near the top of the Sicilian Provincial table, where they are joined by Catania (993 million kWh).

Further indicators correlated to this sector are those relating to the sale of petrol and motor diesel oil, which closely mirror the vehicular movement of goods and persons. In 2009 the total amount of petrol sold was a little over 850,000 tonnes, 8.1% of the national total. Compared to 2008 there was a 4.5% reduction in sales, thus emphasising the negative trend which had been apparent since 2005. Over the period 2005-2009 the average annual variation in petrol sales was -5.5%. The greatest quantity of petrol in the whole Region was sold in the Province of Catania (229,000 tonnes). The sales of motor diesel-oil in 2009 totalled about 1.6 million tonnes, showing a slight drop when compared to the previous year (-2.3%), in line with the negative trend noted since 2007. Catania also held the record for diesel-oil with a total of 490,000 tonnes. As regards fuel-oil, the main fuel for supplying thermo-electric power-stations, the quantity sold amounted to 946,000 tonnes in all, which represented a sharp 8% rise when compared to sales in 2008. The Province of Messina alone accounted for the most significant quantities sold (85% of the Regional total).

From the point of view of Sicily's industrial configuration in 2009, there were 30,897 business enterprises operating in the manufacturing sector (5.6% of the national total); these were mainly in the food sector, with its 7,082 enterprises (22.9% of the total), and the wood (21%) and metallurgic sectors (18.4%). The number of business between 2007 and 2008 fell by 98,000 units, representing a drop of 0.3%, with a further drop of 6,693 units in 2009, corresponding to a negative variation of 17.8%. Analysing the single areas over the period 2005-2009 the most striking figures were those among means of transportation, which improved consistently until 2008, and then, in 2009, settled down to a level similar to that of 2005. All the other sectors seem to be suffering, especially the food industry (-8.7%) and engineering (-7.2%).

Over 60% of active Sicilian business enterprises operate in the Provinces of Catania (7,681 factories), Palermo (6,874) and Messina (4,163); this predominance also exists at the level of single sectors. It is worth mentioning that Trapani still has a substantial number of business enterprises in the sectors of means of transportation (14.4%), non-metalliferous products (13.1%) and the food industry (11%), whilst Siracusa makes its presence felt in the metallurgical industry (10.8%) and Caltanissetta with its healthy number of enterprises in the textile sector (7%).

Glossary

Business enterprise: a juridical/economic entity producing goods and services intended for sale; it has the authority to distribute the profits to the owners of the enterprise, be they private or public.

Dense combustible oil with a low sulphur content (BTZ): residual of inferior quality much used in industry for heating, for powering ships and as a combustible in thermoelectric plants.

Electricity supply (consumption): amount of electricity sold by public enterprises, by wholesalers and by producers to their customers, and the amount of electricity consumed by self-producers themselves.

Fuel-oil: heavy or residual distillates from refinery distillation or other operations, used for the production of heat for industry (furnaces and boilers) and for domestic heating or the production of energy (motors)

Gross electricity production: total amount of electricity produced in a given period and recorded at the terminals of generators in power stations.

Hydro-electric plants: the totality of plumbing, machinery, equipment, buildings and services intended for the transformation of hydraulic energy into electrical energy.

Motor diesel-oil: intermediate distillate from refinery processing, used as fuel in diesel motors.

Net electricity production: total amount of electricity produced and recorded on emission from the production plants

Thermo-electric power-stations: the totality of traditional thermo-electric, nuclear thermo-electric and geo-thermo-electric plants.

Further reading

Publications

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – ISTAT

Internet

<http://www.istat.it/>

8° Census of industry and services

Italian Statistical Yearbook 2010 – Chapter 14: “Industry”

<http://www.terna.it/>

Electrical system “statistics”

<http://www.infocamere.it/movimprese.htm>

Data regarding registry changes in business enterprises

<http://dgerm.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/dgerm/>

Statistical data regarding energy resources

**Table 17.1 Electricity production per energy source utilised and category of producer
(in millions of kWh)**

	Gross production			Net production		
	Energy sources					
	Hydro- electric	Thermo- electric	Total	Hydro- electric	Thermo- electric	Total
	Sicily					
2004	842	24.853	25.695	825	23.643	24.468
2005	822	25.003	25.825	807	23.610	24.417
2006	732	23.641	24.373	718	22.318	23.036
2007	717	23.889	24.606	703	22.539	23.242
2008	679	22.948	23.627	666	21.720	22.386
2009	687	21.567	22.254	674	20.456	21.130
	Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	7.914	94.811	102.725	7.826	89.829	97.655
North/centre	45.529	137.169	182.698	45.017	131.274	176.291
Italy	53.443	231.980	285.423	52.843	221.103	273.946
Italy = 100	1,3	9,3	7,8	1,3	9,3	7,7
	Producers					
	Producers	Self- producers	Total	Producers	Self- producers	Total
	Sicily					
2004	22.174	3.521	25.695	21.178	3.290	24.468
2005	22.567	3.640	26.207	21.538	3.259	24.796
2006	21.602	3.261	24.862	20.315	2.907	23.522
2007	21.375	4.086	25.462	20.410	3.687	24.098
2008	20.902	3.780	24.682	20.016	3.422	23.438
2009	20.007	3.725	23.732	19.161	3.434	22.595
	Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	102.981	6.400	109.381	98.299	5.955	104.254
North/centre	169.385	13.876	183.261	163.408	13.445	176.853
Italy	272.366	20.276	292.642	261.707	19.400	281.107
Italy = 100	7,3	18,4	8,1	7,3	17,7	8,0

Source: Elaboration from data from TERNA (National Electricity Network)

Table 17.2 Electricity consumption (in millions of kWh)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service industry*	Household use	Total
Sicily					
2004	396	7.604	4.483	5.846	18.330
2005	407	7.529	4.775	5.927	18.638
2006	429	7.560	5.108	5.934	19.032
2007	436	7.440	5.158	5.908	18.942
2008	446	7.253	5.355	5.866	18.920
2009	407	6.725	5.565	5.875	18.572
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	24	231	385	503	1.143
Caltanissetta	15	888	221	296	1.420
Catania	93	993	1.282	1.210	3.578
Enna	11	69	142	173	395
Messina	22	954	801	795	2.572
Palermo	30	472	1.312	1.484	3.298
Ragusa	104	487	348	380	1.319
Siracusa	81	2.372	446	497	3.396
Trapani	27	258	432	537	1.254
Divisions - 2009					
South/islands	1.694	31.212	23.915	22.494	79.315
North/centre	3.956	99.294	70.920	46.430	220.600
Italy	5.650	130.506	94.835	68.924	299.915
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>7,2</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>5,9</i>	<i>8,5</i>	<i>6,2</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from TERNA (National Electricity Network)

* Figures are net of FS traction consumption

Table 17.3 Petrol sales (in tonnes)

	Total	Ordinary road- network	Motorway network	Non-network
<i>Sicily</i>				
2004	1.136.187	1.070.143	33.200	32.844
2005	1.076.526	1.016.717	30.212	29.597
2006	1.018.101	965.570	26.419	26.112
2007	962.286	914.104	25.030	23.152
2008	898.504	856.221	20.652	21.631
2009	858.298	817.075	19.933	21.290
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>				
Agrigento	62.161	60.594	-	1.567
Caltanissetta	33.868	33.712	-	156
Catania	229.412	214.584	5.787	9.041
Enna	18.535	17.030	1.369	136
Messina	114.138	102.099	9.986	2.053
Palermo	196.694	193.024	2.791	879
Ragusa	82.927	78.538	-	4.389
Siracusa	53.372	50.905	-	2.467
Trapani	67.191	66.589	-	602
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>				
South/islands	3.137.155	2.903.730	97.229	136.196
North/centre	7.468.198	6.390.505	471.013	606.680
Italy	10.605.353	9.294.235	568.242	742.876
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>8,1</i>	<i>8,8</i>	<i>3,5</i>	<i>2,9</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from the Ministry for Economic Development

Table 17.4 Sales of diesel-oil and combustible oil (in tonnes)

	Diesel-oil				Combustible oil	
	Total	Ordinary road-network	Motorway network	Non-network	Total	BTZ*
<i>Sicily</i>						
2004	1.452.856	801.811	77.794	573.251	1.820.202	1.169.257
2005	1.456.920	872.472	81.212	503.236	1.675.492	1.026.710
2006	1.520.167	954.260	81.639	484.268	1.595.891	1.022.801
2007	1.662.377	1.028.795	85.723	547.859	1.369.753	802.203
2008	1.634.201	1.065.913	79.648	488.640	877.504	433.068
2009	1.596.380	1.088.742	79.130	428.508	946.415	521.132
<i>Provinces - 2009</i>						
Agrigento	119.611	90.873	-	28.738	91.814	91.814
Caltanissetta	62.304	58.198	-	4.106	-	-
Catania	489.922	289.322	24.220	176.380	14.796	14.448
Enna	49.092	24.501	8.254	16.337	1.135	1.135
Messina	185.548	115.733	34.952	34.863	804.905	379.970
Palermo	263.295	210.556	11.704	41.035	3.773	3.773
Ragusa	178.907	128.554	-	50.353	3.928	3.928
Siracusa	136.151	78.266	-	57.885	25.871	25.871
Trapani	111.550	92.739	-	18.811	193	193
<i>Divisions - 2009</i>						
South/islands	9.544.616	4.227.418	436.016	1.883.908	1.551.051	919.117
North/centre	15.845.083	9.975.982	1.747.514	7.118.861	2.559.886	1.845.653
Italy	25.389.699	14.203.400	2.183.530	9.002.769	4.110.937	2.764.770
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>6,3</i>	<i>7,7</i>	<i>3,6</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>23,0</i>	<i>18,8</i>

Source: Elaboration from data from the Ministry for Economic Development

* Low sulphur content

Table 17.5 Manufacturing enterprises registered with the CCIAA

	Food and similar	Textiles, clothing, leather	Paper, publishing	Petro- chemical	Non- metalliferous
Sicily					
2004	10.745	2.649	2.041	386	3.913
2005	11.119	2.618	2.080	386	3.953
2006	11.425	2.549	2.110	395	3.986
2007	11.394	2.406	2.069	386	3.849
2008	11.514	2.364	2.070	397	3.857
2009	7.082	2.268	1.506	378	3.772
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	642	104	107	30	281
Caltanissetta	447	159	81	17	231
Catania	1.512	543	407	119	879
Enna	257	100	51	10	146
Messina	877	305	193	46	513
Palermo	1.613	585	323	82	700
Ragusa	466	103	96	33	288
Siracusa	489	118	108	21	239
Trapani	779	116	140	24	495
Divisions- 2009					
South/islands	28.598	22.468	6.915	1.739	14.010
North/centre	31.307	71.913	18.552	5.976	28.033
Italy	59.905	94.381	25.467	7.715	42.043
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>11,8</i>	<i>2,4</i>	<i>5,9</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>9,0</i>

Source: Elaboration of data from Movimprese

Table 17.5 cont. Manufacturing enterprises registered with the CCIAA

	Metallurgical	Engineering	Means of transport	Wood and others	Total
Sicily					
2004	5.669	4.438	655	7.042	37.538
2005	5.779	4.480	673	7.055	38.143
2006	5.818	5.427	687	6.983	38.480
2007	5.766	4.436	722	6.660	37.688
2008	5.807	4.397	760	6.424	37.590
2009	5.679	3.041	673	6.498	30.897
Provinces - 2009					
Agrigento	442	189	41	439	2.271
Caltanissetta	461	168	32	305	1.901
Catania	1.246	813	99	1.563	7.681
Enna	195	80	4	211	1.054
Messina	758	404	150	917	4.163
Palermo	1.119	551	143	1.633	6.874
Ragusa	392	227	51	462	2.118
Siracusa	595	279	56	376	2.291
Trapani	471	330	97	592	3.044
Divisions- 2009					
South/islands	26.696	14.571	2.556	30.992	148.645
North/centre	89.553	66.567	8.097	84.625	404.623
Italy	116.249	81.138	10.653	115.717	553.268
<i>Italy = 100</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>3,7</i>	<i>6,3</i>	<i>5,6</i>	<i>5,6</i>

Source: Elaboration of data from Movimprese

18 - URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

In this chapter certain aspects intrinsic to an environmental assessment of Sicily are studied in depth via a spatial and temporal comparison of a set of urban indicators obtained from the Istat study “Survey of Environmental data in cities – 2009”, with regard to six subjects:

- *WATER* – domestic consumption of drinking water and management of sewerage;
- *ENERGY* – domestic consumption of electricity and gas;
- *AIR* – air quality;
- *TRANSPORT* – public and private urban transport;
- *GREEN AREAS*- public urban green spaces;
- *REFUSE*- collection and management of refuse.

The Istat survey “Environmental data in cities” has been carried out every year since 2000 with regard to the Provincial capitals of Sicily. The study was effectuated with the support of its own Regional offices and the Statistical offices of Trento and Bolzano; since these are situated in the Regions in question the more direct contact with the data-supplying enterprises facilitates the gathering of the required information.

The indicators elaborated for each environmental theme respond to models predisposed at the international level.

There is a table where municipalities are classified in order of greatest attention to environmental compatibility; this was compiled on the basis of all the principal indicators regarding causes of environmental impact and, at the same time, the response on the part of the authorities.

Analysis of environmental quality has the aim of stimulating comparisons and publishing information about environmental phenomena that is ever more complete and integrated, with an eye to the safeguard of our cities in the face of

the relentless advance of Man.

Water – The quality of water, along with that of refuse and air management, is the environmental emergency with the greatest everyday impact on the community.

In 2009 per-capita consumption of water in Italy for domestic use (understood as an average for the 115 Provincial capitals as a whole) amounted to 68 m³ per inhabitant, which represents a 0.7% drop over the figure for 2008. At the Regional level the average was 63.4 m³. Agrigento was the Provincial capital that was most careful about using water; in fact, with a figure of 35.4 m³ it had the lowest consumption figures in the whole of Italy. For the majority of Sicilian Provincial capitals consumption was lower than average; probably also as a result of the rationing measures adopted, water-consumption has been gradually falling over the years, but this might also indicate a greater attention to the use of water resources.

As regards the resident population served by purification plants for urban sewerage, data shows a clearly improving situation. The average figure for Sicily is lower by 18.2% than the national figure. Special mention should be made of the towns of Ragusa, Messina and Siracusa, where, in 2009, there was almost total coverage; bringing up the tail we find Catania, where the service only reaches 25% of the population.

Lastly, 19 Italian municipalities, in 2009, announced that they had to resort to rationing measures in the distribution of water for domestic use (compared with 20 in the previous year). In seven municipalities these measures were short-term (less than a month), concentrated in the summer season, whilst in the remaining 12 municipalities the longer duration of the measures indicated a greater scarcity of water resources. Rationing measures in the distribution of water, with few exceptions, remain the historical prerogative of the centre and south of the country.

Air – Air pollution is an environmental issue deeply-felt in local and central administration, and also by the public at large, due to the harm that it causes for human health and the environment in general. It is a factor affecting our well-being and represents a specific indicator of the quality of life of an urban population.

The factors that can alter air-quality are numerous: factories, heating fuel, the continuous increase in traffic and rapid urbanisation. Constant monitoring of air-quality is therefore required via control-units or monitoring services around the Region for the periodical measurement of pollution levels.

A figure of 2.1 permanent control-units for monitoring air-quality per 100,000 inhabitants was calculated, for all the Provincial capitals taken together in 2009, with a reduction of 4.5% when compared to the previous year. In Sicily, the

average figure was 2.5, which was higher than the National average. The Sicilian Province with most permanent control-units for monitoring air-quality was Caltanissetta with 5 control-units per 100,000 inhabitants, whereas lower figures were recorded in Palermo, Ragusa and Trapani. Agrigento was the only Sicilian town without permanent control-units for measuring levels of pollution. One of the worst pollutants for human health is the atmospheric particulate with a diameter smaller than 10 microns (PM10), made up of solid and liquid particles suspended in the air; it might have a natural origin (e.g. forest-fires) or might derive from Man's activity, i.e. industrial processes and traffic. In order to safeguard health and the environment the tolerance threshold for PM10, is 35 days; once these have been exceeded action needs to be taken to forestall and reduce emissions.

In 2009, the average number of times that the limit (for the safeguard of human health) was exceeded, for Italian municipalities, continued to fall, arriving at a figure of 54.1 days, whereas in 2008 excesses were recorded on 57 days. This reduction is probably the result of both meteo-climatic factors and the introduction of nationwide policies, such as incentives to trade-in old cars, or local policies, such as bans on the most highly-polluting road vehicles, as well as modifications to urban road networks brought in by town councils.

In Sicily (average Regional figure of 63.1 days) all municipalities find themselves below the average national figure, excepting the city of Palermo, with its 56 days of excess. The town of Siracusa (309 days of excess) is placed last not only in Sicily, but also among Italian municipalities (mainly because of the industrial complex situated nearby).

Energy – Problems linked to electricity consumption are assuming ever greater importance with regard to safeguard of the environment.

The variables taken into consideration are electricity consumption for domestic use (in Kwh per inhabitant) and the domestic use of methane gas for heating (in m³ per inhabitant).

Figures for energy consumption linked to domestic use are more or less stable. More specifically, per capita consumption of methane gas for domestic use for heating went from 401.8 m³ per inhabitant in 2008 to 402.5 m³ per inhabitant in the year 2009 (+0.2%), whilst per capita consumption of electricity saw a more modest increase of 0.01%, arriving at a figure of 1,207 kWh per inhabitant in 2009.

The stability of figures for energy consumption is relevant if one considers that in 2009 a slight fall in maximum daily temperatures was recorded when compared to 2008; this should have led to a greater utilisation of methane gas for heating during the cold season.

In Sicily, methane gas consumption was below the national average with heterogeneous values for most Sicilian municipalities. Enna (371.8 m³ per

inhabitant) and Caltanissetta (235.9 m³ per inhabitant) were the towns with the highest levels of methane gas consumption. The reason could be linked to climatic factors that characterise Sicily, with lower temperatures than other zones bringing about an increased per capita use of methane gas during the winter months.

As for electricity, most Sicilian municipalities have higher levels of consumption than the National average. Also in this case the reason could be connected to climate; in fact, the high number of air-conditioners used regularly in the summer months could help explain this result.

Lastly, ever greater attention on the part of municipal administrations is being directed towards the issue of energy consumption. This can be seen in the more frequent recourse to sources of renewable or alternative energy. It might be emphasised that the utilisation of energy produced from renewable sources, both solar and photovoltaic energy, is widespread throughout Italy, regardless of the geographic location. More specifically, as regards solar energy, the area of square metres installed per 1,000 inhabitants in municipal buildings went from 0.01 m² in 2000 to 0.1 m² in 2009, with an increase of 57.1% over 2008. At the same time, the number of municipalities announcing that they have installed thermal solar panels went from 3 in 2000 to 59 in 2009.

With regard to photovoltaic Energy, in 2009, 69 municipalities (out of 116 in the survey) stated that they were using this technology; at present the average power installed in municipal buildings has arrived at 0.5 kW every 1,000 inhabitants, whilst in 2000 the average power was practically zero and only a single municipality declared that it used photo-voltaic panels in its buildings.

In Sicily, Siracusa stands out with figures of 4.6 m² per 1,000 inhabitants. Ragusa has 2.7 m² per 1,000 inhabitants and Palermo 0.2 m² per 1,000 inhabitants.

Refuse – The management of waste is a crucial topical issue, also because of the continual emergencies recorded in the last few years in various Italian cities; moreover, economic growth and an increase in consumption have produced a high level of refuse and therefore an evident problem linked to its disposal. In this regard the differentiated collection of urban refuse will also be analysed, it being an essential basis for launching subsequent salvage operations.

In 2009 the collection of urban refuse in Italy was represented by 604.3 kg per inhabitant. Compared to 2008 there was a 1.5% drop in the total amount of refuse collected, confirming the decreasing trend previously recorded in 2007. This fall concerns, in particular, undifferentiated collection (-4.2% in 2009 over 2008), whereas the increase in differentiated collection proceeds, but at a slower pace from 2000 onwards (+5.1% in the last year); differentiated collection reached 30.4% of that total in 2009.

In Sicily, there was a tendency towards stability in figures for the collection of

urban refuse among the nine Provincial capitals.

The figures for Catania stand out, with 745.9 Kg/inh. being the highest figure of the capitals, followed by Trapani and Agrigento (646.1 and 606.8 Kg/inh). The towns of Enna and Messina are more virtuous, with 487.4 and 514 Kg. of refuse per capita. Between 2000 and 2009 considerable increases were recorded in Trapani (about 38%), whereas Palermo witnessed a reduction of 7.4%.

With regard to differentiated collection of urban refuse the Region of Sicily finds itself in last place in the table. At the Sicilian level the most virtuous municipalities, albeit a long way from national averages, are Ragusa (15.9%) and Agrigento (15.2%). In last place at both national and Regional level, Siracusa has figures of 3.8% for differentiated collection of urban refuse.

Transport – In our cities, for economic and social development, it is of fundamental importance to be mobile, since one can have access to those facilities and services provided for the whole community. Local councils provide public transport as a response to their developmental objectives, in order to reduce the negative effects deriving from traffic (acoustic and atmospheric pollution).

A significant environmental indicator is the demand for public transport, per inhabitant, as expressed by passengers carried by urban public transport (bus, tram, trolleybus, underground and funicular railway). In 2009, in Italy, an average of 228.7 passengers per inhabitant were carried by public transport, whereas, in Sicily, this value was considerably lower (65.7). In Sicily, the highest values were recorded in Palermo (97.6) and Catania (81.1), and this emphasises how demand is usually greater in Provincial capitals with their greater resident populations. The lowest figures were recorded in Ragusa (7.5) and Caltanissetta (11.6).

The demand for private transport is measured via the motorisation-rate (number of cars per 1,000 inhabitants), and the number of motorcycles per 1,000 inhabitants. The motorisation-rate, in 2009, was high in all Sicilian Provincial capitals and the average figure (634.9 motor vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants) was higher than the national average by 17.9%. Of the municipalities in the Region the highest values for the indicator were recorded in Catania (709.9) and the lowest in Trapani (582).

Urban green spaces – The creation of urban green spaces represents an essential requirement for the redevelopment and utilisation of open land in the urban environment. In terms of environmental improvement in the quality of life, vegetation is essential for noise-reduction and purification of the air from dust and other polluting agents. Plants have the capacity to reduce levels of atmospheric, acoustic and electro-magnetic pollution, protect the soil, alleviate the extremes of urban climate, as well as affecting Man's physical and

psychological equilibrium.

In 2009 the density of urban green spaces (as a percentage of the municipal area) in Italy amounted to 9.3%, proving to be more or less stable and in line with 2008 (+0.04%). Obviously, the high values of the indicator could in general be put down to the presence of large natural parks, wooded areas, protected areas and nature reserves (when these are situated close to towns or cities).

In Sicily, the density of urban green spaces makes up 5.8% of the total area. In this case Palermo stands out because its density of urban green spaces amounts to 31.9% of the municipal area, followed by Catania, with figures that are a little higher than the national average. All the other municipalities have a lower density of green spaces than the national average, Agrigento having the lowest figure, 0.5%.

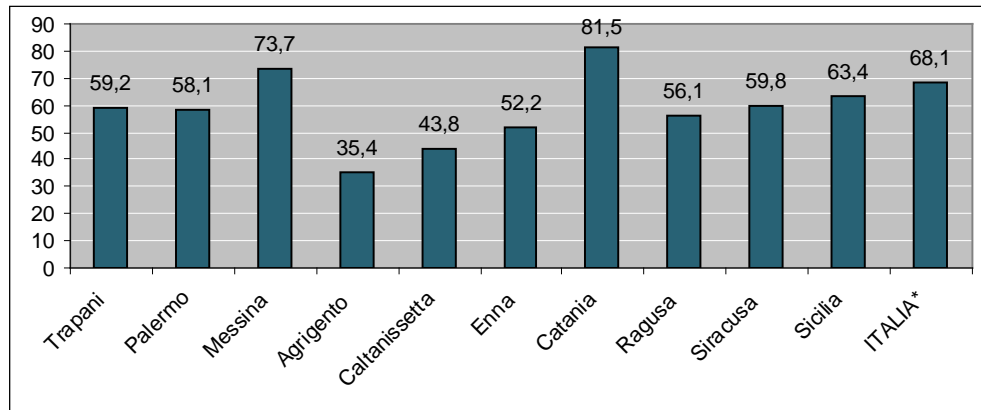
Synthetic indicator – An overall assessment of environmental eco-compatibility in Italian municipalities has been carried out by Istat, which has calculated a synthetic index made up of 20 elementary indicators that represent the seven subjects examined along with housing density.

The nine elementary indicators considered concern the impact exerted on the environment, or that which creates the impact; then there are 11 indicators regarding responses to the problems of attenuating or restoring environmental qualities in the urban scenario. Furthermore, 9 of these indicators represent actions by the general public and 10 those by municipal administrators, plus one, in which both the public and administrators, equally, are protagonists. The eco-compatibility table, worked out on the basis of the previously-described synthetic indicator, has the municipalities of Trento, Venezia and Bologna, among its first places for 2009, whereas last place is occupied by Siracusa.

Among Sicilian Provincial capitals, in 2009, the best-placed proved to be Caltanissetta, in 56th place, followed by Palermo (76°) and Messina (77°). Further down the table we find Trapani (93°) and Ragusa (96°), whilst the remaining municipalities of Agrigento (109°), Enna (112°), Catania (113°) and the above-mentioned Siracusa (115°) fill the bottom places in the table.

WATER

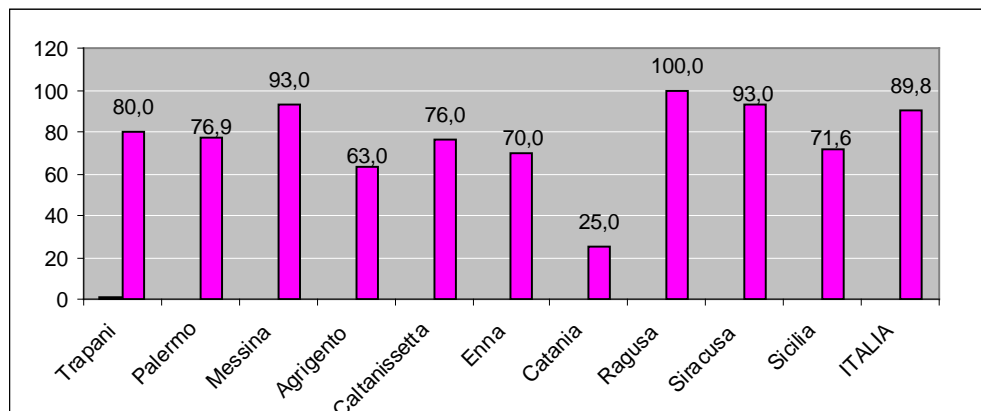
Fig. 18.1 - Water consumption for domestic use per Provincial capital in Sicily - 2009 (m³ per inhabitant)



*Aggregate values excluding the Commune of L'Aquila

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Fig 18. 2 - Percentage of resident population in Provincial capitals in Sicily served by purification plants for urban sewerage - 2009



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Tab 18. 1 – Water consumption for domestic use in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2000-09 (m³ per inhabitant)

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	63,0	63,2	62,1	60,8	61,6	61,4	61,5	59,4	59,4	59,2
Palermo	54,7	58,2	55,6	57,4	59,2	61,1	61,7	59,6	58,8	58,1
Messina	65,7	63,3	61,1	65,1	69,1	73,1	68,4	72,1	74,0	73,7
Agrigento	38,8	41,9	38,0	37,8	35,3	36,7	36,8	35,5	35,6	35,4
Caltanissetta	36,8	37,2	37,7	44,2	44,2	44,9	44,9	44,0	43,9	43,8
Enna	60,1	60,3	59,2	58,0	58,8	58,6	58,7	56,7	53,4	52,2
Catania	82,4	82,6	81,2	79,0	80,1	79,8	79,9	81,8	81,9	81,5
Ragusa	70,9	71,1	69,9	65,5	65,1	59,7	59,8	54,1	57,4	56,1
Siracusa	68,3	68,5	67,3	65,9	66,8	66,6	66,4	64,5	64,7	59,8

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Tab. 18. 1- cont. – Water consumption for domestic use in Sicily per Provincial capital (percentage variations) - 2000-09

COMUNI	2001 / 2000	2002 / 2001	2003 / 2002	2004 / 2003	2005 / 2004	2006 / 2005	2007 / 2006	2008 / 2007	2009 / 2008
Trapani	0,3	-1,7	-2,1	1,4	-0,4	0,2	-3,4	0,1	-0,4
Palermo	6,4	-4,5	3,3	3,0	3,2	1,1	-3,5	-1,4	-1,2
Messina	-3,6	-3,5	6,5	6,1	5,8	-6,3	5,4	2,6	-0,4
Agrigento	7,8	-9,2	-0,6	-6,6	4,0	0,2	-3,4	0,1	-0,4
Caltanissetta	1,1	1,3	17,1	0,1	1,6	0,0	-2,1	-0,1	-0,4
Enna	0,3	-1,7	-2,1	1,4	-0,4	0,2	-3,4	-5,8	-2,2
Catania	0,3	-1,7	-2,7	1,4	-0,4	0,2	2,3	0,1	-0,4
Ragusa	0,3	-1,7	-6,2	-0,7	-8,3	0,2	-9,6	6,2	-2,2
Siracusa	0,3	-1,7	-2,1	1,4	-0,4	-0,2	-3,0	0,4	-7,6

Source: elaboration on Istat data

Tab. 18. 2 – Percentage of resident population in Provincial capitals in Sicily served by purification plants for urban sewerage. 2000-09

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	14,0	14,0	70,0	70,0	-	-	71,0	71,0	80,0	80,0
Palermo	72,9	72,9	73,0	73,0	73,1	73,1	74,4	75,6	76,9	76,9
Messina	90,0	92,0	94,0	96,0	96,0	96,0	96,0	96,0	93,0	93,0
Agrigento	70,0	70,0	70,0	70,0	74,5	74,5	85,0	85,0	85,0	63,0
Caltanissetta	60,0	61,6	70,8	71,5	71,5	71,5	72,7	76,0	76,0	76,0
Enna	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	70,0
Catania	18,0	18,0	18,8	20,6	23,0	23,0	21,0	23,0	23,0	25,0
Ragusa	80,0	85,0	98,0	98,0	93,0	94,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Siracusa	80,0	86,0	91,0	92,0	88,0	88,0	88,0	88,0	93,0	93,0

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

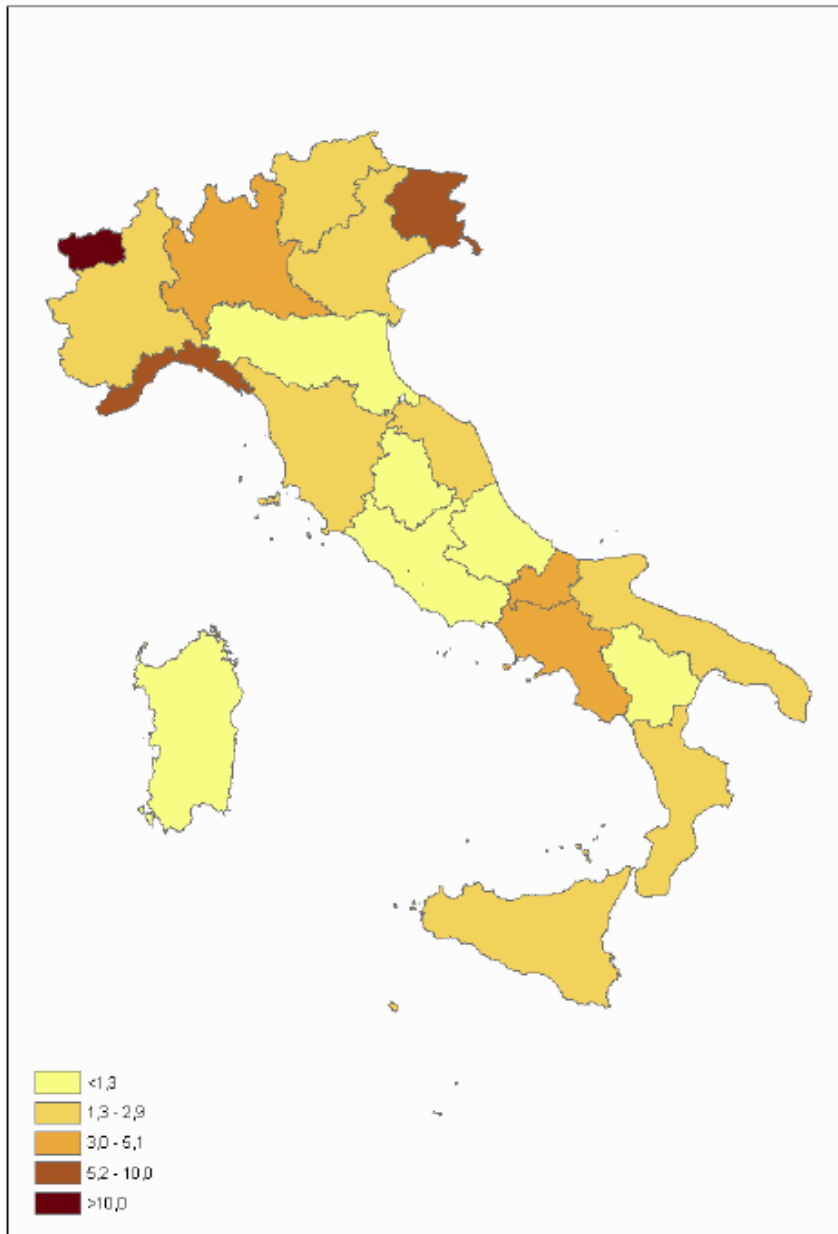
Tab. 18. 3 - Provincial capitals that adopt measures for rationing water-supply services for domestic use on the basis of the duration of the measure in the course of the year - 2009

COMUNI	Meno di un mese	Da uno a 11 mesi	Tutto l'anno
Como	X		
Massa		X	
Benevento	X		
Avellino	X		
Salerno			X
Foggia		X	
Andria	X		
Barletta	X		
Trani	X		
Bari		X	
Taranto	X		
Brindisi		X	
Lecce		X	
Trapani			X
Palermo			X
Agrigento		X	
Caltanissetta		X	
Enna			X
Catania		X	
ITALIA	7	8	4

Fonte: Istat, Dati ambientali nelle città

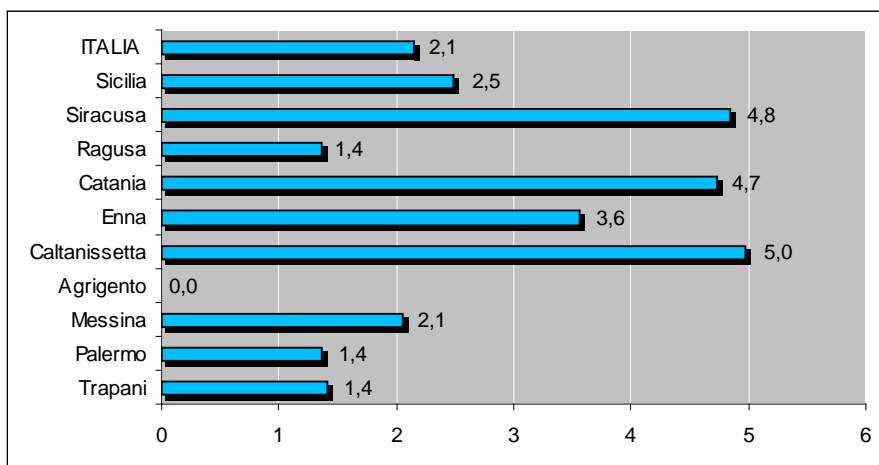
AIR

Fig. 18. 3 - Density of permanent control units for monitoring air-quality (control units per 100 km² of Communal area) in the Provincial capitals aggregated by Region - 2009



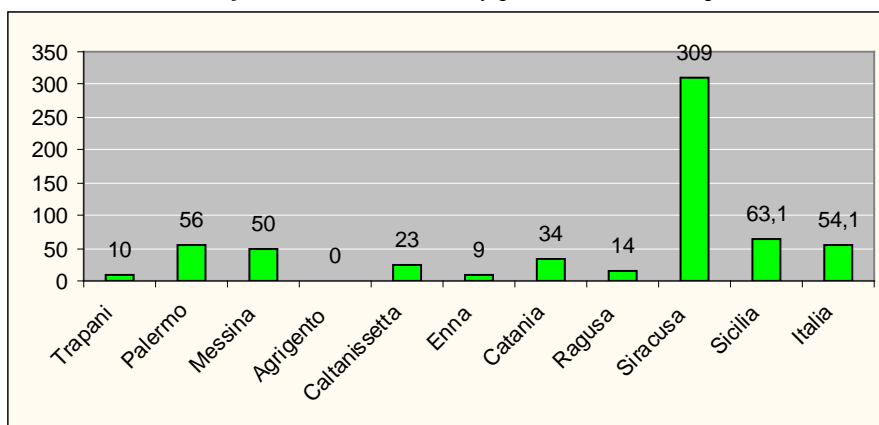
Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Fig. 18. 4 - Permanent control units for monitoring air-quality in Sicily in the Provincial capitals – 2009 (per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Fig 18. 5 - Maximum number of times limit exceeded, for the safeguard of human health as laid down for the PM10 in Sicily per Provincial capital – 2009



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Tab. 18.4 – Permanent control units for monitoring air-quality in Sicily in the Provincial capitals (per 100,000 inhabitants) - 2000-09

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,4
Palermo	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
Messina	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1
Agrigent	5,4	5,5	5,4	-	-	-	5,1	5,1	5,1	-
Caltanissetta	4,8	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Enna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,6	3,6
Catania	5,0	5,2	4,2	4,2	4,6	4,6	5,0	4,3	4,7	4,7
Ragusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,4	1,4
Siracusa	-	-	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,8	4,8

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

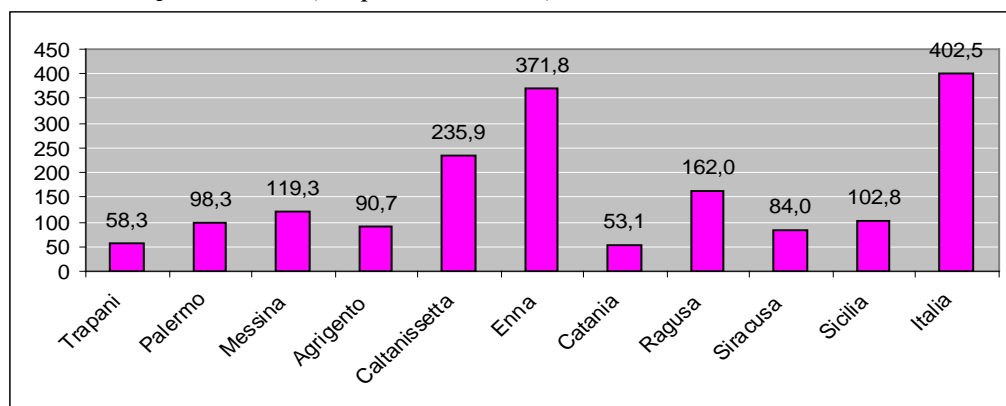
Tab 18.5 – Maximum number of times limit exceeded, for the safeguard of human health as laid down for the PM10 in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2003-09

COMUNI	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Palermo	50	47	80	210	109	69	56
Messina	12	60	11	53	38	48	50
Agrigento	-	-	-	7	30	10	-
Caltanissetta	28	26	25	14	24	22	23
Enna	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
Catania	25	27	62	29	24	45	34
Ragusa	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Siracusa	186	153	181	282	273	321	309

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

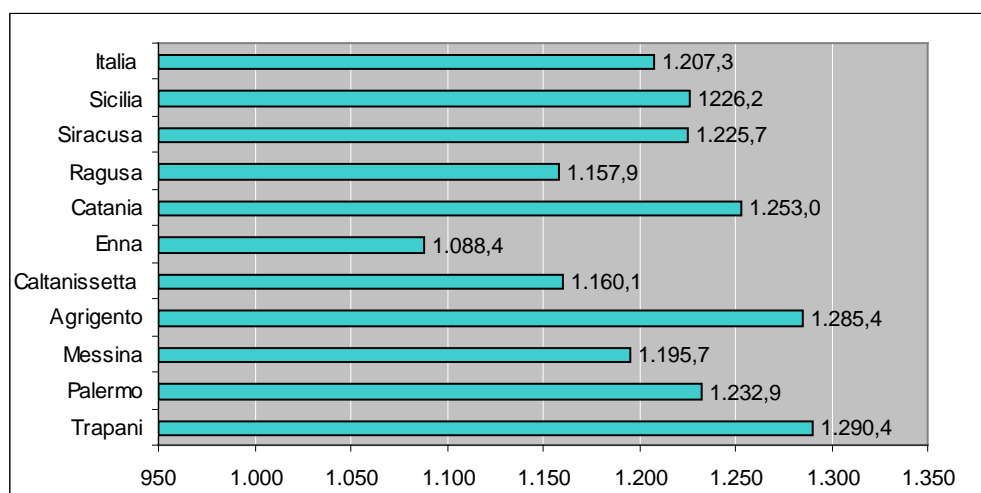
ENERGY

Fig 18. 6 - Consumption of methane gas for domestic use and heating in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2009 (m^3 per inhabitant)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Fig 18. 7 - Consumption of electricity for domestic use in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2009 (kWh per inhabitant)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Tab 18.6 - Consumption of methane gas for domestic use and heating in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2000-2009 (m³ per inhabitant)

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	53,6	48,0	47,1	55,8	57,9	63,6	60,1	63,6	63,0	58,3
Palermo	53,1	57,2	59,9	78,7	75,5	91,3	85,1	78,9	80,5	98,3
Messina	97,4	98,6	100,0	119,9	115,8	121,6	123,3	109,4	117,4	119,3
Agrigento	74,8	77,8	77,9	89,6	92,9	102,0	108,2	85,3	92,3	90,7
Caltanissetta	227,5	221,3	228,2	261,6	271,2	297,9	277,7	234,8	251,8	235,9
Enna	330,6	338,6	349,8	398,5	413,1	453,8	378,7	420,0	375,5	371,8
Catania	39,7	42,5	49,7	48,4	58,1	63,8	67,9	56,4	55,9	53,1
Ragusa	117,1	134,5	143,5	173,5	190,4	209,7	174,1	174,4	172,9	162,0
Siracusa	65,2	67,8	68,0	74,6	77,4	85,0	88,7	76,9	80,4	84,0

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

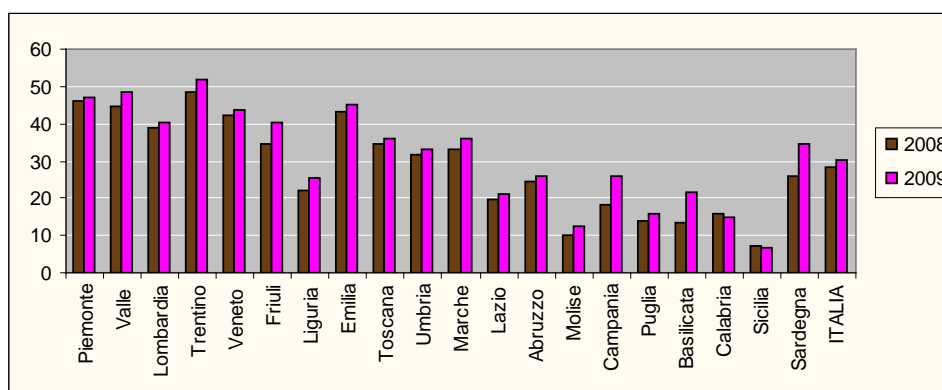
Tab 18.7 - Consumption of electricity for domestic use in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2000-2009 (kWh per inhabitant)

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	1.154,9	1.159,8	1.190,3	1.234,3	1.261,0	1.245,1	1.297,3	1.258,4	1.276,8	1.290,4
Palermo	1.186,5	1.143,7	1.191,8	1.203,8	1.248,3	1.270,7	1.301,5	1.241,8	1.228,6	1.232,9
Messina	1.067,4	1.057,0	1.087,7	1.148,2	1.152,9	1.164,2	1.239,1	1.181,4	1.199,1	1.195,7
Agrigento	1.198,8	1.231,0	1.252,7	1.230,3	1.240,3	1.278,7	1.319,2	1.266,6	1.281,3	1.285,4
Caltanissetta	1.047,2	1.048,0	1.071,1	1.112,0	1.133,6	1.160,8	1.174,9	1.189,4	1.164,2	1.160,1
Enna	890,7	897,4	922,3	982,8	1.013,4	1.001,4	1.053,7	1.078,0	1.066,1	1.088,4
Catania	1.116,5	1.137,6	1.214,9	1.258,7	1.294,6	1.290,0	1.383,0	1.262,6	1.263,1	1.253,0
Ragusa	1.084,6	1.069,2	1.089,9	1.108,5	1.106,6	1.118,6	1.164,1	1.141,7	1.147,0	1.157,9
Siracusa	1.080,6	1.070,6	1.110,6	1.170,4	1.173,3	1.209,6	1.174,4	1.202,4	1.228,3	1.225,7

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

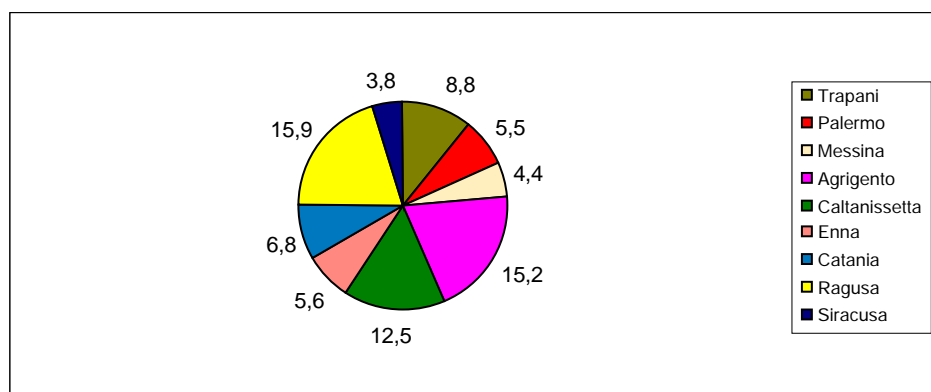
REFUSE

Fig 18. 8 - Differentiated collection of urban refuse in Sicily per Provincial capital aggregated by Region - 2008 and 2009 (percentage values)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Fig 18. 9 - Differentiated collection of urban refuse in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2009 (percentage values)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

*Tab 18.8 - Collection of urban refuse in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2000-2009
(kg per inhabitant)*

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	468,5	458,9	467,1	508,4	498,3	513,1	536,6	495,2	511,0	646,1
Palermo	628,2	601,0	515,1	545,2	605,8	614,1	636,3	615,2	595,1	581,7
Messina	470,7	477,1	504,1	507,8	499,6	518,0	536,9	533,1	513,7	514,0
Agrigento	540,7	599,8	579,6	548,2	513,1	539,6	593,7	603,8	603,9	606,8
Caltanissetta	516,3	513,4	520,4	506,0	483,8	532,1	554,3	547,8	572,8	569,5
Enna	434,9	447,1	441,1	480,1	495,1	491,3	494,9	496,2	459,8	487,4
Catania	674,7	742,8	802,5	827,3	826,2	803,6	811,5	816,6	784,0	745,9
Ragusa	442,3	471,9	440,4	473,7	500,0	482,7	497,5	487,5	489,2	521,1
Siracusa	580,9	590,8	595,2	632,1	640,5	623,5	615,3	606,4	601,6	584,3

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

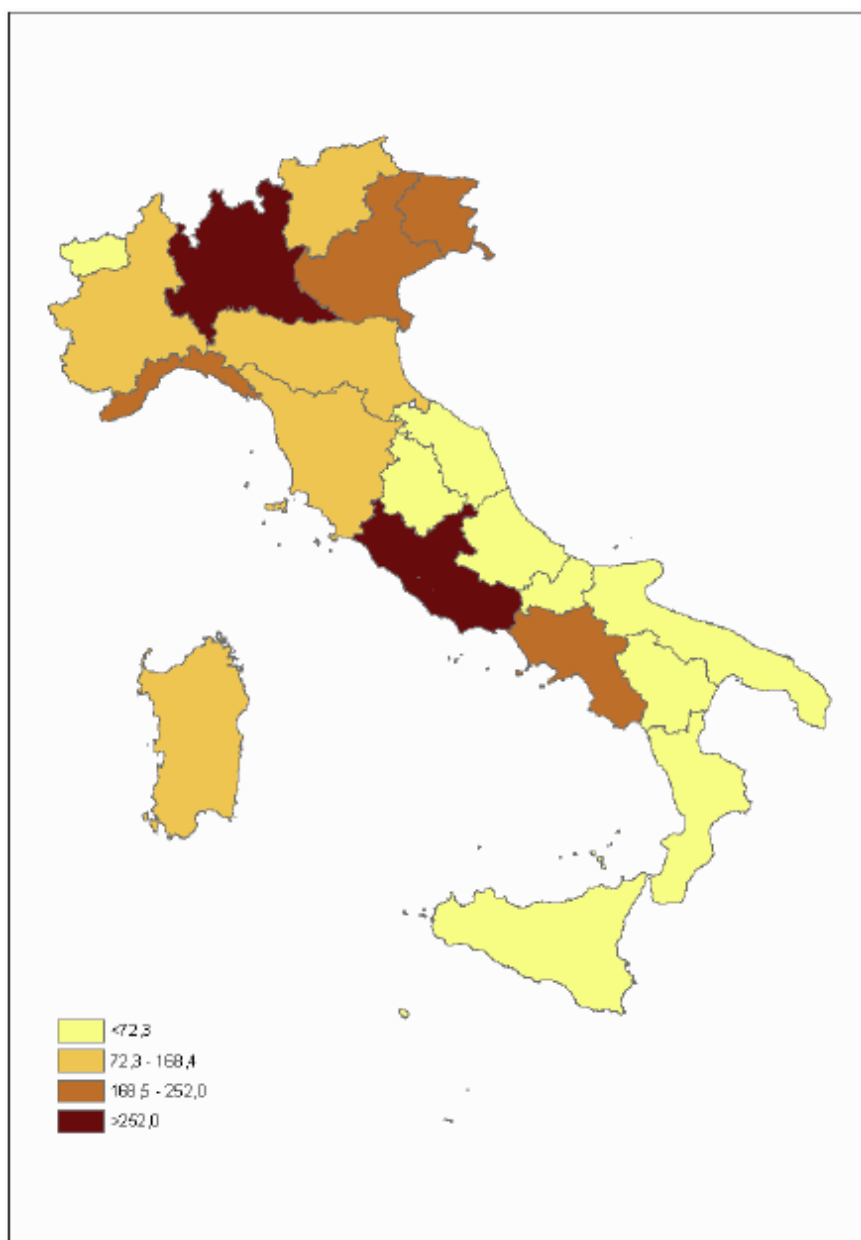
*Tab 18. 9 - Differentiated collection of urban refuse in Sicily per Provincial capital
2000-2009 (percentage values)*

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	5,2	5,5	4,7	5,1	6,0	5,3	8,5	10,8	11,4	8,8
Palermo	4,8	5,5	5,9	6,2	7,5	8,1	6,9	4,1	4,6	5,5
Messina	1,6	1,0	1,3	1,9	1,7	2,0	1,9	3,8	3,1	4,4
Agrigento	0,8	0,4	0,2	0,3	5,0	6,3	13,9	15,9	17,2	15,2
Caltanissetta	1,1	0,9	3,4	4,9	4,9	4,5	5,2	5,3	11,0	12,5
Enna	1,3	1,5	1,5	2,7	3,7	7,1	8,1	9,7	5,4	5,6
Catania	0,8	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,7	5,4	6,4	6,6	10,1	6,8
Ragusa	1,2	3,0	3,8	5,0	8,9	9,6	9,7	8,2	12,9	15,9
Siracusa	1,4	2,0	1,6	1,5	2,4	3,1	3,4	6,6	7,0	3,8

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

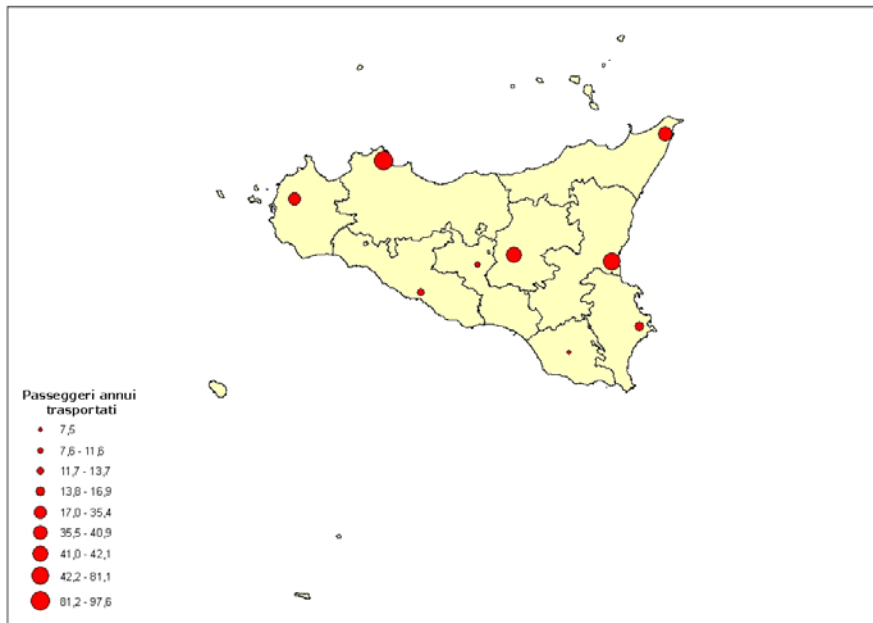
TRANSPORT

Fig. 18.10 - Supply of public transport (passengers carried by means of transport per inhabitant) per Provincial capital aggregated by Region - 2009



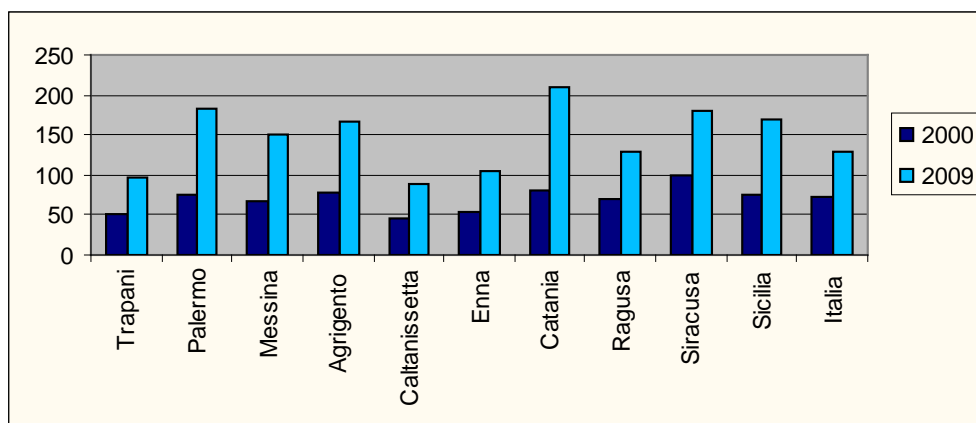
Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

*Fig. 18.11 - Supply of public transport in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2009
(passengers carried by means of transport per inhabitant)*



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

*Fig 18.12 - Motorisation rate in Sicily per Provincial capital - 2000 and 2009
(vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants)*



Source: Istat, data ACI

Tab. 18.10 - Supply of public transport per Provincial capital - 2000-2009 (annual passengers carried by means of transport per inhabitant)

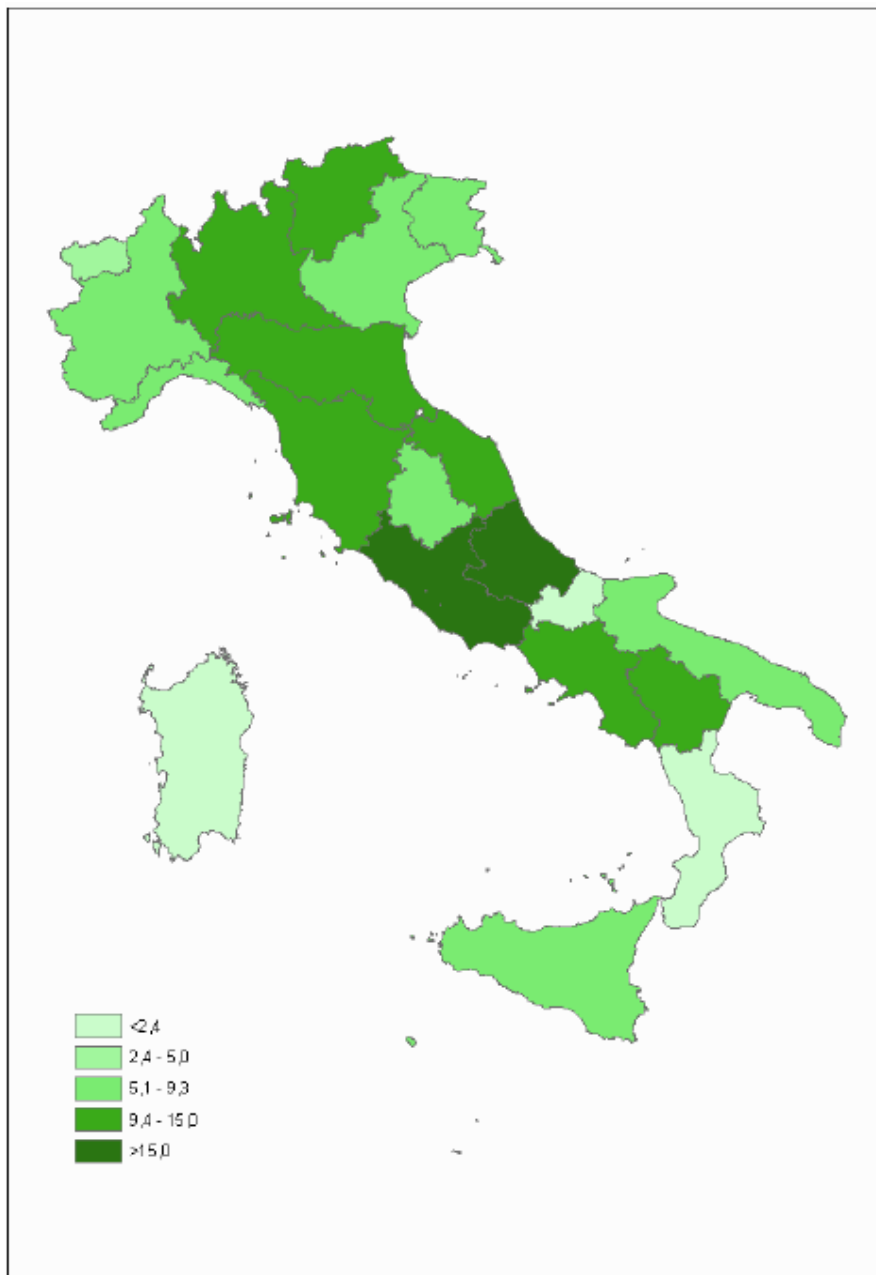
COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	34,8	35,6	35,0	33,4	32,1	30,7	37,6	40,8	39,8	35,4
Palermo	102,0	104,0	116,4	117,3	110,7	113,3	113,7	114,8	109,6	97,6
Messina (d)	29,8	31,2	31,8	42,4	41,7	43,0	41,4	39,9	40,0	40,9
Agrigento	24,8	24,2	23,3	21,6	20,3	19,5	18,7	21,4	13,5	13,7
Caltanissetta	14,8	14,7	14,0	13,1	11,4	11,2	10,9	10,5	10,1	11,6
Enna	37,7	37,6	37,6	38,1	38,6	39,4	39,6	40,8	43,0	42,1
Catania	133,3	136,3	130,2	122,7	117,6	112,7	103,7	98,0	90,0	81,1
Ragusa	4,9	5,0	4,9	5,8	5,8	5,9	5,9	6,1	7,4	7,5
Siracusa	12,1	13,3	15,3	17,2	20,7	20,7	20,6	18,8	16,2	16,9

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

^(d)Since 2003 the tram network has been operational

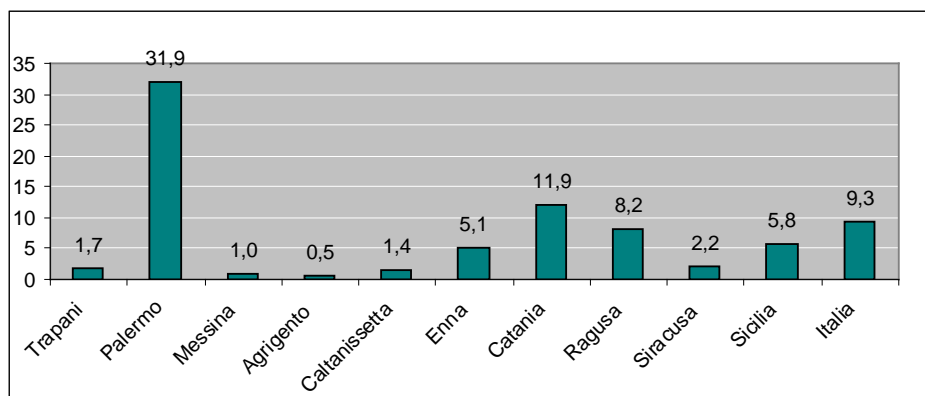
URBAN GREEN AREAS

Fig. 18.13 - Density of urban green areas per Provincial capital aggregated by Region - 2009 (percentage of Communal area)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Fig 18.14 - Density of urban green areas per Provincial capital - 2009 (percentage of Communal area)



Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Tab. 18.11 - Density of urban green areas per Provincial capital 2000- 2009 (percentage of Communal area)

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
Palermo	27,3	31,0	31,0	31,0	31,1	31,1	31,4	31,6	31,6	31,9
Messina	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
Agrigento	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Caltanissetta	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Enna	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1
Catania	11,7	11,7	11,5	11,6	11,6	11,7	11,9	11,9	11,9	11,9
Ragusa	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2
Siracusa	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

Tab. 18.12 - Availability of urban green areas in Sicily per Provincial capital (sq m per inhabitant) - 2000-2009

COMUNI	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trapani	65,9	66,4	66,8	66,8	65,7	64,6	64,6	64,7	64,8	64,8
Palermo	63,6	72,1	71,9	72,3	72,9	73,4	74,5	75,4	76,0	77,1
Messina	7,7	7,9	8,0	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,1	8,2	8,2	8,8
Agrigento	22,2	22,4	22,3	21,5	21,1	21,1	21,1	21,1	21,0	21,0
Caltanissetta	95,2	96,2	97,3	97,6	98,6	98,8	99,1	99,4	99,5	99,4
Enna	637,4	631,5	626,6	630,2	634,3	637,8	641,2	643,3	643,0	644,9
Catania	62,6	65,3	67,0	67,8	68,6	69,7	71,3	72,0	72,6	73,0
Ragusa	522,6	525,3	525,5	516,9	509,4	506,7	505,3	503,4	501,4	498,6
Siracusa	34,3	34,7	35,8	36,0	36,0	36,1	36,1	36,0	36,1	36,2

Source: Istat, Environmental data in cities

SYNTHETIC INDICATOR

Tab. 18.13 - Number of indicators for eco-compatibility index

Caratteristiche principali della rilevazione

Numero indicatori che compongono l'indice di eco-compatibilità per tema

Aree tematiche	Numero Indicatori
Densità di popolazione	1
Acqua	2
Aria	3
Energia	3
Rifiuti	3
Rumore	2
Trasporti	4
Verde urbano	2
Totale	20

Tab. 18.14 - Classification of Provincial capitals per greatest attention to eco-compatibility - 2008, 2009 (L'Aquila was not inserted in this classification because of the recent earthquake)

MUNICIPALITIES	N.d'ordine 2008	N. d'ordine 2009	Differenza n. d'ordine 2009-2008
Trento	1	1	0
Venezia	2	2	0
Bologna	3	3	0
Foggia	4	4	0
Ravenna	6	5	1
Sondrio	22	6	16
Avellino	15	7	8
Modena	7	8	-1
Terni	12	9	3
Biella	5	10	-5
Novara	9	11	-2
Forlì	8	12	-4
Padova	17	13	4
Asti	10	14	-4
Parma	11	15	-4
Caserta	34	16	18
Aosta	13	17	-4
Bergamo	20	18	2
Milano	14	19	-5
Brescia	16	20	-4
Belluno	18	21	-3
Cuneo	19	22	-3
Verbania	26	23	3

Tab 18.14 cont. - Classification of Provincial capitals per greatest attention to eco-compatibility - 2008, 2009 (L'Aquila was not inserted in this classification because of the recent earthquake)

MUNICIPALITIES	N.d'ordine 2008	N. d'ordine 2009	Differenza n. d'ordine 2009-2008
Nuoro	28	24	4
Brindisi	27	25	2
Lecco	25	26	-1
Reggio nell'Emilia	32	27	5
Villacidro	23	28	-5
Vercelli	31	29	2
Ferrara	56	30	26
Livorno	24	31	-7
Prato	21	32	-11
La Spezia	30	33	-3
Perugia	43	34	9
Gorizia	29	35	-6
Matera	35	36	-1
Pesaro	37	37	0
Cremona	33	38	-5
Piacenza	38	39	-1
Pisa	42	40	2
Lanusei	36	41	-5
Roma	39	42	-3
Taranto	40	43	-3
Bolzano-Bozen	45	44	1
Genova	44	45	-1
Benevento	73	46	27
Oristano	80	47	33
Verona	47	48	-1
Ancona	41	49	-8
Udine	51	50	1
Potenza	48	51	-3
Siena	50	52	-2
Macerata	78	53	25
Salerno	52	54	-2
Cagliari	58	55	3
Caltanissetta	49	56	-7
Alessandria	46	57	-11
Savona	54	58	-4
Grosseto	57	59	-2
Carbonia	63	60	3
Bari	55	61	-6
Firenze	61	62	-1
Tortoli	59	63	-4
Reggio di Calabria	53	64	-11
Isernia	60	65	-5
Arezzo	64	66	-2
Crotone	62	67	-5
Sassari	65	68	-3
Teramo	66	69	-3
Trieste	68	70	-2
Cosenza	101	71	30
Napoli	67	72	-5
Andria	72	73	-1
Rimini	85	74	11
Treviso	70	75	-5
Palermo	71	76	-5
Messina	74	77	-3
Vicenza	76	78	-2
Pistoia	79	79	0
Pavia	77	80	-3

Tab 18.14 cont. - Classification of Provincial capitals per greatest attention to eco-compatibility - 2008, 2009 (L'Aquila was not inserted in this classification because of the recent earthquake)

COMMUNES	No.of order 2008	No.of order 2009	Difference in order 2009-2008
Torino	82	81	1
Massa	112	82	30
Como	75	83	-8
Rovigo	69	84	-15
Pordenone	95	85	10
Campobasso	83	86	-3
Viterbo	86	87	-1
Tempio Pausania	84	88	-4
Lucca	90	89	1
Mantova	81	90	-9
Lecce	92	91	1
Trapani	99	92	7
Ascoli Piceno	94	93	1
Sanluri	88	94	-6
Ragusa	89	95	-6
Monza	93	96	-3
Lodi	98	97	1
Rieti	96	98	-2
Latina	97	99	-2
Varese	105	100	5
Imperia	102	101	1
Frosinone	106	102	4
Trani	103	103	0
Catanzaro	100	104	-4
Pescara	104	105	-1
Chieti	107	106	1
Barletta	108	107	1
Agrigento	87	108	-21
Fermo	109	109	0
Vibo Valentia	91	110	-19
Enna	110	111	-1
Catania	111	112	-1
Olbia	113	113	0
Iglesias	114	114	0
Siracusa	115	115	0

GLOSSARY

WATER

Water invoiced for domestic use: amount of water paid for by final domestic consumer.

AIR

Background station: a station located in a position such that the level of pollution is not influenced primarily by a single source or a single stream, but by the integrated contribution of all sources arriving at the station. In other words this provides a representative sample of characteristic levels of pollution in the area, with the arrival of the pollutants from outside the urban area and from emissions within the actual urban area. Stations of this type are not directly influenced by direct local emissions of an industrial type or by traffic.

Industrial station: a station located in a position such that the level of pollution is influenced primarily by single industrial sources or industrial zones in the vicinity. In other words this provides a representative sample for monitoring phenomena, located in industrial zones with high levels of concentrations of pollutants. These stations are located in areas in which the levels of pollution are mainly influenced by industrial-type emissions.

Limit-value for the protection of human health for PM₁₀: average daily concentration of 50 micro-grammes/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (in accordance with the ministerial decree, D.M. 60/2002).

Permanent control-units for monitoring air-quality: fixed and permanent units, co-ordinated and run by a single operational centre on the basis of homogeneous criteria, where automatic instruments (analysers and sensors) have been installed, each of which measures the concentration of a specific pollutant.

Pollutant: any substance emitted directly or indirectly by Man into the surrounding atmosphere, and which might have damaging effects on human health or the environment. The following are to be considered as pollutants: SO₂= sulphur dioxide; NO₂= nitrogen dioxide; CO= carbon monoxide; O₃= ozone; NMHC= non-methanic hydrocarbons; BaP= benzo(a)pyrene; C₆H₆= benzene; T= toluene; Xi= xylene; H₂S= sulphuric acid; Pb= lead; PM₁₀= particulates with diameter<10 µm; PM_{2,5}= particulates with diameter<2,5 µm;

PM₁= particulates with diameter<1 µm; As= arsenic; Cd= cadmium; Ni= nickel; Hg= mercury.

Traffic station: a station located in such a position that the level of pollution is influenced primarily by roads in the vicinity. In other words this provides a representative sample for pollution levels determined mainly by traffic emissions from roads in the vicinity, with medium-high flows of traffic. These stations are located in areas characterised by marked traffic concentration levels.

ENERGY

District heating: form of heating that consists in the distribution to dwellings/buildings of hot water, over-heated water or steam, coming from a large production- centre (and subsequent return to the centre)

Electricity consumption for domestic use: is the consumption of electricity associated with living areas and condominial consumption in the blocks housing these living areas.

Methane consumption for domestic use and heating: is methane gas consumption for domestic use and heating (individual and centralised). Individual heating is that which is envisaged for every flat predisposed for living quarters, whereas centralised heating is envisaged for blocks containing several flats predisposed for living quarters.

Municipal energy plan (PEC): law n. 10 del 9/1/1991 envisages the obligation for Municipalities with a population above 50,000 inhabitants to provide an Energy plan. This plan should aim to individuate strategic approaches in the energy sector, to verify the existence of conditions and resources for their application and to monitor their actual realisation over a period of time.

Photo-voltaic solar panels: installations capable of producing electricity.

Thermal solar panels: installations geared towards hot water production.

REFUSE

Differentiated waste: is the appropriate waste-collection (in accordance with criteria of limited costs, effectiveness, transparency and efficiency) for

grouping urban waste into homogeneous products, at the moment of collection; with regard to moist organic products, this might also occur at the moment of treatment. Packing refuse should be kept separately from other urban refuse. All this on condition that all above-mentioned waste is actually destined for re-utilisation (art. 183, par. 1, letter f), D.lgs. 152/2006).

RAEE: waste from electrical and electronic devices (D.lgs. 151/2005).

Urban refuse collection: is the sum total of differentiated and undifferentiated refuse collection in the municipal area. This includes: a) domestic refuse, (including bulky objects) from places and buildings intended for human habitation; b) non-dangerous refuse from places and buildings intended for different uses from those in a), assimilated with urban refuse as regards quality and quantity, in accordance with art. 198, par. 2, letter g); c) refuse from road-sweeping; d) refuse of any type or provenance, lying in the road or public spaces or private roads and areas used by the public or on sea-shores, lake-sides, and river-banks; e) vegetal refuse from green spaces, such as parks, gardens and cemeteries; f) refuse following exhumations and uncovering of graves, as well as other waste from cemetery activity differing from that in letters b), c) and e) (art.184 D.lgs 152/2006).

TRANSPORT

Motor-cycles: vehicles with two wheels, for carrying no more than two persons including the driver.

Motor vehicles: motor vehicles with at least four wheels, excluding those destined for transporting people, with at most nine seats, including the driver.

Public transport demand: number of passengers carried annually by public means of urban transport (bus, tram, trolley-bus, underground, funicular railway and other types of transportation, such as steamboats, lifts, escalators etc.). Public transport demand is expressed in terms of passengers per inhabitant.

Urban public transport: means of transport taken as a whole (bus, tram, trolley-bus, underground, etc), which, on the urban scale consent the citizen to exercise his/her right to mobility.

Urban traffic plan (PUT): technical-administrative instrument “geared towards obtaining improvement in conditions in driving and road-safety, a reduction in acoustic and atmospheric pollution and energy-saving, in

accordance with current town-planning instruments and transport plans, whilst respecting environmental values, establishing priorities and timing of intervention. The urban traffic plan envisages recourse to adequate technological systems, on an IT basis of traffic regulation and control, as well as speed-checks and parking-controls, in order to consent the required changes in traffic-flow as demanded by the objectives pursued” (art. 36, D.Lgs. 30 Aprile 1992, n. 285). Adoption of PUT is obligatory for all municipalities with a resident population of over 30,000 inhabitants. The PUT should be up-dated every two years, in order to conform to the general aims of socio-economic and territorial programming.

URBAN GREEN SPACES

Plan for urban green spaces: is an integrative instrument of the (P.R.G.) General Regulator Plan for the creation of a “system of green areas” within the urban landscape. The Plan for Green spaces is instituted following a specific decision by the city-council.

Census of urban green areas: periodic check on all the green areas managed (directly or indirectly) by the municipality and existing on municipal territory.

Urban green areas: green spaces and areas of land of a particular naturalistic or socio-historical interest, responding to set criteria as laid down by the law, managed (directly or indirectly) by public bodies (municipality, Province, Region, State) and existing on municipal territory. By urban green areas we mean the following types:

Equipped green areas: green areas in the local quarter, equipped with children’s playground, all-purpose pitches, cycle-paths etc.

Urban parks: areas provided for under article 136, Item II Title I Part III, of D. Lgs 22 January, 2004, n. 42, "Norms for the cultural heritage and the landscape": gardens, parks, not cared for by Part II of the present decree, and which stand out because of their particular beauty. Areas previously subject to the strictures of laws 1497/39, 431/85 and the D. Lgs. 490/99.

Historical green spaces: areas provided for under article 10, Item I Title I Part II, of D. Lgs. 22 January, 2004, "Norms for the cultural heritage and the landscape": gardens, parks that are of artistic or historical interest. Areas previously subject to the strictures of law 1089/39 and D. Lgs. 490/99.

Areas of urban adornment: green spaces created for aesthetic and/or functional reasons, such as wooded areas, roundabouts, parking lay-bys etc.

Special areas: areas that are exploited in particular ways. This type includes: school gardens, botanical gardens and nurseries, zoos, cemeteries and also categories not mentioned previously (protected areas, woods, green areas with plants but no other facilities)

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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 SISTAN 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.

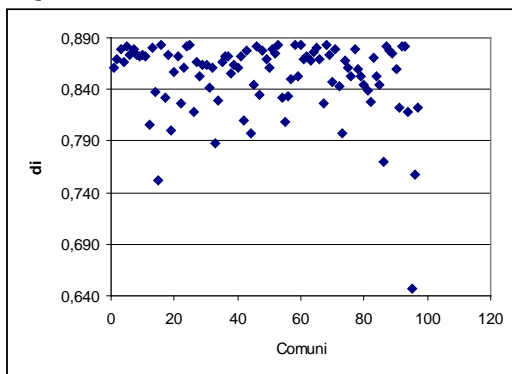
A classification of municipalities by level of socio-economic development

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).

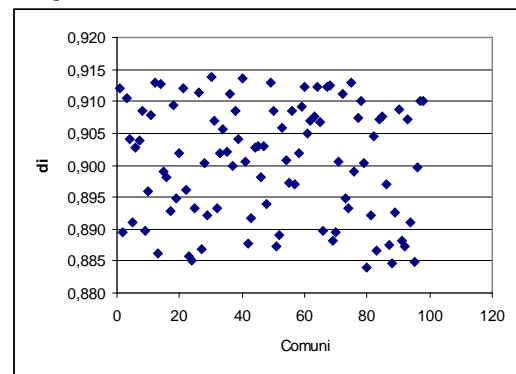
The first quartile groups together those municipalities having a higher standard of living, as well as socio-economic development, than the others. In this group we find all the large municipalities, i.e. with over 50,000 inhabitants and over half of those of average size (from 30,000 to 50,000); the 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

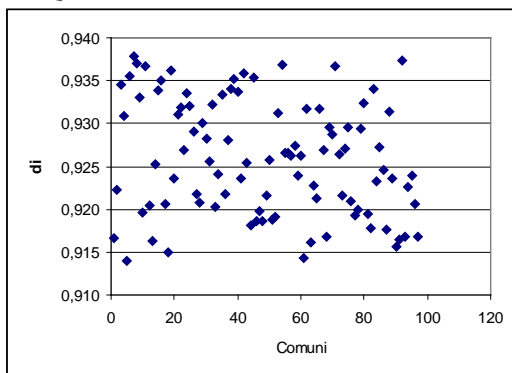
I Quartile



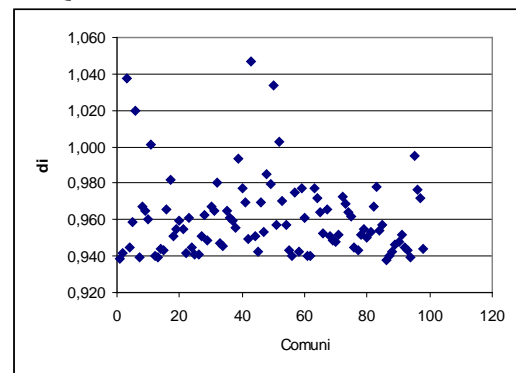
II Quartile



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”

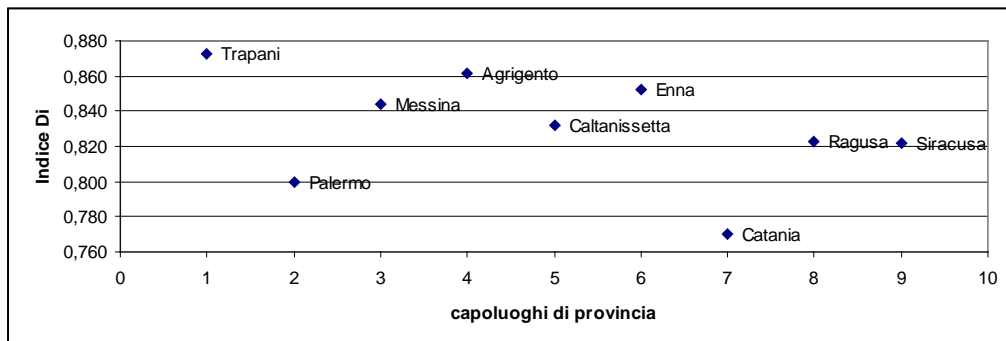
By observing in particular the behaviour of the municipalities-Provincial capitals, it emerges that these belong in the first group of municipalities identified by the first quartile and are “better-off” than other areas in Sicily. The situation in these municipalities reveals higher socio-economic development; 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

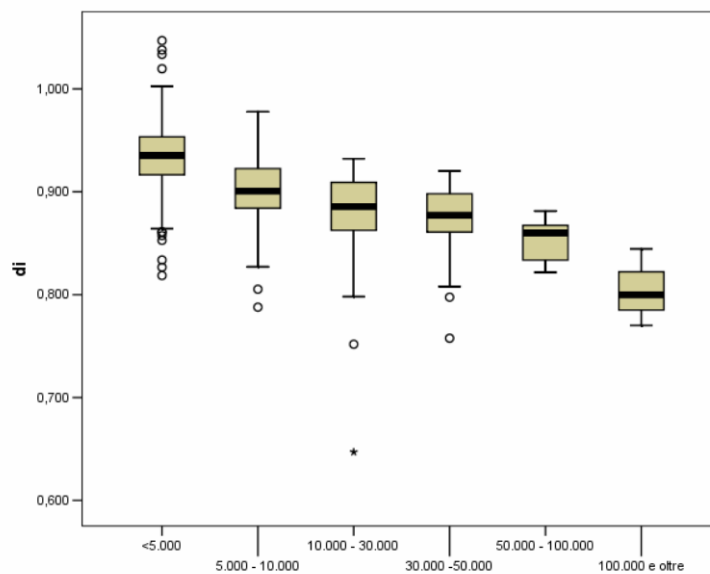
Source: Elaborations from data of “Statistical index of municipalities in Sicily”

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 $\bar{D}_0 = (\frac{1}{n}) \sum_{i=1}^n D_{i0}$ 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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REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

The Sicilian Regional Statistical Yearbook, now into its ninth edition, is for the fifth consecutive year the end-product of a collaboration with the Regional ISTAT offices. To the 17 chapters already present in the 2009 edition two new sections have been added. In the first of these analysis is carried out on certain aspects linked to an environmental evaluation of Sicily via a spatial and temporal comparison of a set of urban indicators obtained through the ISTAT study: “Survey of environmental data in cities – 2009”. The indicators taken into consideration regard six macro-areas of environmental significance: water, energy, air, transport, urban green areas and refuse.

The second section has as its aim the measurement of the level of socio-economic development in the Municipalities of Sicily. To this end a synthesis is presented, via the construction of one single indicator out of a multiplicity of quantitative indicators, regarding the environmental, social and economic phenomena of the Region; this might consent a descriptive-comparative evaluation in space and time of the phenomena observed.

In this edition the individual thematic chapters again maintain the structure standardized in the five previous editions with homogeneous charts for the time series and with the most recent Provincial distribution of the variables under examination. The result, enhanced by a substantial number of significant inter-regional comparisons, is a useful tool for consulting data regarding a Regional situation that is among the most complex in Italy. As in previous editions, the brief comments that introduce each section and a glossary of the technical terms utilised, might be of some help to the reader in interpreting the data, whilst a further-reading section lists web-pages and publications which might provide further opportunities for research.