

19 – REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN ITALY*

This chapter has been re-introduced after a gap of two years and has been overhauled in order to provide an overall picture of the indicators, along with a more detailed arrangement of the meta-data. The chapter is arranged into a sequence of fifteen thematic areas which examine the principal indicators referring to environmental, economic and social themes (which have already been dealt with in other parts of the yearbook); however here they are analysed with reference to the twenty Italian Regions, the two divisions: North/centre and South/islands and for Italy as a whole. Their structure is organised as follows:

- the first table shows the values of the six principal indicators with reference to the last year available (which does not always coincide with all the variables);
- the first graph below presents one of the six indicators in historic series (usually ten-year)
- the second table presents the index numbers of six principal indicators with reference to the base year t-5;
- the second graph presents a Regional comparison of an indicator expressed via the index number compared to the base year t-5;
- the section devoted to meta-data describes, for each indicator, the aggregates that make up the numerator and denominator, the primary statistical sources from which the data was extracted[†], the last year in which the data was available and lastly, meta-information regarding the significance (for users of the statistics) regarding the role of the indicator in Community, national and Regional programmes for development policy.

To this end the main references being taken into account are listed:

- *Indicators for the Lisbon Strategy* as defined by the Council of Europe (q.v. tab.1): a broad set of indicators (long list) defined on the basis of the so-called Lisbon Strategy, which appeared in 2000 when several Member states decided on certain measures to consolidate the internal market, to increase research, innovation and education, so that by 2010 the European Union might become “the economy of the most competitive and dynamic knowledge in the world”;
- *Key context and break-up variable Regional indicator of the Quadro Comunitario di Sostegno (QCS) 2000-2006* (q.v. Tab. 2): a broad base of

* The chapter was put together by Anna Pia M.Mirto, who chose the indicators, planned the meta-data section and coordinated the work (elaborating data) of the group made up of Domenico Caspanello, Santo Li Vecchi and Francesco Paolo Rizzo.

The meta-information relative to the back-up (publication of data-banks with any links to web-sites) and reference to the work (survey, elaboration statistical informational system) of the National Statistical Programme 2008-2010 in force, are available in the on-line version at the web-site: www.regione.sicilia.it.

Moreover, several indicators are present in the ISTAT data-bank: Statistics for development policy, in the area of meta-data; however the link to primary sources (through which the indicator itself is elaborated) is reported as a Support.

socio-economic Regional indicators geared towards supporting the monitoring and Assessment activity of the QCS within the area of the project

- “Territorial and sectorial statistical information for structural policies 2001-2008”;
- *Regional indicators* for the *Quadro Strategico Nazionale (QSN) 2007-2013* (Q.v. Tab. 3): a further battery of indicators chosen from the present programming cycle and arranged according to 10 priorities;
- *Indicators for the Regional Operative Programme for the Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale (FESR), for the Fondo Sociale Europeo (FSE) and the Programma di Sviluppo Rurale (PSR)* (Q.v. Tabs. 4, 5 and 6).

Table 1 – Classification of structural indicators (long list) of the Lisbon Strategy

<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
0	General economic context
1	Employment
2	Innovation and research
3	Economic reforms
4	Social cohesion
5	Environment

Table 2 – Classification of key context indicators of the QCS 2000-2006

<i>Axis</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Natural resources
2	Cultural resources
3	Human resources
4	Local development systems
5	City
6	Service networks and hubs

Table 3 – Classification of indicators of QSN 2007-2013

<i>Priorities</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Improvement and exploitation of human resources
2	Promotion, exploitation and diffusion of research and innovation
3	Energy and environment: sustainable and efficient use of resources for development
4	Social inclusion and services for quality of life and territorial attractiveness
5	Exploitation of natural and cultural resources for element of attractiveness and development
6	Mobility networks and links
7	Competitiveness of productive systems and employment
8	Competitiveness and attractiveness of the city and urban systems
9	International opening-up and attracting of investment, consumption and resources
10	Governance, institutional capacity and competitive and effective markets

Table 4 – Classification of indicators for impact and results of the POR FESR 2007-2013

<i>Axis</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Mobility networks and links
2	Efficient use of natural resources
3	Exploitation of cultural identity and resources of the countryside/environment for attracting tourism and development
4	Diffusion of research, innovation and the information society
5	Entrepreneurial development and competitiveness of local productive systems
6	Sustainable urban development
7	Governance, institutional capacity and technical assistance

Table 5 – Classification of result indicators for POR FSE 2007-2013

<i>Axis</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Adaptability
2	Occupiability
3	Social inclusion
4	Human capital

Table 6 – Classification of indicators for PSR 2007-2013

<i>Axis</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Improved competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors
2	Improvement in environment and rural areas
3	Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of rural economy
4	Launching of Leader approach

Lastly, it should be stressed that the time comparisons of indicators with regard to aggregates of national accounting, shown in the graphs with historic series and tables with index numbers, were carried out via values at linked prices with regard to the base year 2000 (except for the aggregates of distribution and re-distribution of income, for which current values and prices were utilised[‡]). The reason for using linked indices arises, in fact, from the need to introduce an indicator for price or volume variations that does not only take account of values assumed by the variables (considered at two precise times - the current year and the base year), but incorporates the overall progress presented by the phenomenon in the time interval being examined.

Environmental indicators. *Population density* is an essential indicator that aims to assess human activity and behaviour as regards its effect on the environment; the figure for Sicily in 2007 being 196 inhabitants per sq km, which is in line

[‡]Moreover, for indicators of national per capita accounting (GDP, consumption and investments) values at linked-2000 prices were also calculated, even though these are not available on the ISTAT web-site.

with the national average. Campania (428 inhabitants per Sq km) and Lombardia (404) are among the Regions with the highest density of inhabitants; Basilicata (59) and Valle d Aosta (39) are among those with the lowest population density. From the environmental point of view, the main goal in dealing with solid waste is to recycle and reutilise; this can be easily carried out if the collection modes are type-specific. In 2006 *differentiated collection of solid urban waste* amounted to 6.6%, rather lower than the Italian average (25.8%), but one must bear in mind the late appearance of the norm in question in Sicily. The average growth trend of the indicator in Sicily in the last ten years is however noticeably above the national figure (ignoring the rather modest figures for the first few years). The quantity of *energy produced from renewable sources* in 2006 amounted to 4.2%, among the lowest at the Regional level, except for Liguria (2%) and Puglia (4%). A further indicator of the demands on the environment might be represented by the *value added for the petrochemical industry*, which was 288 Euros per inhabitant in 2005, a lower figure than the national average (366Euros).

Transport indicators. The *air-traffic index* (193.5 passengers alighting and boarding per 100 inhabitants) sees Sicily more or less in line with the Italian average (191.4). There were 60 motor-cars in circulation per 100 inhabitants, a figure which, by comparison, is not far from the overall Italian figure.

The highest density of motor-cars among the Regions is recorded in Valle d'Aosta and Lazio, with 67 vehicles per 100 residents, and Umbria (66), whereas among those with a lower intensity we find Liguria (52) and Puglia (54). Although the two tendential curves, described by the indicator at the Regional and national levels, start from clearly different values, they tend to converge in 2007, thus registering superior growth-rates in Sicily. The *road-fatality rate* (the number of deaths per 1,000 accidents) of 27 is slightly higher than the national average, but places Sicily in a favourable position when compared to other areas in the South/islands (34). However, the index number on a 2001 basis, registers a rise (104.3) in reverse tendency compared to the national figure (83.8). The *index for goods transport by road* shows a figure of about 7 tonnes, clearly lower than the Regions at the top of the table (Trentino-Alto Adige with 48 tonnes). The *index of goods transport by rail*, presents rather more favourable figures than those for road traffic, registering a figure of 23 (tonnes per 100 inhabitants), in line with the other South/island Regions (22.9).

Socio-demographic indicators. Indicators for the social area help describe certain features of the population. In 2007 the *birth-rate* (9.8 per 1000 inhabitants) was among the highest after those of Campania and Trentino-Alto Adige (10.7) at the top; bringing up the tail was Liguria with 7.6 births per 1000 inhabitants. The Regional trend in the last ten years confirms a falling tendency which is in contrast to a general stability in national rates (except for the two-year period 2003-2005). The wedding-rate for the same year (4.8 per 1000 inhabitants) was also above the Italian average (4.2), placing the Region among the most prolific, and in second place after Campania (5.5). Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Emilia-Romagna and (with 3.4 and 3.5 weddings respectively per 1000 inhabitants) occupied the bottom positions. The *index of dependence for the elderly* and *life-expectancy*, prove useful for an analysis of the degree of vitality of the population.

The first indicator in particular (calculated from the ratio of persons aged 65 and over, to the active population, from 15 to 64 years of age) registers one of the lowest figures

(27.6%) in Italy (30.4%), and over 15 percentage points below Liguria, which had the highest figure in the index. *Life-expectancy* for the male population (78.1 years) is close to the average for the other Regions, whereas the female time-span is 82.9 years, almost two and a half years less than the Region at the top of the classification (Marche with 85.2 years).

Education indicators. At the Regional level there is a substantial convergence with regard to the level of school education. The *schooling index for upper secondary schools* (expressed as the relationship between the number of students enrolled in upper secondary school and the population in the relevant reference age-group) stands at 90.8%, which is slightly lower than the national average (92.5%); among the Regions with the highest rates Marche and Basilicata stand out. The *regularity index* (expressed by the number of enrolled students with an age that is equal to, or lower than, the attendance age), shows Sicily in a less favourable position (73.5%) as compared to the national average of 75.3%. The drop-out rate (before award of secondary school-leaving certificate) concerns more than a quarter of youngsters, as compared to a little less than one fifth at the national level. The number of *graduates in scientific subjects and technology* in 2006 totalled 7.5 per 1000 resident inhabitants, against 12.2 at the national level. Since 1998 the gap between the Regional trend and the National trend is tending to widen.

Cultural indicators. The level of cultural interest in 2007, expressed by the number of *visitors to museums* compared to the number of institutes, is among the highest in Italy (89.6), preceded by Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Campania and Toscana. The *public's average per capita expenditure on theatre and music* (8.4 Euros in 2007) is the highest among the Regions of the South/islands, but a long way from the top of the table (Lazio with 21.8 Euros per inhabitant); the index number of the indicator regarding 2002 places Sicily in an intermediate position when compared to other Regions. The degree of *diffusion of drama and musical events* (expressed by the number of tickets sold per 100 inhabitants), with lower average levels (42.2) than the national figure (60.9), shows a rising trend in the last five-year period, in line with the national average.

Socio-sanitary indicators.

Healthcare conditions can be delineated from data regarding demand for treatment and supply provided by the public and private hospital structures. *Family health spending as compared to overall health spending* in 2006 stood at 15.3%, much lower not only than the national average of 21.8%, but also all the other Regions except Basilicata.

The *number of hospital beds* in 2004 numbered 3.5 per 1000 inhabitants, against the 5.0 of Molise and 4.9 of Lazio, which were at the top of the Regional table (3.9 was the figure for Italy as a whole); the index number when compared to 1999 for this indicator places Sicily in a less favourable position than most other Italian Regions. The *hospital bed utilisation rate* is among the lowest in the country (71.4% in Sicily against 87% in Lazio, in first place). The *average hospital stay* is 6 days, considerably lower than that of Piemonte at the top of the table (10 days). There is an average of about 69 places in *day-hospital* at the disposition of every one hundred thousand inhabitants, a figure which places the Region among the best-equipped.

Labour market indicators. In 2007 the *male employment-rate* calculated from the active population, stood at 60.7%, as compared to a national index of 70.7%. . Emilia

Romagna heads the table with 78.4% and Calabria is at the bottom with 58.9%. The *female employment-rate* in the same year stood at 29%, with a very large negative differential when compared to the national figure (46.6%). However the value of the index number when compared to 2002 shows an increase of almost 8%; this differential is higher than the national average of 5% and among the highest in Italy. The *unemployment indicators* reflect very clearly the limited work opportunities in Sicily. The *employment-rate* in 2007 stood at 13%, a level that is 7 points higher than the average national figure. The trend of the indicator over the last ten years, though on different levels, shows a narrowing of the gap with the national figure (from 12 percentage points to 7 today). The *Youth employment-rate* stands at 37.2%, 17 points higher than the figure in the country as a whole.

Social welfare and insurance indicators. The social security system is characterised by the *number of insured persons against the resident population* (about 31%), which is lower than the Italian average (43% in 2005). Trentino-Alto Adige, with 57% had the highest rate, along with Emilia-Romagna with 51%. The *average annual pension* amounted to over 11,000 Euros in 2007, 14% lower than the national figure. Lazio finds itself in first place, in descending order in the table, with 15,336 Euros per pension, followed by Liguria (14,892), whilst Basilicata (10,646 Euros) and Molise (10,519 Euros) bring up the rear. Health spending as a percentage of the GNP (11.8%) is on a par with figures for nationwide division (11.7%), but considerably higher than the national figure (8.6%). The growth differentials during the last five-year period are rather high for Sicily (122.4), as against a national figure of 111.7. The *ratio of pensioners to employed persons* is among the highest, 81% in 2005 compared with 59% in Trentino-Alto Adige, which is the Region with the lowest percentage of pensioners per 100 employed persons (for the whole country the figure is about 71%).

Social anxiety indicators. Contrary to what is often supposed, the perception in Sicily, of the risk of criminality, is relatively muted; in fact, in 2007, only 28 resident families out of 100 stated that they had felt this anxiety, against a national average of 35%. Campania (54%) and Lazio (46%) are the Regions where the risk of criminality is felt most intensely, whereas it is almost negligible in Trentino-Alto Adige and Basilicata. In fact, the *index of petty crime in Sicilian cities* stands at a figure of 14.4 per 1000 inhabitants in Sicily, against a national average of 21.5. The *violent crime index* places Sicily in line with the national average (20 crimes per 10,000 inhabitants); the trend for this indicator leaps erratically from year to year, but shows an inversion of tendency for the last five-year period, with levels that tend to converge in the last year with the national index. As far as *suicides* are concerned, data reveals that there are 4 per every 100,000 inhabitants, against the 10 in Umbria, which is at the top of the table and the 2.1 of Campania at the bottom.

Agricultural indicators. Agriculture and live-stock farming contribute to the Gross Regional Product to the extent of 3.8%, a figure among the highest in Italy. Furthermore, it should be noted that this figure shows rising differentials for the last five-year period that are higher than all other Italian Regions. The *labour productivity* sector shows figures (20,000 Euros) that are above the average by geographical area of belonging, and only a little lower than the national figure (21,100 Euros). *Wine production* stands at 65 Euros per inhabitant and places the island of Sicily among the Regions with the greatest vocation in this sector, quite highly placed in descending

order in a list headed by Puglia (151 Euros) and with Liguria in last place (4 Euros). With regard to *vegetable production* (189 Euros per inhabitant in 2007) Sicily is also among the top Regions in Italy.

Industry indicators. The unobtrusive presence of *entrepreneurship* in the industrial picture is emphasised by the number of business enterprises compared to the resident population. In 2006 there were 55 manufacturing enterprises per 10,000 inhabitants against a national average of 88, the figures ranging from a maximum of 138 enterprises in the Marche to a minimum of 53 in Lazio. However, it should be pointed out that the index number compared to 2001 is higher than the national figure only in Sicily, Sardegna, Basilicata and Calabria, although in no Region has there been an increase in the number of enterprises. The role of the *manufacturing industry* in the Regional productive sector can be grasped by the entity of the *value added in the sector per inhabitant*, which amounted to 1,543 Euros in 2006, against 4,640 Euros in Italian industry as a whole. In this case it is Lombardia with 8,164 Euros that is top Region, and Calabria bottom with 1,470 Euros per inhabitant. Lastly, as far as *labour productivity* in industry in the strict sense is concerned, in 2006, the value added per worker amounted to 50,500 Euros, which was about 10% lower than the national figure. Campania, Puglia and Marche are among those at the bottom of the table, with little more than 40,000 Euros per employed person.

Credit indicators. At the end of 2007, there were 3.6 *bank-branches* per 10,000 inhabitants, a figure lower than the national average (5.6) and in line with the South/islands division. The greatest density of branch-offices was registered in Trentino-Alto Adige (9.5) and the lowest in Calabria with 2.7 per 10,000 inhabitants. In the same year the sum of *deposits per branch-office* (17.9 million Euros) placed Sicily in an intermediate position among the Regions. The distribution throughout the island of POS (automatic equipment with which it is possible to pay for goods and/or services at the actual supplier's) has increased, but is still relatively restricted when compared to the Regions of the centre-north. The number of *POS* per 10,000 inhabitants was 151, as compared to 199 around the country as a whole. Among the Regions with most POS we find Valle d Aosta and Trentino-Alto Adige, whilst Calabria (112) and Basilicata (105 *POS* per 10,000 inhabitants) have the fewest.

Trade indicators. Trade indicators can provide information about a family's spending power for the purchase of goods and services, and can therefore show the extent of material well-being. The *consumer expenditure* of families on *food-stuffs and beverages* in 2007 amounted to 447 Euros per month, below the national average (466 Euros). Campania with 523 Euros monthly and Molise (518 Euros) are the Regions where this type of consumption is at its highest; on the contrary, the lowest figure was that of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (394 Euros). Family expenditure on non-alimentary goods reached 1,317 Euros per month, with a negative differential of 697 Euros compared to the national average. The highest levels of expenditure were estimated for Veneto, Lombardia and Emilia-Romagna, with figures above 2,300 Euros monthly.

Around 70% of families had an average or average/high standard of living in 2007, which was lower than the average national figure; the remaining 30% is made up of families in conditions of *relative poverty*. The wealthiest Regions were again Veneto and Toscana. Sicily exports only 9.5% of its own production, making it one of the Regions with the lowest *profile on international markets*. From this point of view

the areas with most contacts abroad are Veneto, which exports a third of its production, followed by Emilia-Romagna and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. At the bottom of the table Sicily is flanked by Lazio (7.7%) and Calabria with a mere 1% of the GDP. However it should be noted that the growth differentials (compared with five years ago) for this indicator are the highest in Italy (126.1), bettered only by Sardegna (160.8). On the other hand, the propensity to buy foreign goods (percentage of import out of GDP) seems to be relatively strong, especially taking into account the dependence on international markets for its energy supplies (oil and gas). The *capacity to export high-productivity products* shows, in the decade under consideration, a fall in relative terms as regards exportation of petroliferous products.

Tourism indicators. Accommodation facilities provide 36 beds per 1000 inhabitants, which is lower than the total for the country as a whole (75 beds). Valle D'Aosta and Trentino-Alto Adige stand out as the Regions with a strong tourist vocation, offering 400 beds per inhabitant. With regard to hotel categories, almost a third seem to offer high quality, boasting at least 4 stars. In this case it is Campania and Sardegna that head the list, whilst Trentino-Alto Adige and Marche, where the hotel accommodation is of a lower category, bring up the rear. The hotel-quality index shows increasing differentials (in the last five-year period) that are higher than other Regions. *Tourist demand* counted 2,905 overnight stays per 1000 residents (in Italy the figure is 6,309). Tourism in Sicily is based not only around sea-side resorts but also its historical and cultural heritage, and so the tourist flux is not concentrated solely in the summer months: the *index of utilisation of amenities* stands at 22%, placing Sicily in an intermediate position among the Regions.

Regional Account Indicators. With regard to Regional accounts, the peculiarities of the overall economic picture are reflected in several figures. The *per capita GDP* constitutes the synthesis indicator *par excellence* of economic activity in the Region, and shows a figure for 2007 of 17,023 Euros, 34% lower than the overall average for Italy (25,862 Euros). The table is headed by Valle d'Aosta with 33,828 Euros per inhabitant, whilst Campania is at the bottom with 16,687 Euros. An index which expresses the standard of living of the population with greater approximation, is the *disposable income* figure, which stands at 11,528 Euros per inhabitant, 28% lower than the figure for the whole of the country (16,091 Euros). However this gap is reduced if *full-time permanent employee income* is taken into consideration; this amounts to an average of 33,176 Euros per work unit, compared to the 35,131 Euros in the country as a whole. Family consumption shows a figure of 12,123 Euros per inhabitant, which is higher than the average for the South/islands, but definitely lower than the national average of 15,430 Euros per inhabitant; the index number compared to 2002 sees Sicily well-placed, along with Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Campania and Calabria.

Table 19. 1 – Environmental indicators

Regions	Population density (Inhabitants/ Sq km)	Differentiated waste collection (% of Urban collection)	Mobile phones (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Energy produced from renewable sources (% of total)	Value added petro- chemical industry (Euros per inhabitant)	Nature areas 2000 (% of total surface) (a)
Piemonte	173	40,8	9,8	26,0	335,7	15,6
Valle d'Aosta	39	31,3	28,4	100,0	34,7	30,3
Lombardia	404	43,6	5,8	17,6	853,9	15,6
Trentino - A. A.	74	49,1	-	92,4	164,3	23,8
Veneto	263	48,7	15,2	20,3	376,9	22,5
Friuli - V. G.	156	33,3	9,2	13,4	110,2	19,3
Liguria	297	16,7	-	2,0	284,0	27,2
Emilia-Romagna	193	33,4	13,0	6,2	372,7	11,6
Toscana	160	30,9	12,0	31,2	385,9	15,6
Umbria	105	24,5	15,5	20,7	114,8	14,2
Marche	160	19,5	8,4	7,0	222,7	14,1
Lazio	323	11,1	0,0	5,8	478,8	25,0
Abruzzo	123	16,9	10,1	26,8	212,0	39,0
Molise	72	5,0	7,7	6,4	177,2	26,6
Campania	428	11,3	4,2	12,7	97,7	29,1
Puglia	211	8,8	-	4,0	99,1	24,5
Basilicata	59	7,8	-	33,0	74,6	16,7
Calabria	133	8,0	-	15,9	98,9	20,8
Sicily	196	6,6	6,5	4,2	287,7	22,0
Sardegna	69	19,8	-	8,2	265,7	22,0
<i>North - Centre</i>	218	33,2	10,3	20,3	474,7	18,0
<i>South - Islands</i>	169	10,2	5,9	7,9	165,2	24,3
ITALY	198	25,8	6,6	16,0	365,7	20,6

(a) Nature 2000 is the name that the Council of Ministers of the European Union assigned to a co-ordinated and coherent system (a network) of areas of biological diversity, destined for conservation, in the actual territory of the EU, with the particular aim of safeguarding a series of habitats and animal and vegetal species. At present the “network” is made up of two types of area: Special Protection Zones and Sites of European Community Importance.

Graph 19.1 – Differentiated disposal of urban waste (% of waste) -years 1997-2006

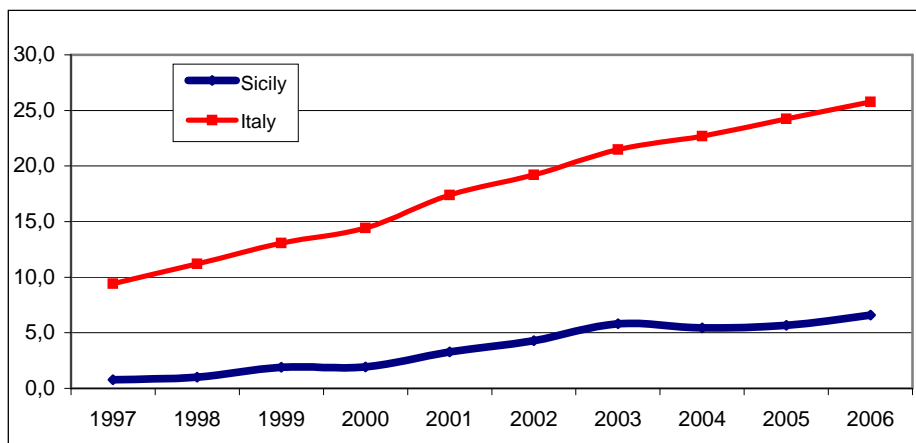


Table 19.2 – Environmental indicators (index numbers – base year $t-5 = 100$)

Regions	Population density (Inhabitants/Sq km)	Differentiated waste collection (% of Urban collection)	Mobile phone radio base station installations (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Energy produced from renewable sources (% of total)	Value added petro-chemical industry (Euros per inhabitant)	Nature areas 2000 (% of total area) (a)
Piemonte	103,6	188,6	739,0	68,2	76,9	237,2
Valle d'Aosta	105,4	185,6	28.246,3	100,0	58,6	230,1
Lombardia	105,8	120,6	733,5	63,3	87,4	285,8
Trentino - A. A.	94,9	208,9	-	98,1	92,1	114,0
Veneto	105,6	141,5	607,9	148,2	82,1	443,4
Friuli - V. G.	102,6	154,8	990,5	63,2	81,2	275,7
Liguria	102,4	132,8	-	117,6	71,7	25,5
Emilia-Romagna	106,0	135,0	1.067,5	63,3	92,5	291,6
Toscana	104,6	126,2	317,9	115,1	81,1	19,9
Umbria	106,1	193,2	320,8	58,3	75,8	189,7
Marche	104,6	164,5	905,7	61,9	84,6	153,6
Lazio	108,0	261,6	-	200,0	83,3	197,9
Abruzzo	104,2	190,4	864,5	82,5	92,7	139,0
Molise	100,0	175,6	969,7	29,6	83,4	1.828,3
Campania	101,7	186,4	708,1	70,9	91,8	121,0
Puglia	101,4	175,6	-	173,9	82,8	318,7
Basilicata	98,3	158,0	-	194,1	47,9	133,1
Calabria	100,0	248,6	-	135,9	93,6	119,0
Sicily	101,6	200,4	569,5	1.050,0	75,4	163,4
Sardegna	101,5	934,5	-	482,4	77,2	88,0
<i>North - Centre</i>	108,4	141,3	1.001,3	87,5	85,1	88,9
<i>South - Islands</i>	101,2	217,0	912,3	149,1	81,6	140,7
ITALY	104,2	148,3	750,8	90,4	85,5	108,3

(a) The index number is calculated with reference to indicator values referring to protected national areas that had been established before the creation of the network Nature 2000.

Graph 19.2 – Value added petro-chemical industry by Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

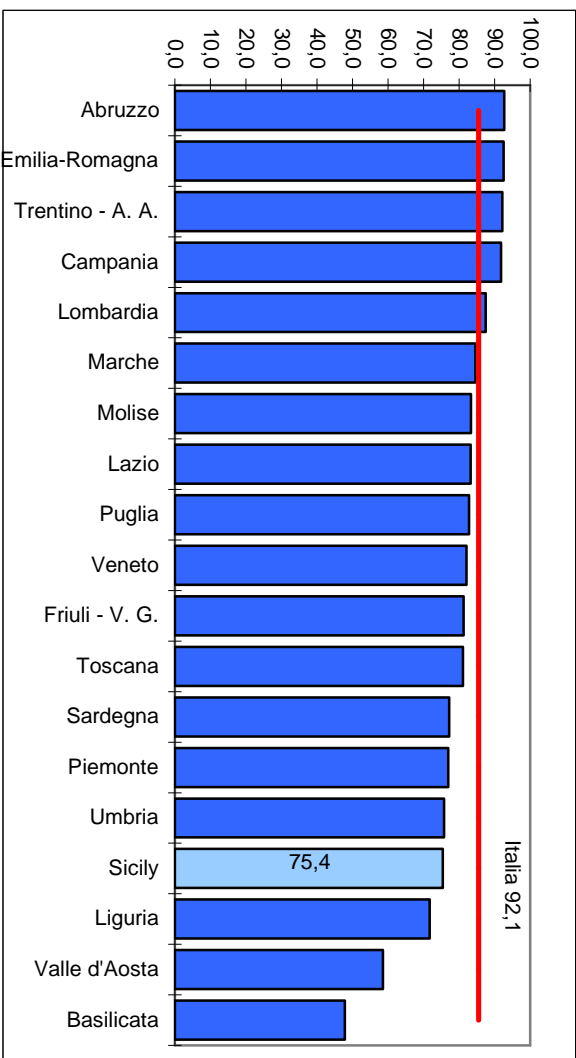


Table 19.3 – Transport indicators

Regions	Air-traffic index (passengers alighting and boarding per 100 inhabitants)	Motor-cars (per 100 inhabitants)	Road transport index (tonnes per inhabitant)	Road fatality- rate (per 1,000 accidents)	Utilisation of public transport (%)	Rail goods- transport index (tonnes per 100 inhabitant)
Piemonte	72,5	62,4	34,1	27,2	21,4	56,7
Valle d'Aosta	6,6	110,1	26,3	15,3	14,0	6,9
Lombardia	352,6	58,6	33,9	19,0	20,3	51,4
Trentino - A. A.	6,4	53,9	48,3	28,1	20,4	24,9
Veneto	203,9	59,2	44,8	28,7	15,2	49,8
Friuli - V. G.	49,8	61,2	37,1	28,0	15,7	49,6
Liguria	62,6	51,7	25,7	11,7	27,3	301,6
Emilia-Romagna	108,4	61,3	44,1	22,5	12,6	100,5
Toscana	107,9	62,8	28,9	16,9	16,5	47,9
Umbria	6,1	66,4	37,7	27,9	13,3	130,2
Marche	30,2	62,8	25,5	22,6	15,1	31,3
Lazio	604,5	66,9	13,6	18,3	27,7	25,5
Abruzzo	25,6	61,0	25,8	35,4	17,8	12,7
Molise	-	59,7	23,9	57,5	18,7	2,5
Campania	78,6	56,8	9,3	29,5	26,8	15,5
Puglia	59,4	53,6	9,5	35,3	18,6	41,4
Basilicata	-	56,8	12,0	64,1	21,8	16,2
Calabria	80,3	56,7	8,2	49,8	20,7	23,7
Sicily	193,5	59,8	7,0	27,0	15,8	23,3
Sardegna	299,8	57,6	12,8	35,8	16,4	15,3
<i>North - Centre</i>	234,0	61,2	32,9	21,1	19,3	63,9
<i>South - Islands</i>	113,6	57,3	10,3	33,6	20,2	22,9
ITALY	191,4	59,8	24,9	23,8	19,5	49,4

Graph 19. 3 – Cars per 100 inhabitants – years 1999-2007

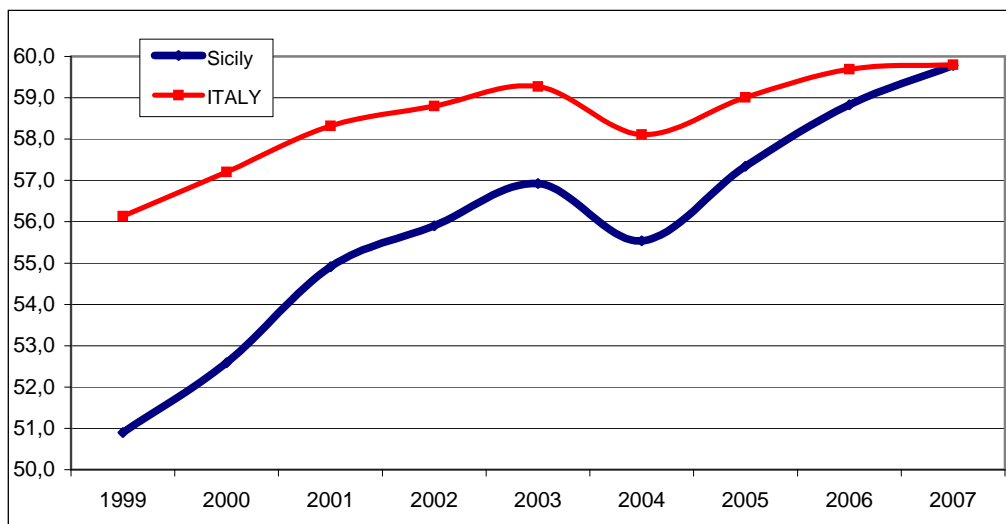


Table 19. 4 – Indicators for transport (index numbers – base year t-5= 100)

Regions	Air-traffic index (passengers alighting and boarding per 100 inhabitants)	Motor-cars (per 100 inhabitants)	Road transport index (tonnes per inhabitant)	Road fatality-rate (per 1,000 accidents)	Utilisation of public transport (%)	Rail goods-transport index (tonnes per 100 inhabitant)
Piemonte	108,5	61,1	132,8	80,5	108,7	99,0
Valle d'Aosta	nd	127,3	214,8	42,7	100,0	-
Lombardia	113,9	55,5	118,4	93,4	96,8	111,9
Trentino - A. A.	nd	54,0	140,4	75,7	106,7	128,1
Veneto	143,3	59,8	126,5	87,0	110,2	111,6
Friuli - V. G.	103,4	62,4	131,0	78,9	96,4	105,5
Liguria	95,2	50,7	146,2	65,4	100,8	105,8
Emilia-Romagna	123,1	60,6	117,0	73,4	103,6	113,6
Toscana	137,3	63,3	122,2	69,4	98,0	98,5
Umbria	103,5	67,4	157,6	90,5	104,2	102,1
Marche	114,3	64,4	114,8	75,6	108,4	73,8
Lazio	115,8	65,9	104,6	80,6	103,7	154,9
Abruzzo	392,8	64,0	122,3	110,0	102,1	58,8
Molise	-	67,8	103,0	147,4	107,3	8,2
Campania	111,8	58,7	110,7	68,3	111,7	126,9
Puglia	135,3	111,6	99,4	63,6	94,3	151,7
Basilicata	-	9,6	101,2	114,5	101,3	47,8
Calabria	145,9	215,4	117,1	114,7	122,0	174,5
Sicily	143,8	64,0	104,3	104,3	98,2	107,9
Sardegna	127,9	62,2	72,0	79,6	115,0	84,0
<i>North - Centre</i>	118,2	60,3	123,2	80,4	102,7	108,1
<i>South - Islands</i>	133,3	61,0	104,0	86,8	106,3	116,8
ITALY	121,1	60,5	120,9	83,8	103,7	110,3

Graph 19. 4 – Road-fatality rate per 1,000 accidents per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

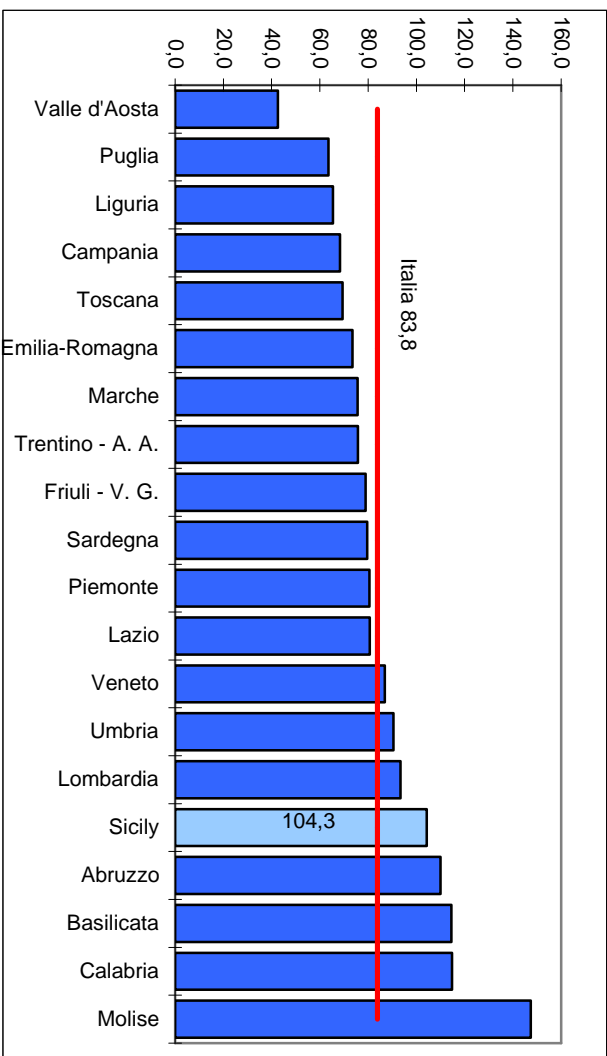


Table 19. 5 – Socio-demographic indicators

Regions	Birth-rate (<i>per 1,000 inhabitants</i>)	Wedding-rate (<i>per 1,000 inhabitants</i>)	Male life-expectancy (<i>average no. years</i>)	Female life-expectancy (<i>average no. years</i>)	Dependency of elderly index (%)	Number of foreigners (% of resident pop.)
Piemonte	8,8	3,7	78,3	84,0	35,0	7,1
Valle d'Aosta	9,9	4,0	78,3	84,0	31,2	5,2
Lombardia	10,0	3,9	78,7	84,3	30,0	8,5
Trentino - A. A.	10,7	3,7	79,1	85,0	27,5	7,0
Veneto	9,9	3,9	78,9	84,6	29,4	8,4
Friuli - V. G.	8,7	3,4	78,9	84,3	35,6	6,8
Liguria	7,6	4,0	78,3	84,0	43,2	5,6
Emilia-Romagna	9,5	3,5	78,9	84,4	35,1	8,6
Toscana	8,8	4,1	79,3	84,6	36,1	7,5
Umbria	9,1	4,1	79,6	84,8	36,2	8,6
Marche	9,1	3,7	79,5	85,2	34,9	7,4
Lazio	9,5	4,3	78,7	84,1	29,4	7,0
Abruzzo	8,7	3,7	78,6	84,6	32,5	4,5
Molise	7,8	3,9	78,6	84,6	33,6	2,0
Campania	10,7	5,5	77,4	82,9	23,3	2,0
Puglia	9,4	4,8	79,2	84,2	26,5	1,6
Basilicata	8,2	4,6	78,4	83,7	30,3	1,6
Calabria	9,0	4,7	78,8	84,1	27,8	2,5
Sicily	9,8	4,8	78,1	82,9	27,6	2,0
Sardegna	8,0	4,5	78,0	84,7	26,6	1,5
<i>North - Centre</i>	9,4	3,8	78,8	84,3	32,5	7,7
<i>South - Islands</i>	9,6	4,8	78,2	83,6	26,6	2,1
ITALY	9,5	4,2	78,6	84,1	30,4	5,8

Graph 19. 5 – Birth-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) - Years 1998-2007

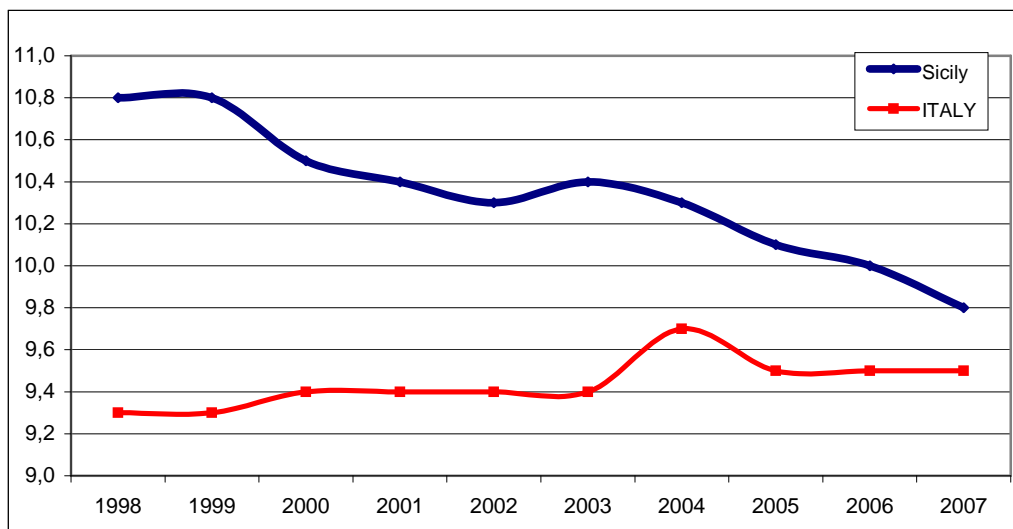


Table 19. 6 – Socio-demographic indicators (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Birth-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Wedding-rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Male life-expectancy (average no.years)	Female life-expectancy (average no.years)	Dependency of elderly index (%)	Number of foreigners (% of resident pop.)
Piemonte	103,5	87,6	102,1	101,6	107,1	235,5
Valle d'Aosta	107,6	100,2	102,1	101,6	109,0	213,2
Lombardia	104,2	85,6	102,4	101,4	109,8	197,5
Trentino - A. A.	98,2	84,9	101,8	100,8	107,8	185,9
Veneto	104,2	88,7	102,1	101,0	107,8	209,1
Friuli - V. G.	107,4	85,0	103,0	101,6	109,5	186,3
Liguria	104,1	92,7	101,7	101,5	104,9	210,0
Emilia-Romagna	106,7	91,5	101,8	100,8	101,9	211,5
Toscana	104,8	88,6	101,7	101,2	103,7	207,2
Umbria	105,8	85,7	102,0	101,5	101,6	221,7
Marche	105,8	88,5	101,2	101,3	103,0	201,0
Lazio	100,0	92,3	102,4	102,0	108,1	215,1
Abruzzo	104,8	84,2	101,5	101,7	102,1	235,3
Molise	96,3	96,2	101,5	101,7	101,6	256,8
Campania	93,9	93,1	102,1	101,8	107,0	265,0
Puglia	94,0	88,7	101,8	101,6	109,3	183,5
Basilicata	89,1	94,3	101,7	101,1	104,6	268,2
Calabria	97,8	95,3	101,5	101,4	105,7	273,1
Sicily	95,1	86,5	101,8	101,4	105,4	195,4
Sardegna	100,0	97,3	101,6	101,7	113,3	210,2
<i>North - Centre</i>	104,4	87,6	101,9	101,2	106,5	206,4
<i>South - Islands</i>	95,0	90,5	101,7	101,6	106,9	227,6
ITALY	101,1	88,5	101,9	101,4	106,7	213,4

Graph 19. 6 – Index of dependency of the elderly, per Region.(i.n. t-5 = 100)

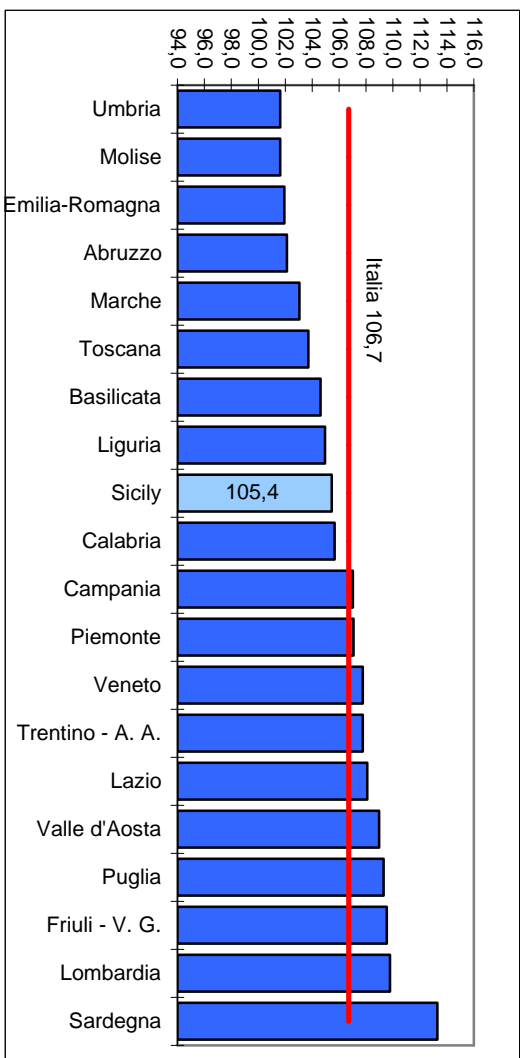


Table 19. 7 – Education indicators

Regions	Educational level in population aged 15-19 years (%)	Schooling-rate in upper secondary school (%)	Regularity-rate in upper secondary school (%)	Young people dropping out from school (%)	Graduates in science and technology (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Employed persons participating in training or educational activity (%)
Piemonte	98,9	90,1	73,7	17,3	14,4	5,4
Valle d'Aosta	98,3	90,6	66,0	24,2	0,1	4,9
Lombardia	98,5	86,6	73,4	18,3	14,8	6,4
Trentino - A. A.	98,3	76,4	73,4	17,2	7,0	8,9
Veneto	99,3	89,4	74,5	13,1	12,7	6,9
Friuli - V. G.	98,6	94,6	71,5	12,6	17,7	8,0
Liguria	98,5	94,7	71,9	16,5	14,4	7,1
Emilia-Romagna	99,1	96,9	74,5	17,4	17,4	6,5
Toscana	96,7	97,2	72,6	18,0	16,5	6,1
Umbria	98,2	98,7	77,8	12,7	13,5	8,3
Marche	97,2	100,6	77,9	16,4	12,8	4,6
Lazio	98,0	96,4	73,3	10,9	16,1	8,1
Abruzzo	98,7	96,9	75,0	15,0	10,4	5,6
Molise	98,6	99,8	79,4	16,4	2,3	5,4
Campania	98,5	91,4	76,7	29,0	10,2	4,4
Puglia	98,2	93,3	78,7	25,1	6,8	4,8
Basilicata	99,4	103,3	77,6	14,1	5,9	5,2
Calabria	98,2	94,1	78,6	21,3	9,5	5,0
Sicily	96,7	90,8	73,5	26,1	7,5	4,4
Sardegna	96,5	100,7	61,0	21,8	7,0	6,1
<i>North - Centre</i>	98,4	92,0	74,5	15,8	14,8	6,7
<i>South - Islands</i>	97,9	93,2	73,9	24,9	8,4	4,8
ITALY	98,2	92,5	75,3	19,7	12,2	6,2

Graph 19. 7 – Graduates in science and technology (per 1,000 inhabitants) - Years 1998-2006

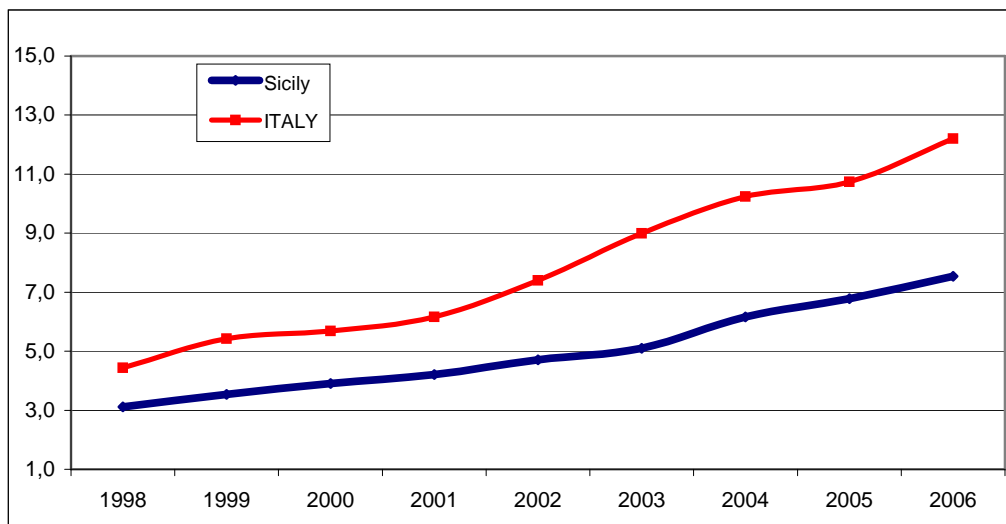


Table 19. 8 –Education indicators (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Educational level in population aged 15-19 years (%)	Schooling-rate in upper secondary school (%)	Regularity-rate in upper secondary school (%)	Young people dropping out from school (%)	Graduates in science and technology (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Employed persons participating in training or educational activity (%) (a)
Piemonte	100,4	100,7	96,6	77,5	196,6	99,0
Valle d'Aosta	100,5	100,2	89,4	108,5	11,8	100,8
Lombardia	99,8	99,8	96,4	84,0	211,0	97,1
Trentino - A. A.	100,5	104,7	98,3	79,7	235,1	102,6
Veneto	100,4	100,5	97,0	72,1	198,2	105,3
Friuli - V. G.	101,1	97,7	97,2	92,2	292,7	97,0
Liguria	101,5	96,7	96,5	101,5	165,5	101,5
Emilia-Romagna	100,3	100,7	97,1	87,1	188,0	91,7
Toscana	97,6	100,8	95,3	85,7	179,4	94,4
Umbria	98,3	100,5	97,2	95,5	222,5	115,6
Marche	98,4	101,7	97,5	97,7	204,2	77,0
Lazio	99,2	95,7	97,7	69,6	213,5	101,1
Abruzzo	100,0	100,5	96,9	90,3	183,2	88,6
Molise	99,6	104,9	97,3	107,4	316,9	88,1
Campania	101,3	104,9	99,3	101,3	186,2	80,0
Puglia	100,5	106,1	98,8	82,8	228,2	108,8
Basilicata	100,8	106,3	99,0	83,0	248,9	119,3
Calabria	100,5	104,2	100,9	97,2	241,1	91,4
Sicily	100,8	102,8	98,1	85,1	179,1	90,3
Sardegna	99,4	107,1	89,0	72,3	142,6	99,6
<i>North - Centre</i>	99,7	99,5	96,8	81,5	201,7	98,2
<i>South - Islands</i>	100,7	104,4	98,2	89,8	192,7	92,1
ITALY	100,2	101,7	97,4	85,9	198,0	96,9

(a) the index number is calculated on the base year t-3 because it is the first available in the time-span considered.

Graph 19. 8 – Regularity-rate at upper secondary school per Region (i.n. t-4 = 100)

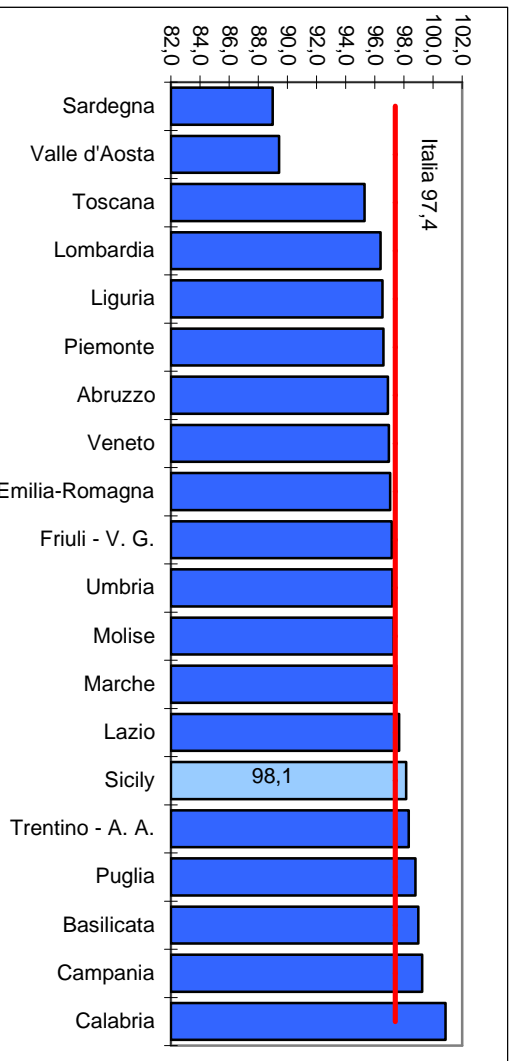


Table 19. 9 – Cultural indicators

Regions	Cultural demand index (visitors per institute in thousands)	Degree of promotion of cultural offerings (%)	Spending on drama and musical events (Euros)	Diffusion of drama and musical events (per 100 inhabitants)	TV licences (per 100 families)	Published works (circulation per 1,000 inhabitants)
Piemonte	64,6	74,8	12,1	58,6	73,0	9.884,6
Valle d'Aosta	nd	nd	11,3	41,9	77,0	506,5
Lombardia	84,9	144,0	18,8	73,6	75,0	15.562,9
Trentino - A. A.	0,0	0,0	11,9	72,4	76,0	1.597,1
Veneto	89,6	234,7	21,1	66,0	74,0	1.101,2
Friuli - V. G.	340,9	96,0	18,0	92,2	77,0	1.875,4
Liguria	11,1	61,6	12,4	67,3	78,0	715,3
Emilia-Romagna	27,8	60,7	13,4	74,0	77,0	4.387,2
Toscana	109,1	251,1	14,4	70,3	78,0	7.298,6
Umbria	24,2	103,5	10,0	55,3	74,0	742,2
Marche	31,4	73,8	11,7	67,9	78,0	2.288,5
Lazio	130,5	210,7	21,8	104,1	72,0	2.015,9
Abruzzo	10,2	62,4	5,9	41,2	74,0	262,3
Molise	5,0	59,9	2,0	13,6	75,0	31,2
Campania	117,7	153,7	6,9	37,4	52,0	348,2
Puglia	25,0	82,5	5,0	32,1	78,0	683,2
Basilicata	18,8	42,3	2,5	18,6	73,0	52,3
Calabria	18,7	72,1	2,9	23,0	60,0	92,9
Sicily	89,6	130,2	8,4	42,2	59,0	686,5
Sardegna	26,2	94,3	8,1	41,8	72,0	350,5
North - Centre	100,3	182,2	16,8	74,5	75,0	6.804,5
South - Islands	59,1	135,5	6,3	35,9	64,0	452,5
ITALY	86,1	168,6	13,1	60,9	71,0	4.561,2

Graph 19. 9 – Diffusion of theatre and musical events (tickets per 100 inhabitants) - Years 1998-2007

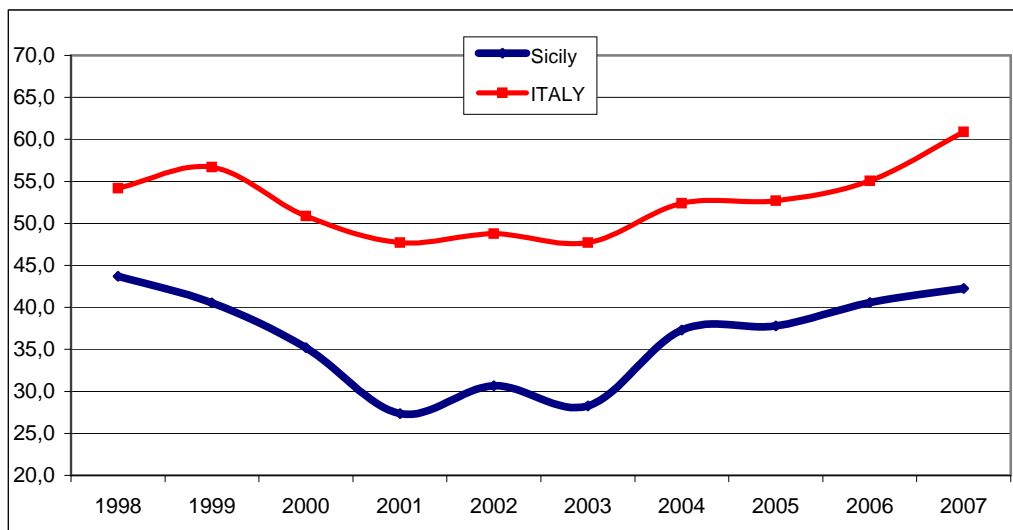


Table 19. 10 – Cultural indicators (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Cultural demand index (visitors per institute in thousands)	Degree of promotion of cultural offerings (%)	Spending on drama and musical events (Euros)	Diffusion of drama and musical events (per 100 inhabitants)	TV licences (per 100 families)	Published works (circulation per 1,000 inhabitants)
Piemonte	185,3	100,9	169,0	119,0	100,0	111,1
Valle d'Aosta	nd	nd	253,8	92,7	105,5	126,1
Lombardia	86,4	82,9	163,8	138,7	98,7	78,6
Trentino - A. A.	0,0	0,0	155,8	111,3	101,3	87,8
Veneto	143,4	76,7	141,1	104,7	94,9	143,6
Friuli - V. G.	110,8	80,4	163,6	158,0	97,5	104,4
Liguria	112,0	93,7	117,3	124,0	101,3	109,0
Emilia-Romagna	90,0	84,1	115,7	115,0	97,5	135,0
Toscana	122,9	81,8	140,1	104,0	97,5	183,2
Umbria	82,6	84,5	114,3	91,0	96,1	92,2
Marche	93,1	76,0	120,0	116,9	97,5	94,1
Lazio	130,4	98,3	159,9	140,3	101,4	54,2
Abruzzo	81,5	88,2	130,0	97,2	96,1	89,0
Molise	73,4	92,5	167,6	140,7	100,0	14,7
Campania	117,0	97,1	129,1	137,4	98,1	39,2
Puglia	99,0	99,9	144,9	133,6	101,3	303,1
Basilicata	85,4	80,1	111,2	79,2	98,6	89,3
Calabria	76,3	40,2	113,5	113,4	103,4	30,0
Sicily	86,1	88,7	162,7	137,7	101,7	131,1
Sardegna	98,2	80,9	163,6	111,2	98,6	167,1
<i>North - Centre</i>	125,2	89,8	148,7	123,5	98,7	91,6
<i>South - Islands</i>	90,1	93,4	143,2	127,3	101,6	92,7
ITALY	115,7	95,1	148,9	124,8	98,6	92,7

Graph 19. 10 – Spending on theatre and musical events per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

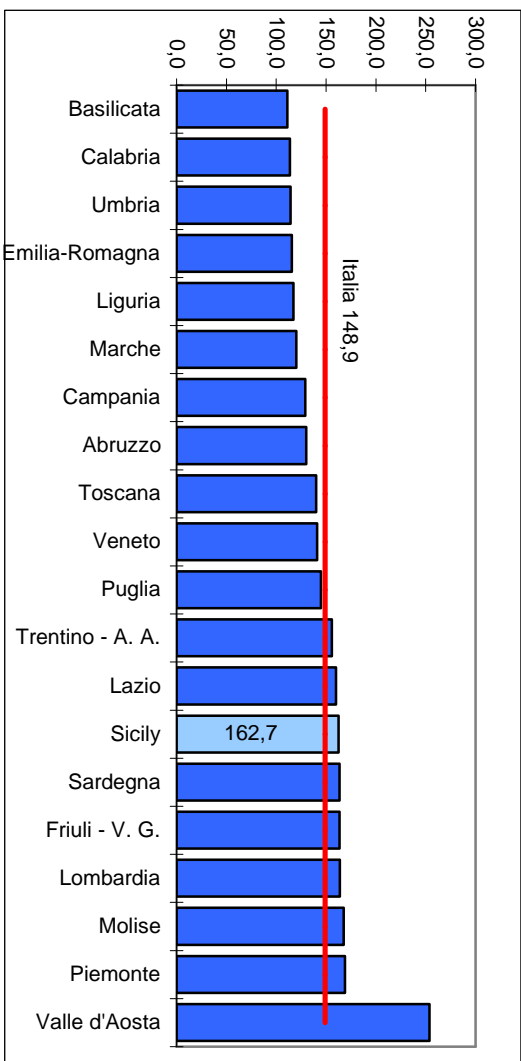


Table 19. 11 – Socio-sanitary indicators

Regions	Family healthcare spending (% total healthcare spending)	Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Bed utilisation-rate (%)	Average stay (no. days)	Places in day hospital (per 100,000 inhabitants)	Voluntary interruption of pregnancy (per 1,000 women) (a)
Piemonte	24,8	3,99	81,7	10,0	52,4	10,8
Valle d'Aosta	21,2	3,44	77,5	8,6	48,2	9,2
Lombardia	25,9	4,04	76,3	7,5	46,7	9,7
Trentino - A. A.	20,9	4,03	77,0	8,1	45,7	6,7
Veneto	23,7	3,88	82,1	8,8	49,7	6,6
Friuli - V. G.	28,2	3,80	70,8	8,1	50,8	8,3
Liguria	21,4	3,55	84,5	8,3	69,7	11,9
Emilia-Romagna	26,8	4,34	80,4	8,3	60,1	11,0
Toscana	23,0	3,74	77,0	7,9	57,5	10,2
Umbria	19,0	3,28	77,0	6,5	78,2	10,8
Marche	21,4	3,93	75,6	7,6	49,9	7,6
Lazio	20,7	4,86	86,6	9,6	76,2	11,2
Abruzzo	17,2	3,48	80,7	7,0	50,8	8,9
Molise	18,2	4,99	83,2	7,6	52,8	8,5
Campania	17,7	3,02	80,5	6,6	46,0	8,1
Puglia	18,8	3,49	81,0	6,5	37,1	11,8
Basilicata	15,2	3,20	63,6	7,0	47,9	7,4
Calabria	20,2	4,23	65,0	6,9	60,2	6,9
Sicily	15,3	3,49	71,4	6,0	68,7	7,8
Sardegna	17,6	4,30	68,0	6,9	48,0	5,7
North - Centre	23,2	4,08	80,5	8,4	56,3	9,9
South - Islands	17,4	3,51	75,0	6,5	51,7	8,5
ITALY	21,8	3,88	78,4	7,7	54,7	9,2

(a) The standardised rate is the calculated average of specific rates by age, with added weight from the relationship between average female “type” population in age-class and female “type” population of child-bearing age, multiplied by 1,000.

Graph 19 11 – Voluntarily interrupted pregnancy (standardised rates per 1,000 resident women of child-bearing age) - Years 1996-2005

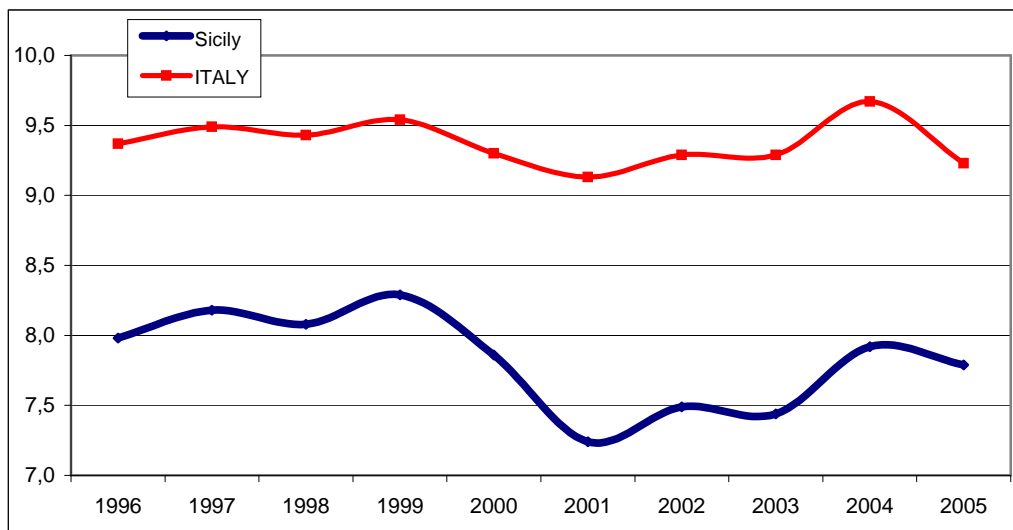


Table 19. 12 – Socio-sanitary indicators (index numbers – base year $t-5 = 100$)

Regions	Family healthcare spending (% total healthcare spending)	Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Bed utilisation-rate (%)	Average stay (no. days)	Places in day hospital (per 100,000 inhabitants)	Voluntary interruption of pregnancy (per 1,000 women)
Piemonte	88,7	81,8	109,5	102,5	98,3	101,8
Valle d'Aosta	89,1	90,5	85,9	95,5	106,0	81,8
Lombardia	92,2	81,0	99,3	95,1	110,0	106,4
Trentino - A. A.	90,1	82,4	98,6	108,1	119,2	110,3
Veneto	89,9	78,0	102,2	100,9	84,9	109,4
Friuli - V. G.	99,4	70,3	105,8	98,5	110,2	110,3
Liguria	94,0	73,4	100,3	100,5	126,4	104,8
Emilia-Romagna	93,2	87,3	100,5	103,8	88,5	103,0
Toscana	95,0	83,0	100,1	99,5	131,2	100,9
Umbria	91,0	79,3	100,1	100,4	122,3	92,7
Marche	89,0	82,2	98,6	101,6	130,8	103,0
Lazio	84,3	83,6	103,1	94,0	133,2	104,6
Abruzzo	88,7	68,2	99,6	89,5	98,4	93,1
Molise	91,2	102,2	98,6	102,1	776,3	83,2
Campania	92,5	83,3	102,1	103,1	159,8	92,2
Puglia	90,0	76,5	112,0	106,4	88,2	86,5
Basilicata	85,4	79,1	93,2	111,1	153,5	85,1
Calabria	96,6	97,4	88,0	102,1	136,7	82,8
Sicily	80,5	92,3	97,4	96,9	174,8	99,1
Sardegna	94,4	88,8	105,2	93,1	76,0	93,0
<i>North - Centre</i>	90,2	80,8	101,8	99,1	109,2	103,7
<i>South - Islands</i>	89,0	84,9	100,9	100,4	131,6	91,0
ITALY	90,3	82,6	101,6	99,5	116,1	99,2

Graph 19, 12 – Hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

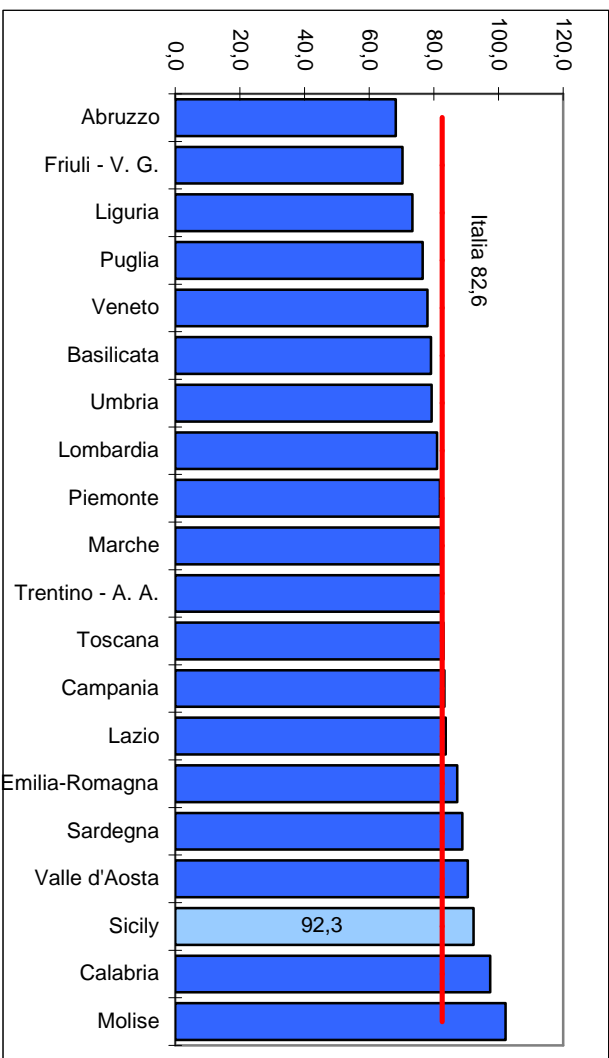


Table 19. 13 – Indicators for labour-market

Regions	Male employment- rate 15-64 years (%)	Female employment- rate 15-64 years (%)	Unemploye- nt rate (%)	Youth unemploye- nt rate (%)	Long-term unemploye- nt rate (%)	Regularity index (%)
Piemonte	73,4	56,3	4,2	14,3	1,8	9,7
Valle d'Aosta	76,2	59,6	3,2	11,8	1,1	10,8
Lombardia	76,7	56,6	3,4	12,9	1,2	7,8
Trentino - A. A.	77,8	57,9	2,7	6,8	0,6	8,9
Veneto	77,2	54,0	3,3	8,4	1,2	8,7
Friuli - V. G.	75,2	55,7	3,4	14,5	1,1	10,2
Liguria	72,6	55,0	4,8	20,7	1,5	12,5
Emilia-Romagna	78,4	62,0	2,9	10,8	0,8	8,0
Toscana	74,0	55,5	4,3	13,7	1,7	9,0
Umbria	73,7	55,5	4,6	12,7	1,8	12,3
Marche	74,7	54,8	4,2	9,3	1,5	9,5
Lazio	71,7	48,1	6,4	24,9	3,2	11,9
Abruzzo	71,4	44,1	6,2	17,2	2,9	12,5
Molise	66,5	40,4	8,1	23,8	4,0	18,6
Campania	59,9	27,9	11,2	32,5	6,0	20,0
Puglia	63,7	30,0	11,2	31,8	5,8	16,4
Basilicata	64,9	34,1	9,5	31,4	5,2	20,1
Calabria	58,9	31,0	11,2	31,6	6,2	26,9
Sicily	60,7	29,0	13,0	37,2	7,5	21,4
Sardegna	66,4	39,0	9,9	32,5	4,6	19,4
<i>North - Centre</i>	75,3	55,3	4,0	13,7	1,6	9,3
<i>South - Islands</i>	62,2	31,1	11,0	32,3	5,9	19,6
ITALY	70,7	46,6	6,1	20,3	2,8	12,1

Graph 19. 13 – Unemployment rate (%) – Years 1998-2007

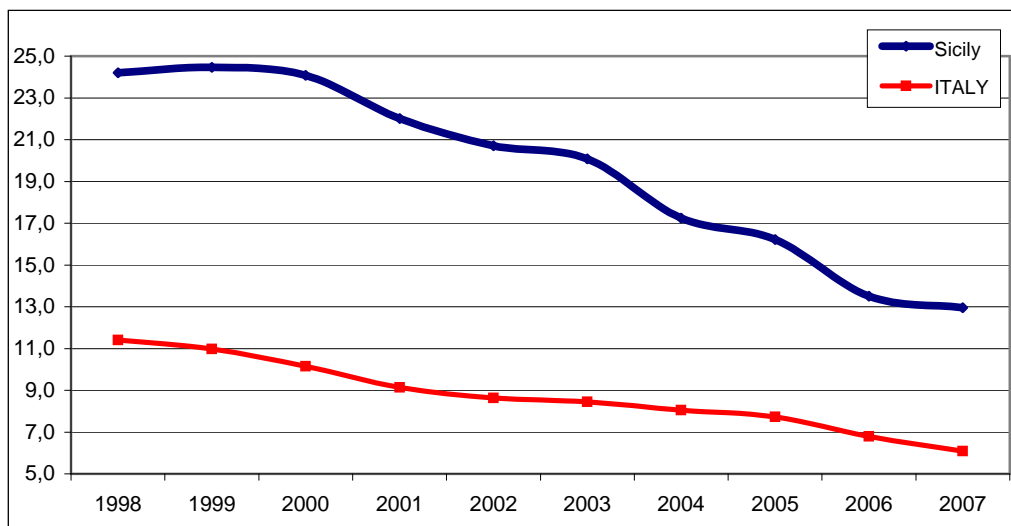


Table 19. 14 – Indicators for labour-market (index numbers – base year t-5 = 100)

Regions	Male employment- rate 15-64 years (%)	Female employment- rate 15-64 years (%)	Unemploye nt rate (%)	Youth unemploye nt rate (%)	Long-term unemploye nt rate (%)	Irregularity index(%)
Piemonte	104,9	106,6	65,1	113,5	83,5	87,0
Valle d'Aosta	102,1	107,7	27,6	31,2	35,3	69,7
Lombardia	103,4	105,8	98,8	111,8	109,0	76,7
Trentino - A. A.	100,1	106,5	84,1	67,9	164,6	69,9
Veneto	103,3	105,3	74,7	95,9	181,7	76,3
Friuli - V. G.	97,2	113,2	78,4	126,0	125,4	81,4
Liguria	108,2	103,2	59,5	124,6	68,4	94,9
Emilia-Romagna	103,7	100,8	113,8	146,8	145,9	76,3
Toscana	99,6	106,3	103,9	125,7	71,4	69,0
Umbria	108,1	101,8	62,1	79,6	53,3	71,6
Marche	102,1	104,2	83,4	70,9	64,5	68,5
Lazio	106,3	112,2	75,1	103,8	96,6	69,2
Abruzzo	107,5	87,3	66,2	60,6	49,8	89,7
Molise	96,8	107,7	91,4	178,3	92,0	103,3
Campania	94,8	98,9	64,0	72,3	69,9	80,6
Puglia	105,0	96,9	82,8	102,7	77,3	80,4
Basilicata	100,4	103,0	70,7	73,0	64,9	90,6
Calabria	95,1	110,6	62,1	79,3	60,8	92,4
Sicily	100,5	107,7	62,6	83,0	58,9	91,9
Sardegna	100,5	104,5	73,0	112,9	64,2	105,5
<i>North - Centre</i>	103,5	105,9	81,9	107,8	95,5	75,7
<i>South - Islands</i>	99,6	101,1	67,2	82,9	65,0	87,7
ITALY	102,4	105,1	70,6	88,0	70,4	80,6

Graph 19, 14 – Female employment rate per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

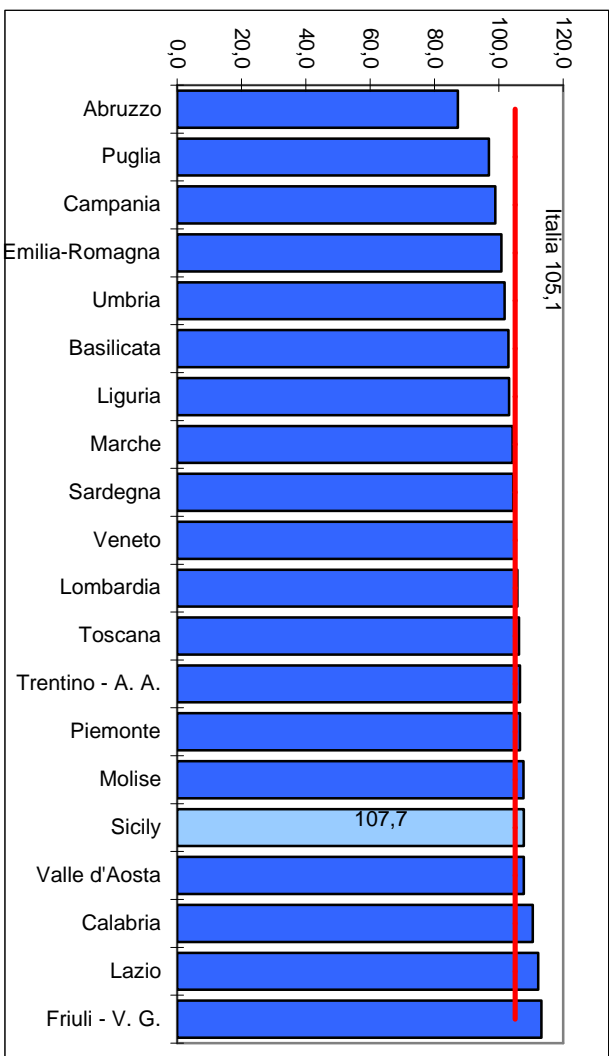


Table 19. 15 – Indicators for social welfare and social assistance

Regions	Insured persons (% of resident pop.)	Average pension amount (Euros)	Resident adults per GP (no.)	Healthcare spending as percentage of GDP (%)	Assistance for elderly (% of total cases)	Pensioners as % employed persons (%)
Piemonte	45,9	14.039,3	1.103,3	8,2	79,7	74,2
Valle d'Aosta	50,7	14.343,8	1.044,2	7,3	92,5	66,0
Lombardia	48,8	14.459,7	1.230,6	6,6	86,2	62,6
Trentino - A. A.	57,0	13.238,6	1.298,8	7,7	57,6	59,4
Veneto	48,7	13.026,2	1.154,9	7,2	76,1	61,6
Friuli - V. G.	44,6	14.186,1	1.041,4	8,1	81,0	75,6
Liguria	41,5	14.891,7	1.399,5	9,4	97,1	88,9
Emilia-Romagna	51,4	13.736,1	1.120,1	7,5	89,1	71,0
Toscana	47,0	13.731,6	1.035,2	7,8	81,1	74,2
Umbria	43,5	13.232,0	1.021,3	8,6	81,7	80,3
Marche	46,8	12.233,4	1.071,8	8,1	84,2	74,3
Lazio	45,6	15.336,3	945,2	8,4	89,7	65,3
Abruzzo	41,2	11.718,2	1.043,4	10,2	86,2	76,3
Molise	37,4	10.519,0	998,0	13,5	89,1	87,2
Campania	29,4	11.657,0	1.127,0	12,7	90,3	73,2
Puglia	34,0	11.971,9	1.038,3	11,6	86,0	80,9
Basilicata	38,0	10.646,0	1.011,4	10,5	83,0	82,6
Calabria	32,6	11.182,8	1.112,9	11,8	86,1	83,6
Sicily	31,0	11.427,1	1.022,4	11,8	76,0	81,4
Sardegna	36,9	12.408,8	1.088,4	10,3	72,3	71,6
<i>North - Centre</i>	<i>47,7</i>	<i>14.047,1</i>	<i>1.115,7</i>	<i>7,6</i>	<i>83,7</i>	<i>68,4</i>
<i>South - Islands</i>	<i>32,7</i>	<i>11.631,9</i>	<i>1.067,1</i>	<i>11,7</i>	<i>84,6</i>	<i>78,1</i>
ITALY	43,0	13.293,4	1.098,4	8,6	84,2	71,1

Graph 19. 15 - Average pension amounts (Euros) – Years 1998-2005

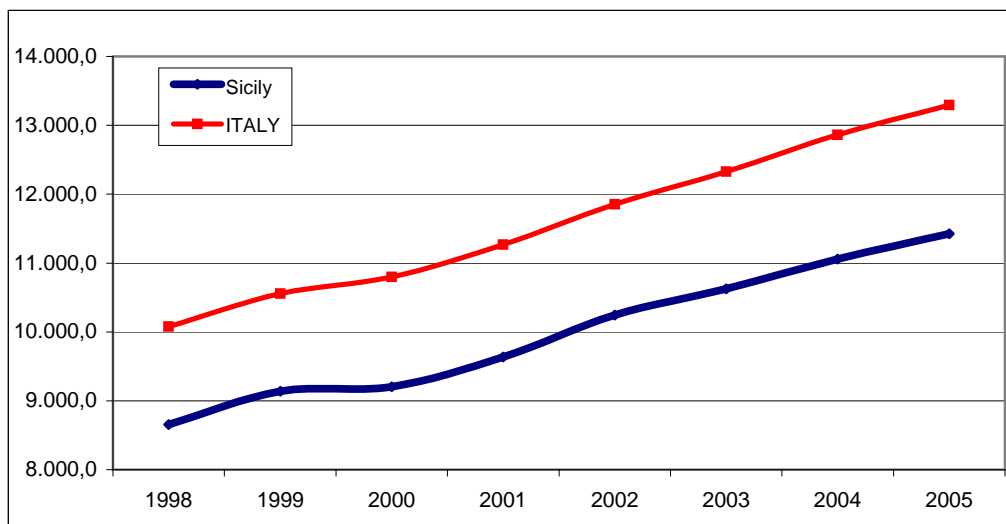


Table 19. 16 – Indicators for social welfare and social assistance (index numbers – base year $t-5 = 100$)

Regions	Insured persons (% of resident pop.)	Average pension amount (Euros)	Resident adults per GP (no.)	Healthcare spending as percentage of GDP (%)	Assistance for elderly (% of total cases)	Pensioners as % employed persons (%)
Piemonte	104,5	122,0	102,6	111,4	146,0	96,7
Valle d'Aosta	103,8	121,5	102,4	103,1	114,2	100,6
Lombardia	103,3	121,9	112,4	108,8	138,8	94,8
Trentino - A. A.	106,3	123,4	95,6	116,6	57,7	99,3
Veneto	101,1	123,6	102,3	106,9	88,2	96,3
Friuli - V. G.	98,0	123,4	100,6	107,1	94,4	94,8
Liguria	108,3	121,4	133,4	112,6	101,6	94,2
Emilia-Romagna	101,6	123,6	100,9	112,1	120,9	94,1
Toscana	104,1	123,7	100,7	110,0	93,2	94,1
Umbria	101,2	127,2	97,4	110,8	92,4	93,8
Marche	101,8	125,5	100,0	103,7	94,0	93,4
Lazio	119,9	121,3	96,5	115,9	100,7	93,3
Abruzzo	105,8	126,6	96,8	124,3	144,4	91,5
Molise	105,3	126,7	98,6	137,1	115,9	99,9
Campania	106,7	123,9	106,8	112,9	98,4	95,3
Puglia	103,3	124,5	98,8	108,9	101,2	104,0
Basilicata	103,4	126,2	99,2	117,8	96,0	97,4
Calabria	107,6	125,9	111,4	102,9	101,8	92,0
Sicily	109,2	124,2	95,7	122,4	85,2	92,3
Sardegna	108,2	124,2	100,9	107,5	188,3	90,7
<i>North - Centre</i>	105,0	124,5	104,0	110,4	105,5	94,8
<i>South - Islands</i>	106,6	115,8	101,3	114,0	103,0	95,3
ITALY	107,1	123,1	103,1	111,7	105,5	95,0

(a) The index number is calculated on the base year $t-2$ because it is the first available in the time-span considered

(b) The index number is calculated on the base year $t-4$ because it is the first available in the time-span considered

Graph 19, 16 – Healthcare expenditure as percentage of GDP per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

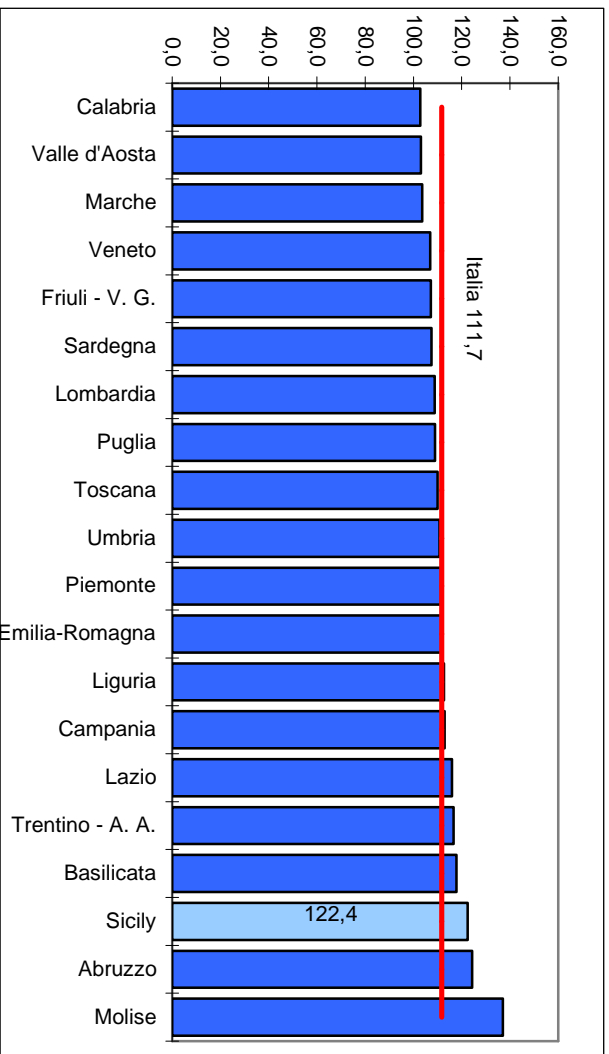


Table 19.17 – Indicators for social anxiety

Regions	Micro-criminality index in cities (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Violent crime index (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Percentage of young persons reported (per 100,000 residents aged 10-17 years)	Family perception of risk of criminality in the area where they live (%)	Suicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	Divorces (per 100,000 married persons)
Piemonte	29,5	22,5	1.103,6	37,7	7,4	231,3
Valle d'Aosta	12,1	17,4	1.150,5	16,1	6,4	277,7
Lombardia	30,6	20,2	829,1	41,4	4,8	213,9
Trentino - A. A.	12,7	11,3	1.027,8	10,9	4,6	188,8
Veneto	19,7	14,3	698,4	29,2	5,9	159,2
Friuli - V. G.	8,4	11,9	1.469,8	17,7	7,5	217,4
Liguria	17,2	19,3	1.424,9	26,1	6,9	252,8
Emilia-Romagna	21,4	20,3	1.101,3	31,0	6,4	211,1
Toscana	16,2	18,0	717,7	33,8	4,4	212,2
Umbria	10,6	14,1	619,3	27,8	10,0	128,4
Marche	5,9	13,5	663,8	25,2	5,5	131,4
Lazio	30,4	18,1	1.031,7	46,3	3,5	195,5
Abruzzo	8,2	16,7	992,6	23,8	4,3	138,8
Molise	4,8	12,4	904,9	12,0	3,1	92,8
Campania	23,2	40,1	559,5	53,9	2,1	95,4
Puglia	14,3	15,9	729,8	35,5	2,9	88,4
Basilicata	4,4	11,4	847,7	9,7	4,9	77,2
Calabria	15,1	15,0	731,2	22,6	3,2	88,1
Sicily	14,4	19,8	918,2	27,7	3,7	113,8
Sardegna	14,3	15,8	1.344,8	18,6	9,3	129,7
North - Centre	23,8	18,3	909,5	35,0	5,5	197,7
South - Islands	16,0	23,3	784,9	33,8	3,6	102,6
ITALY	21,5	20,1	868,0	34,6	4,8	167,4

Graph 19. 17 – Violent crime index (per 10,000 inhabitants) - Years 1997-2006

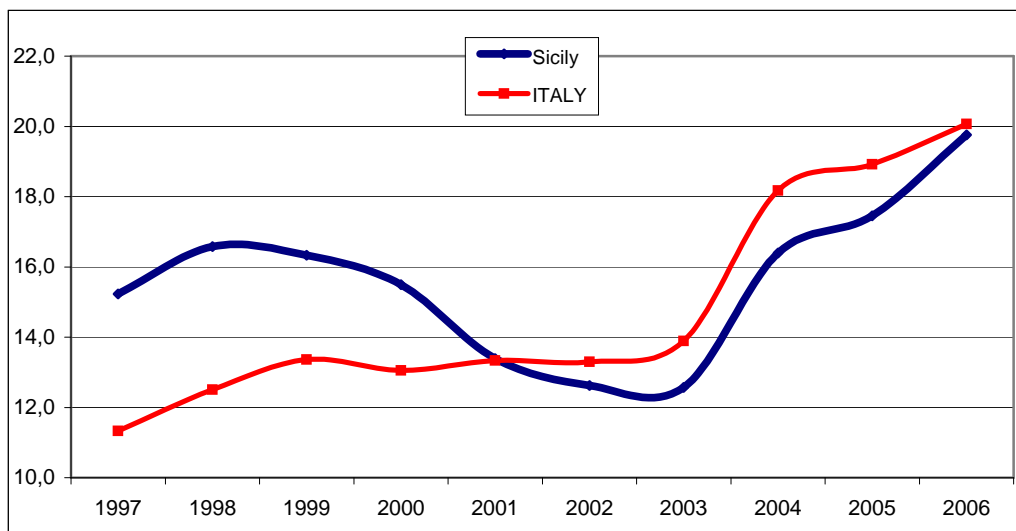


Table 19.18 – Indicators for social anxiety (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Micro-criminality index in cities (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Violent crime index (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Percentage of young persons reported (per 100,000 residents aged 10-17 years)	Family perception of risk of criminality in the area where they (%)	Suicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	Divorces (per 100,000 married persons)
Piemonte	88,4	146,5	76,4	115,4	94,9	110,1
Valle d'Aosta	67,5	187,7	120,5	142,0	71,1	129,0
Lombardia	66,0	163,6	88,8	127,9	82,5	114,6
Trentino - A. A.	72,8	139,1	106,1	72,0	53,5	112,6
Veneto	72,3	166,5	118,6	90,6	77,3	146,7
Friuli - V. G.	46,1	107,8	106,2	90,8	75,5	103,8
Liguria	65,4	177,4	136,5	88,9	75,0	139,4
Emilia-Romagna	85,1	156,0	119,0	119,5	83,1	126,9
Toscana	78,8	168,2	116,5	129,6	95,7	137,8
Umbria	75,0	219,0	71,8	111,7	139,4	108,4
Marche	74,2	164,9	87,0	214,2	84,6	125,6
Lazio	78,7	125,4	94,2	117,7	81,4	105,4
Abruzzo	57,9	226,2	118,1	209,7	74,1	154,6
Molise	72,0	223,9	93,6	114,5	47,7	146,4
Campania	81,2	145,8	97,7	120,6	80,8	139,3
Puglia	73,9	136,3	93,8	127,2	90,6	130,2
Basilicata	59,4	144,0	105,6	114,5	163,3	163,2
Calabria	93,5	152,4	103,3	170,9	106,7	170,1
Sicily	69,8	147,6	97,2	107,1	90,2	141,2
Sardegna	54,6	130,9	112,6	130,1	104,5	115,3
<i>North - Centre</i>	75,1	153,5	97,2	116,5	86,0	118,7
<i>South - Islands</i>	74,0	147,2	99,9	123,6	92,0	139,2
ITALY	74,9	150,5	99,0	118,7	85,7	123,1

(a) The index number is calculated on the base year t-3 because it is the first available in the time-span considered

Graph 19. 18 – Family perception of the risk of criminality in the area in which they live per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

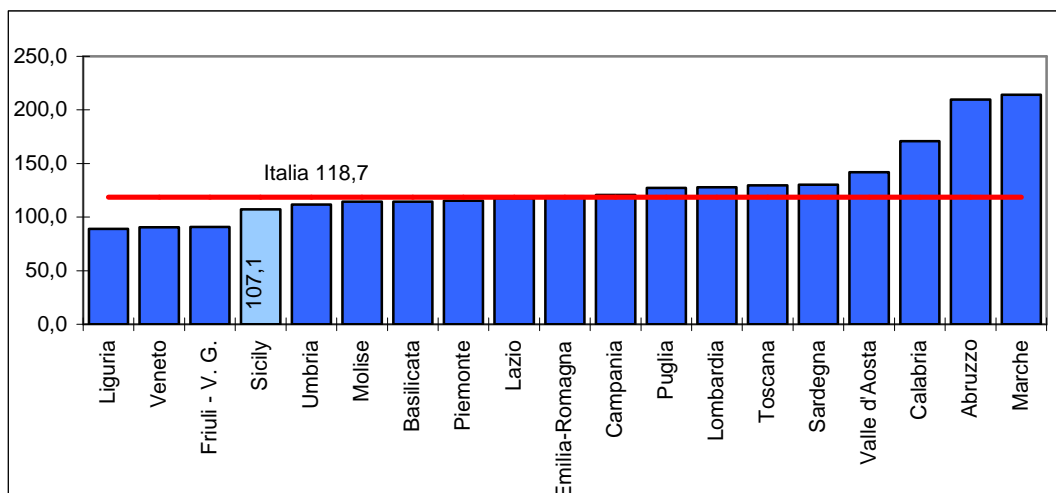


Table 19.19 – Agricultural indicators

Regions	Labour productivity in agriculture, forestry and fishing (1000s of current Euros)	Productivity of farming land (1000s of current Euros)	Quota of value added agriculture (%)	Milk production per inhabitant (current Euros)	Vegetable production per inhabitant (current Euros)	Wine production per inhabitant (current Euros)
Piemonte	18,2	1,7	1,5	66,9	48,6	79,2
Valle d'Aosta	14,2	0,6	1,2	155,0	16,8	12,0
Lombardia	26,5	3,2	1,1	148,7	26,2	12,1
Trentino - A. A.	29,0	2,6	3,6	226,4	60,1	85,3
Veneto	25,1	3,1	1,9	76,5	135,4	82,6
Friuli - V. G.	21,7	2,4	1,7	97,5	21,2	80,9
Liguria	26,7	12,4	1,6	7,0	25,0	3,9
Emilia-Romagna	24,9	2,6	2,2	154,0	149,4	58,0
Toscana	29,4	2,2	2,0	24,3	55,0	86,5
Umbria	24,9	1,3	2,3	35,9	64,0	61,6
Marche	18,0	1,3	1,8	16,3	124,1	38,3
Lazio	23,3	2,5	1,1	51,4	108,5	20,7
Abruzzo	16,1	1,5	2,7	23,8	245,1	80,1
Molise	16,5	1,1	4,0	118,4	172,2	35,2
Campania	20,1	3,9	2,6	31,1	177,0	14,3
Puglia	16,0	1,8	3,6	26,4	207,8	151,1
Basilicata	20,3	0,9	5,1	43,2	231,7	32,1
Calabria	12,7	2,5	4,3	17,2	199,1	12,4
Sicily	20,0	2,3	3,8	17,1	189,4	65,0
Sardegna	19,1	1,0	3,5	208,3	201,4	35,7
<i>North - Centre</i>	24,3	2,4	1,6	91,9	75,8	47,7
<i>South - Islands</i>	17,6	1,9	3,4	40,9	195,9	59,9
ITALY	21,1	2,2	2,0	74,0	117,9	52,0

Graph 19. 19 – Milk production per inhabitant (values linked to year 2000) - Years 2000-2007

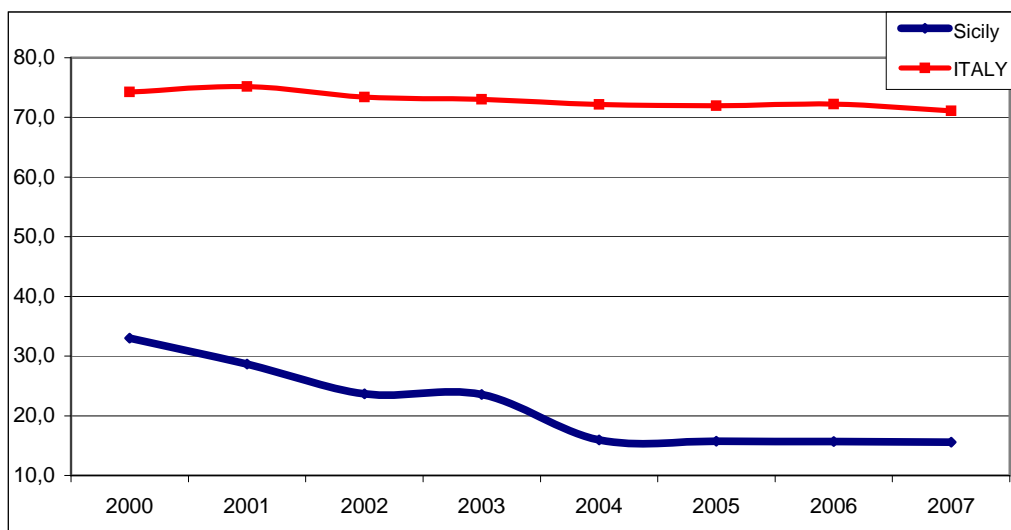


Table 19. 20 – Agricultural indicators (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Labour productivity in agriculture, forestry and fishing (1000s of Euros linked to year 2000)	Productivity of farming land (1000s of Euros linked to year 2000)	Quota of value added agriculture(%)	Milk production per inhabitant (Euros linked to year 2000)	Vegetable production per inhabitant (Euros linked to year 2000)	Wine production per inhabitant (Euros linked to year 2000)
Piemonte	95,9	91,0	91,0	93,2	88,6	89,7
Valle d'Aosta	91,1	82,3	82,3	93,3	94,1	109,5
Lombardia	108,0	94,0	94,0	95,8	89,5	89,7
Trentino - A. A.	121,7	102,4	102,4	128,5	86,8	122,0
Veneto	125,5	97,2	97,2	89,9	100,2	117,3
Friuli - V. G.	110,6	90,3	90,3	139,2	81,8	124,1
Liguria	92,2	85,8	85,8	113,2	79,9	102,2
Emilia-Romagna	114,0	90,1	90,1	97,9	95,1	110,2
Toscana	121,2	99,5	99,5	106,0	102,8	108,5
Umbria	137,3	101,3	101,3	109,9	117,0	156,8
Marche	105,0	89,1	89,1	83,2	96,1	91,4
Lazio	120,9	91,6	91,6	100,7	95,4	55,6
Abruzzo	111,1	94,8	94,8	66,5	102,8	55,7
Molise	120,2	102,2	102,2	127,8	153,4	115,0
Campania	108,5	93,4	93,4	102,7	91,5	97,7
Puglia	104,5	95,2	95,2	78,1	103,9	110,3
Basilicata	137,8	114,6	114,6	50,5	102,9	92,9
Calabria	105,4	101,9	101,9	56,2	113,3	69,9
Sicily	116,0	114,8	114,8	65,9	138,4	93,6
Sardegna	109,5	91,5	91,5	99,1	99,1	118,1
<i>North - Centre</i>	113,3	93,9	93,9	98,8	95,9	104,3
<i>South - Islands</i>	110,6	101,1	101,1	86,4	107,4	96,7
ITALY	111,7	96,0	96,0	96,8	101,4	101,5

Graph 19.20 – Value added figures for agriculture per Region (in t-5 = 100)

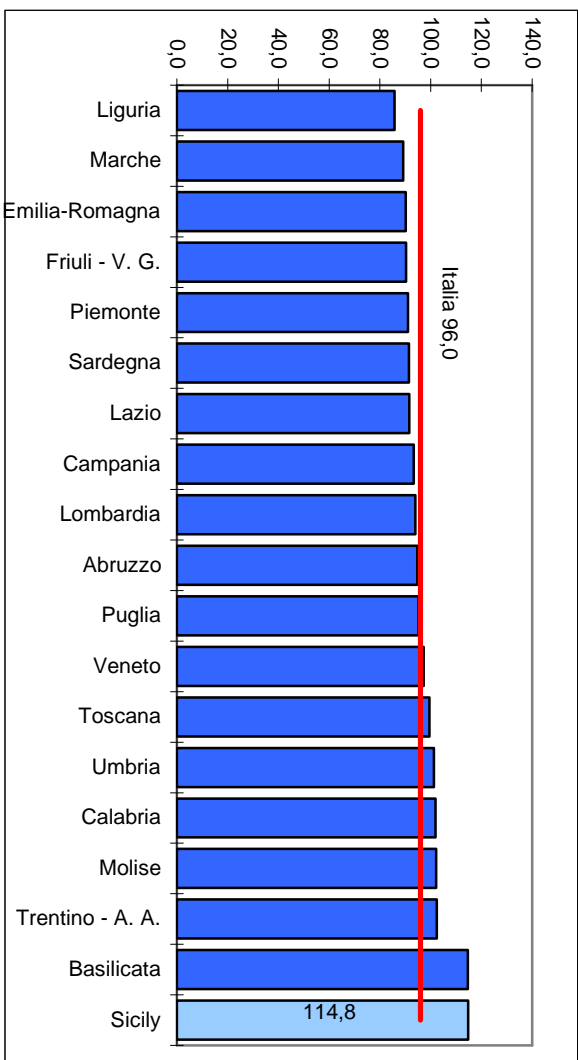


Table 19. 21 – Industry indicators

Regions	Industrial enterprises (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Value added in industry per inhabitant (euro correnti)	Labour productivity in industry (1000s of current Euros)	Spending of businesses on intra muros R&D as % of GDP	Degree of utilisation of internet in businesses (%)	Net registration-rate in business registry (%)
Piemonte	95,0	5.936,4	54,5		30,8	0,6
Valle d'Aosta	71,9	3.410,1	63,3	0,2	25,9	0,9
Lombardia	109,4	8.163,6	60,8	0,8	31,8	-0,5
Trentino - A. A.	82,2	4.567,0	56,8	0,3	26,6	0,2
Veneto	120,1	7.178,7	52,3	0,4	25,2	0,7
Friuli - V. G.	88,2	5.555,2	50,4	0,5	22,3	-1,3
Liguria	65,8	2.635,5	55,0	0,7	31,6	0,2
Emilia-Romagna	117,1	7.443,4	56,1	0,7	30,7	0,3
Toscana	132,1	5.009,4	50,3	0,3	30,2	0,2
Umbria	100,8	4.322,8	49,0	0,2	23,1	0,6
Marche	138,2	5.910,1	41,8	0,3	20,4	0,2
Lazio	53,4	2.783,7	70,0	0,5	38,6	2,5
Abruzzo	90,8	4.284,4	47,4	0,5	20,2	0,8
Molise	69,5	3.050,4	42,3	0,1	19,3	0,2
Campania	60,7	1.778,0	43,9	0,4	21,0	0,3
Puglia	69,9	2.230,6	42,4	0,2	17,9	0,6
Basilicata	64,7	2.514,8	41,8	0,2	18,8	0,8
Calabria	57,4	1.470,1	48,9	0,0	19,7	-0,9
Sicily	55,4	1.542,7	50,5	0,2	18,4	1,3
Sardegna	66,7	2.251,7	54,2	0,1	20,9	0,1
<i>North - Centre</i>	<i>101,8</i>	<i>6.045,2</i>	<i>55,9</i>	<i>0,7</i>	<i>30,7</i>	<i>0,4</i>
<i>South - Islands</i>	<i>63,5</i>	<i>2.016,6</i>	<i>46,1</i>	<i>0,2</i>	<i>19,6</i>	<i>0,5</i>
ITALY	88,3	4.640,4	54,3	0,6	29,1	0,4

Graph 19.21 – Net registration rate in the Business Register (%) - Years 1998-2007

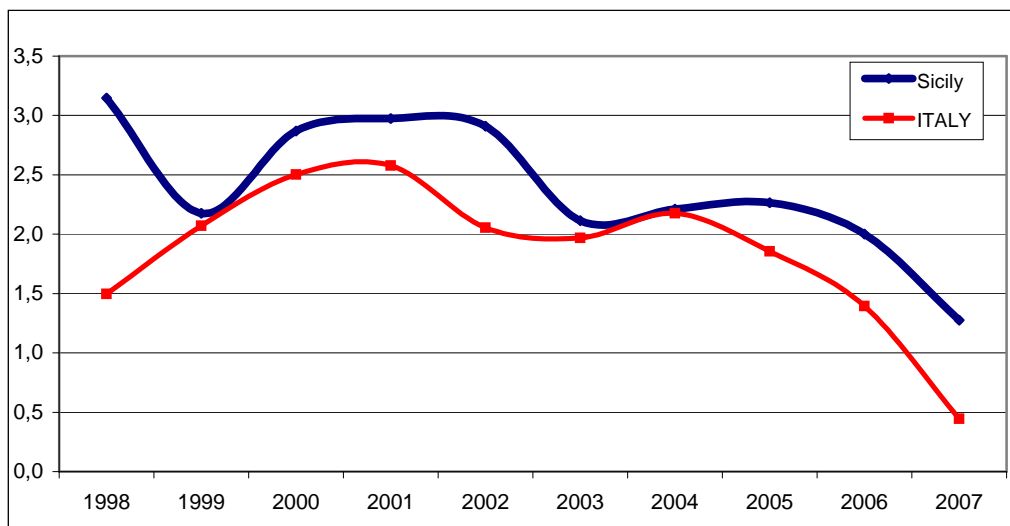


Table 19. 22 – Industry indicators (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Industrial enterprises (per 10,000 inhabitants)(a)	Value added in industry per inhabitant (Euros linked to year 2000)	Labour productivity in industry (1000s of Euros linked to year 2000)	Spending of businesses on intra muros R&D as % of GDP (%)	Degree of utilisation of internet in businesses (%) (a)	Net registration-rate in business registry (%) (b)
Piemonte	90,7	88,6	100,9	93,7	131,3	49,4
Valle d'Aosta	95,0	103,7	119,3	33,7	77,3	61,7
Lombardia	88,4	97,4	98,0	94,9	105,2	-34,5
Trentino - A. A.	92,8	99,0	101,7	140,6	118,2	14,1
Veneto	88,9	94,1	100,0	120,7	114,9	33,7
Friuli - V. G.	92,8	95,1	101,0	101,8	92,8	-113,8
Liguria	94,1	83,7	90,7	170,1	157,4	25,7
Emilia-Romagna	91,1	97,4	101,5	120,4	136,3	24,3
Toscana	88,3	88,1	97,2	94,9	140,0	8,6
Umbria	89,5	97,3	105,0	123,8	126,2	54,8
Marche	94,4	98,8	98,1	147,0	123,8	9,4
Lazio	90,2	90,7	95,4	100,3	136,6	89,6
Abruzzo	96,5	91,9	95,6	116,5	113,8	40,0
Molise	98,1	105,7	97,7	(*)	152,4	11,0
Campania	93,0	90,8	99,6	139,4	129,9	10,3
Puglia	93,5	98,1	100,0	131,4	121,4	18,6
Basilicata	99,0	79,6	91,2	51,4	139,2	45,0
Calabria	98,1	112,6	99,7	204,9	108,7	-24,2
Sicily	96,9	95,4	92,7	110,8	120,2	43,8
Sardegna	100,0	105,4	103,2	124,0	117,2	2,8
<i>North - Centre</i>	89,9	94,5	99,2	102,0	120,4	25,9
<i>South - Islands</i>	95,6	95,8	98,0	123,2	122,6	16,3
ITALY	91,5	95,4	99,1	104,0	119,9	21,6

(*) For confidential reasons the figure for Molise is included in that of Abruzzo.

(a) The index number is calculated on the base year t-4 because it is the first available in the time-span considered

(b) The index number is negative in some Regions because the indicator in the current year is negative (there being more failed businesses than newly-registered), so, for example, the figure for Lombardia is -34,5, indicating a 134,5% decrease in the indicator for the five-year period.

Graph 19.22 – Industrial enterprises per 10,000 inhabitants per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

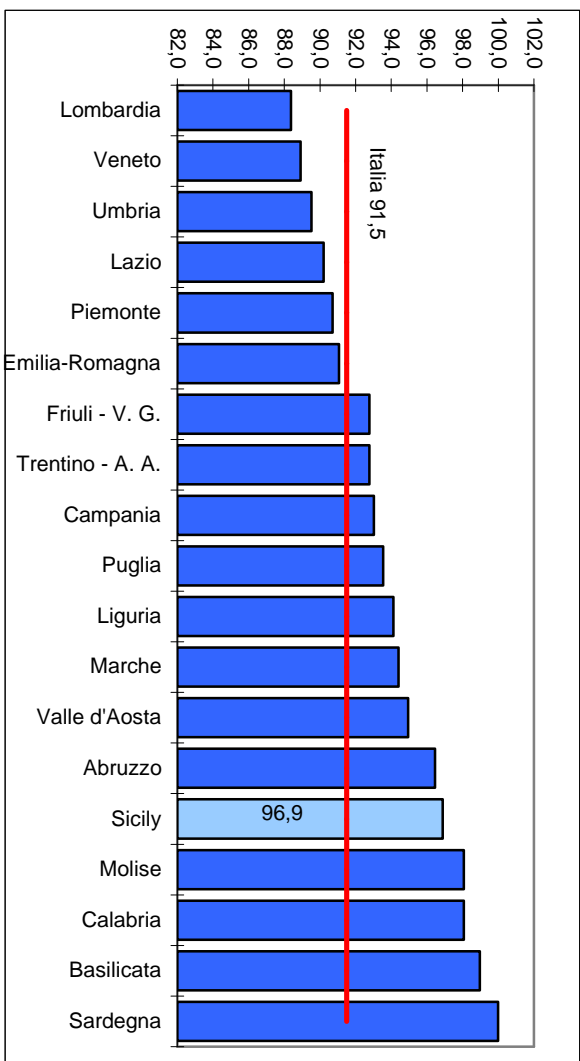


Table 19.23 – Credit indicators

Regions	Bank branches (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Deposits per branch (millions of Euros)	Deposits per inhabitant (Euros)	Volume of credit (%)	Loans per inhabitant (Euros)	POS (per 10,000 inhabitants)
Piemonte	6,1	20,7	12.578,4	43,0	19.364,3	210,8
Valle d'Aosta	7,7	17,1	13.211,4	40,4	13.340,0	340,0
Lombardia	6,7	32,5	21.861,1	72,3	56.142,8	213,3
Trentino - A. A.	9,5	16,5	15.654,9	72,8	34.412,9	355,2
Veneto	7,4	16,1	11.921,9	60,4	28.053,4	211,7
Friuli - V. G.	7,7	18,6	14.373,8	45,9	22.398,3	197,3
Liguria	6,1	19,2	11.626,6	34,7	17.269,1	210,0
Emilia-Romagna	8,3	17,9	14.780,3	64,8	30.534,4	241,9
Toscana	6,7	17,7	11.922,3	53,1	29.887,1	277,9
Umbria	6,4	14,6	9.429,9	51,3	18.133,5	255,6
Marche	7,7	15,1	11.703,8	57,0	24.239,4	236,9
Lazio	4,9	37,6	18.333,0	50,2	32.881,5	235,5
Abruzzo	5,2	17,4	9.112,6	46,3	14.341,9	190,1
Molise	4,5	17,8	8.062,3	34,7	8.659,5	137,5
Campania	2,8	24,2	6.846,9	30,9	7.604,9	129,1
Puglia	3,5	19,5	6.823,9	29,9	8.679,1	129,2
Basilicata	4,3	13,7	5.855,6	31,8	6.808,4	105,2
Calabria	2,7	18,1	4.834,0	21,5	5.638,3	112,4
Sicily	3,6	17,9	6.365,8	28,1	8.509,2	151,0
Sardegna	4,2	18,1	7.517,8	32,1	10.830,6	168,2
<i>North - Centre</i>	6,8	23,4	15.801,6	58,8	34.301,3	230,6
<i>South - Islands</i>	3,4	19,5	6.719,9	30,5	8.522,6	139,2
ITALY	5,6	22,6	12.621,5	52,0	25.274,5	198,6

Graph 19. 23 – Credit figures (%) – Years 2000-2006

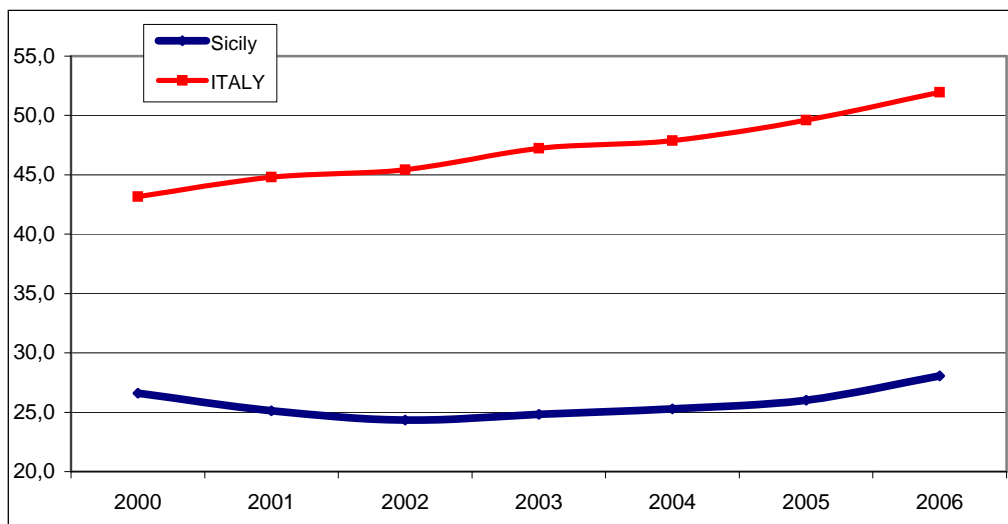


Table 19. 24 – Credit indicators (index numbers – base year $t-5 = 100$)

Regions	Branches (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Deposits per branch (millions of Euros)	Deposits per inhabitant (Euros)	Volume of credit (%)	Loans per inhabitant (Euros)	POS (per 10,000 inhabitants)
Piemonte	104,2	120,4	125,5	81,8	120,4	119,3
Valle d'Aosta	95,9	119,3	114,4	97,4	126,4	113,2
Lombardia	105,6	121,9	128,8	125,4	144,4	119,3
Trentino - A. A.	99,7	115,1	114,7	136,5	139,7	100,4
Veneto	106,7	108,9	116,2	122,9	143,1	112,0
Friuli - V. G.	101,9	125,7	128,1	110,4	148,7	100,8
Liguria	105,7	114,4	120,9	113,5	134,8	100,7
Emilia-Romagna	108,3	113,4	122,8	118,5	134,3	113,9
Toscana	108,8	105,3	114,5	123,3	144,9	111,6
Umbria	104,6	104,4	109,3	118,3	135,3	116,0
Marche	113,4	106,5	120,8	126,8	142,3	109,1
Lazio	106,5	122,6	130,6	100,5	118,3	114,2
Abruzzo	110,6	115,1	127,2	137,0	161,4	105,9
Molise	105,9	153,7	162,9	118,0	159,7	123,2
Campania	107,1	106,7	114,3	127,8	155,1	140,4
Puglia	107,2	104,4	112,0	118,6	153,5	120,1
Basilicata	106,5	104,8	111,6	98,0	147,0	128,2
Calabria	106,7	100,7	107,5	114,8	161,1	129,1
Sicily	105,0	111,9	117,4	111,7	160,4	122,3
Sardegna	101,7	111,9	113,8	106,8	144,9	110,6
<i>North - Centre</i>	106,2	117,4	124,7	115,4	137,4	113,4
<i>South - Islands</i>	106,4	108,7	115,7	118,7	156,1	123,9
ITALY	106,8	115,8	123,7	116,0	140,7	116,4

(a) The index number is calculated on the base year $t-3$ because it is the first available in the time-span considered

Graph 19_24 – Bank branches per Region (per 10,000 inhabitants- i.n. t-5 = 100)

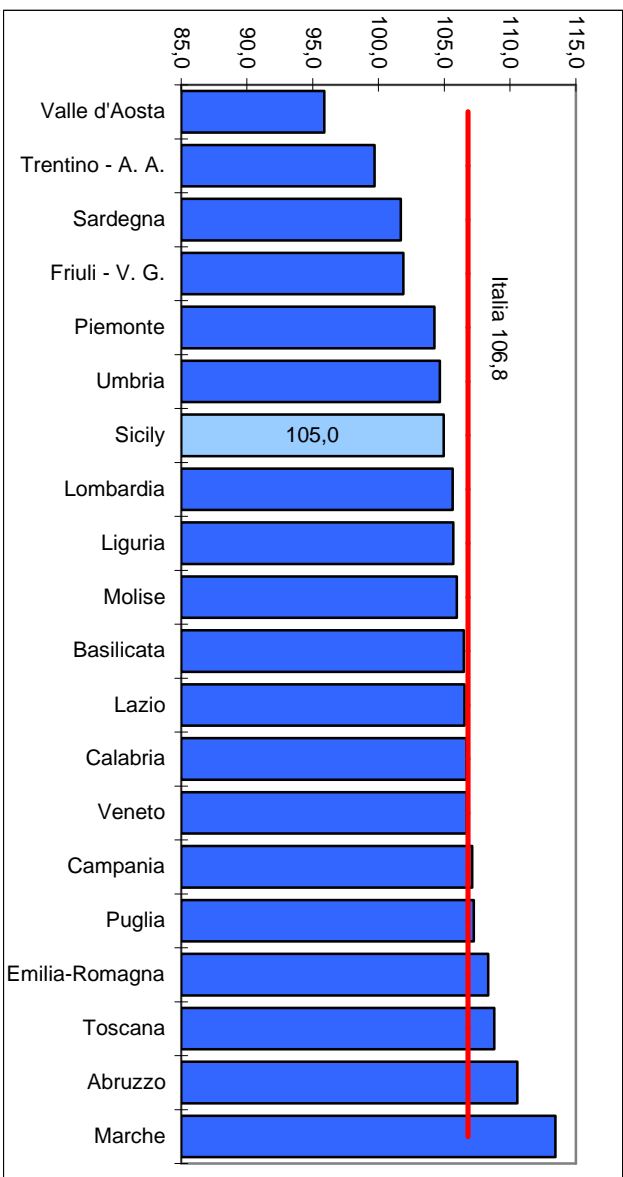


Table 19. 25 – Trade indicators

Regions	Family's average monthly spending on food (Euros)	Family's average non-alimentary monthly spending (Euros)	Incidence of relative poverty (%)	Imports as % of GDP	Exports as % of GDP	Capacity to export products of elevated- or rising-productivity (%) (a)
Piemonte	464	2.235	6,6	22,3	29,1	38,3
Valle d'Aosta	444	2.151	6,5	9,8	14,4	10,5
Lombardia	463	2.433	4,8	38,8	30,4	33,7
Trentino - A. A.	417	2.295	5,2	17,2	18,4	23,5
Veneto	457	2.591	3,3	26,7	33,4	21,0
Friuli - V. G.	394	2.109	6,6	16,6	32,6	17,4
Liguria	453	1.783	9,5	22,6	10,3	35,0
Emilia-Romagna	417	2.345	6,2	19,6	32,0	25,4
Toscana	462	2.163	4,0	18,6	24,7	22,3
Umbria	497	2.211	7,3	13,6	15,8	13,6
Marche	504	1.981	6,3	16,7	29,7	22,9
Lazio	494	1.972	7,9	16,6	7,7	61,8
Abruzzo	471	1.784	13,3	14,9	24,1	50,1
Molise	518	1.940	13,6	6,6	10,1	17,0
Campania	523	1.496	21,3	10,2	8,9	46,1
Puglia	480	1.536	20,2	11,2	10,2	22,5
Basilicata	442	1.500	26,3	9,8	16,3	74,3
Calabria	507	1.449	22,9	1,8	1,0	25,3
Sicily	447	1.317	27,6	18,9	9,5	23,0
Sardegna	434	1.593	22,9	22,2	13,3	14,8
<i>North - Centre</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>2.201</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>25,2</i>	<i>25,7</i>	<i>29,7</i>
<i>South - Islands</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1.489</i>	<i>22,5</i>	<i>13,1</i>	<i>10,3</i>	<i>34,4</i>
ITALY	466	2.014	11,1	23,8	22,4	29,7

(a) The sectors considered are: chemical products and artificial synthetic (DG); electrical machinery and electrical, optical and precision apparatus (DL); means of transport (DM); products regarding computer, professional and entrepreneurial activity (KK); products for other public, social and personal services (OO).

Graph 19. 25 – Capacity to export high-productivity or rising-productivity products -
Years 1997-2006

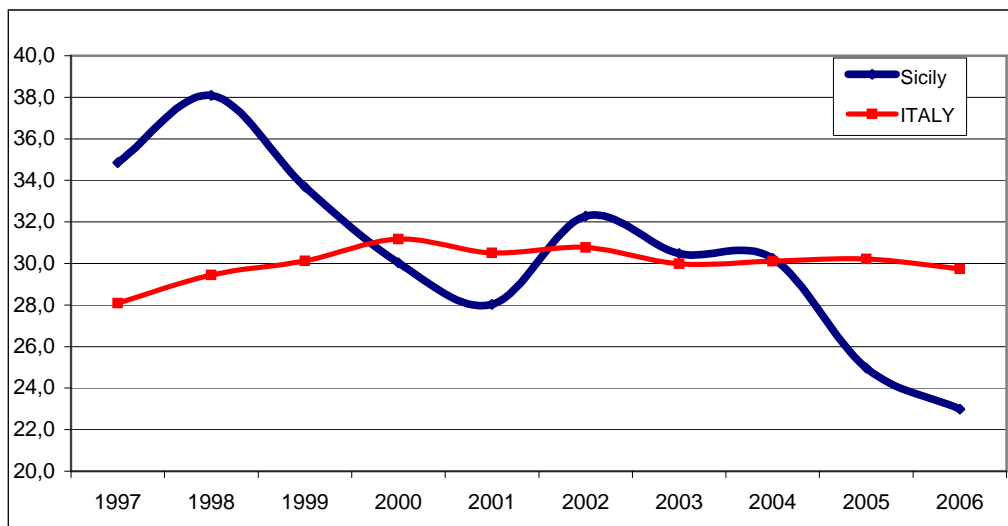


Table 19. 26 – Trade indicators (index numbers – base year t- 5 = 100)

Regions	Family's average monthly spending on food (Euros)	Family's average non-alimentary monthly spending (Euros)	Incidence of relative poverty (%)	Imports as % of GDP	Exports as % of GDP	Capacity to export products of elevated- or rising-productivity (%) (a)
Piemonte	115,4	120,4	94,6	105,7	97,0	99,6
Valle d'Aosta	111,0	117,9	91,8	96,4	123,9	34,8
Lombardia	105,2	116,3	129,0	102,1	100,6	92,7
Trentino - A. A.	116,5	121,9	52,0	104,3	107,1	104,1
Veneto	113,4	123,9	83,4	106,6	98,7	105,2
Friuli - V. G.	111,0	119,1	66,7	97,5	101,3	76,1
Liguria	102,0	110,1	196,8	123,0	90,3	89,8
Emilia-Romagna	107,5	113,6	136,0	120,9	112,6	109,6
Toscana	108,5	107,3	68,8	91,6	92,3	135,0
Umbria	110,2	119,0	114,8	142,8	118,0	99,6
Marche	108,4	100,9	128,6	140,9	114,6	227,0
Lazio	111,5	109,4	101,2	97,0	89,1	89,7
Abruzzo	110,0	112,3	73,8	91,0	105,7	107,3
Molise	146,7	139,5	51,9	73,1	96,7	74,2
Campania	112,5	115,3	90,7	102,7	84,2	100,4
Puglia	111,1	107,6	94,7	127,1	95,3	121,4
Basilicata	113,0	108,2	97,8	183,2	124,4	109,7
Calabria	125,2	118,8	76,7	99,2	93,1	99,1
Sicily	103,0	96,5	129,7	100,9	126,1	82,0
Sardegna	97,7	102,8	133,9	160,6	160,8	94,4
<i>North - Centre</i>	109,5	113,2	104,1	104,5	100,3	99,0
<i>South - Islands</i>	109,8	108,2	100,1	111,2	105,3	98,0
ITALY	109,4	113,7	100,8	112,8	102,6	97,5

(a) The sectors considered are: chemical products and artificial synthetic (DG); electrical machinery and electrical, optical and precision apparatus (DL); means of transport (DM); products regarding computer, professional and entrepreneurial activity (KK); products for other public, social and personal services (OO).

Graph 19, 26 – Exports as percentage of GDP per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

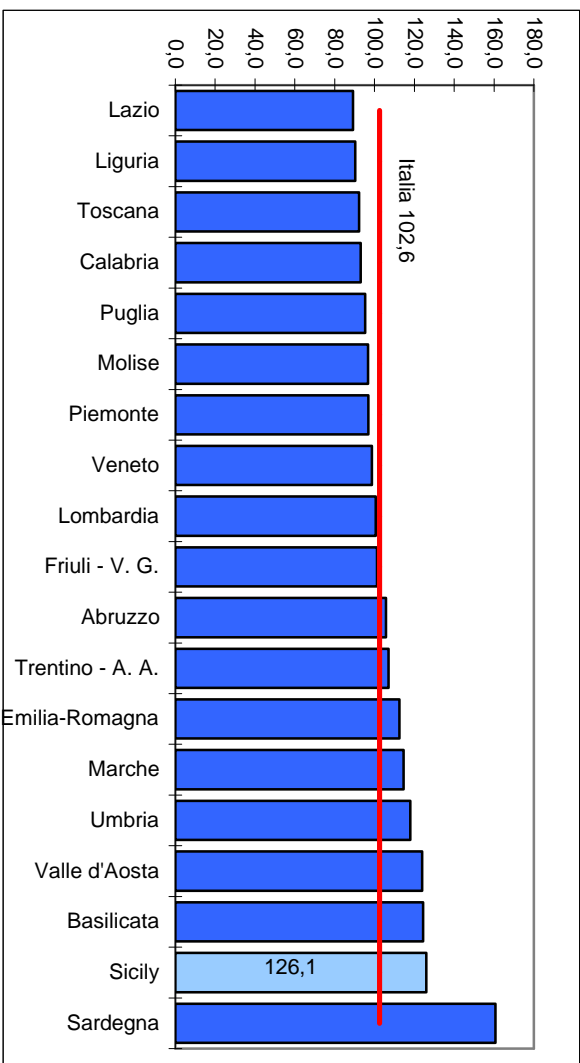


Table 19. 27 – Tourism indicators

Regions	Hotel beds per inhabitant (per 1,000)	Hotel quality index (%)	Index of tourist flux (overnight stays per 1,000 residents)	Index of overall utilisation of hotel-type tourist accommodation (%)	Average stay in tourist accommodation	Labour productivity in tourism (1000s of current Euros)
Piemonte	41,1	24,9	2.357,1	15,7	3,1	35,4
Valle d'Aosta	408,0	18,2	24.774,3	16,6	3,7	33,6
Lombardia	33,2	39,4	2.982,3	24,6	2,7	33,6
Trentino - A. A.	375,2	13,4	41.955,1	30,6	5,1	39,9
Veneto	125,2	30,3	12.810,8	28,0	4,4	37,1
Friuli - V. G.	125,8	20,9	7.174,7	15,6	4,6	34,3
Liguria	98,1	18,9	8.804,9	24,6	3,9	34,2
Emilia-Romagna	101,6	16,1	8.977,3	24,2	4,4	33,2
Toscana	132,2	29,6	11.398,2	23,6	3,7	36,1
Umbria	94,0	21,5	7.115,1	20,7	2,9	29,5
Marche	146,9	14,6	8.148,9	15,2	6,2	32,3
Lazio	49,3	42,3	5.809,1	32,3	3,0	37,3
Abruzzo	78,9	20,2	5.589,1	19,4	4,7	30,2
Molise	42,8	30,4	2.041,6	13,1	3,4	27,5
Campania	32,6	44,1	3.409,0	28,7	4,3	33,5
Puglia	51,5	39,3	2.603,7	13,9	4,1	31,0
Basilicata	64,4	34,9	3.140,9	13,4	4,1	30,9
Calabria	97,3	36,5	4.337,5	12,2	5,6	31,2
Sicily	35,9	35,9	2.904,6	22,2	3,2	31,7
Sardegna	113,8	45,8	7.128,4	17,2	5,2	31,2
<i>North - Centre</i>	86,4	25,0	7.755,7	24,6	3,8	35,3
<i>South - Islands</i>	53,8	38,2	3.625,6	18,5	4,2	31,8
ITALY	75,0	28,5	6.309,5	23,1	3,9	34,4

Graph 19. 27 – Index of tourist numbers (overnight stays per 1,000 inhabitants) - Years 1998-2006

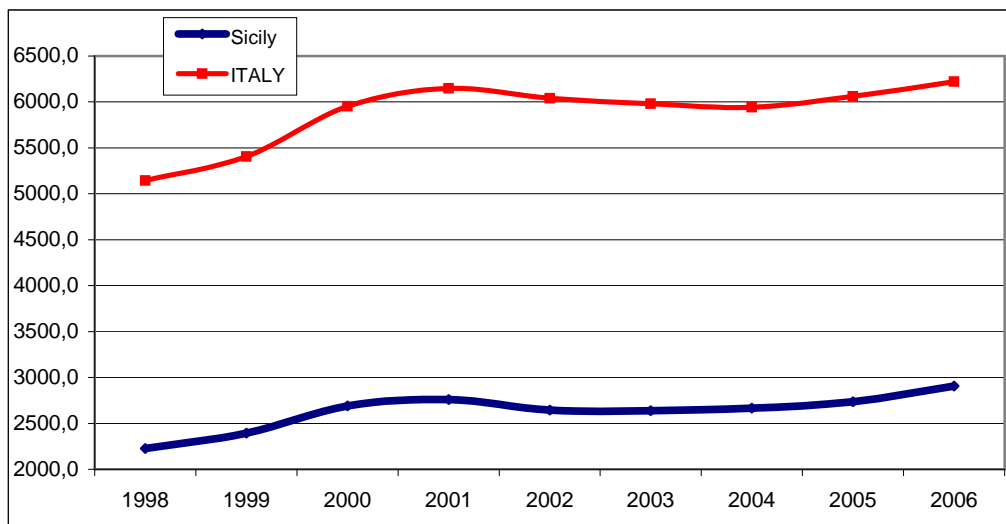


Table 19. 28 – Tourism indicators (index numbers – base year $t-5 = 100$)

Regions	Hotel beds per inhabitant (per 1,000)	Hotel quality index (%)	Index of tourist flux (overnight stays per 1,000 residents)	Index of overall utilisation of hotel-type tourist accommodation (%)	Average stay in tourist accommodation	Labour productivity in tourism (1000s of Euros linked to year 2000)
Piemonte	118,2	129,4	115,8	98,0	70,3	122,7
Valle d'Aosta	93,2	112,4	90,1	96,8	85,4	111,5
Lombardia	117,3	118,5	105,6	90,1	60,3	101,6
Trentino - A. A.	96,5	127,2	102,1	105,8	98,3	113,4
Veneto	87,1	119,9	105,3	120,8	80,0	111,0
Friuli - V. G.	99,3	106,6	92,6	93,2	87,8	111,1
Liguria	106,8	113,4	91,5	85,7	97,0	115,3
Emilia-Romagna	102,3	127,8	97,2	95,0	91,9	98,4
Toscana	111,1	126,8	105,1	94,6	85,7	113,4
Umbria	117,6	115,3	99,4	84,5	60,0	97,0
Marche	101,6	123,0	91,2	89,8	133,4	113,2
Lazio	103,6	119,8	119,5	115,4	73,9	106,8
Abruzzo	103,9	109,4	103,4	99,5	115,1	116,7
Molise	115,6	131,9	91,3	79,0	81,1	102,1
Campania	110,6	113,7	95,8	86,7	100,5	122,7
Puglia	110,1	137,1	102,1	92,7	94,2	109,8
Basilicata	118,0	132,0	110,4	93,6	96,7	121,5
Calabria	101,2	130,6	128,4	126,9	156,6	108,4
Sicily	127,9	163,2	109,8	85,8	92,1	115,6
Sardegna	117,7	138,1	113,5	96,4	147,7	109,5
<i>North - Centre</i>	101,7	123,2	103,2	101,5	84,3	108,3
<i>South - Islands</i>	111,9	132,1	106,3	95,0	106,3	115,1
ITALY	104,6	127,3	104,5	99,9	89,4	109,7

Graph 19. 28 – Hotel quality index per Region (i.n. t-5 = 100)

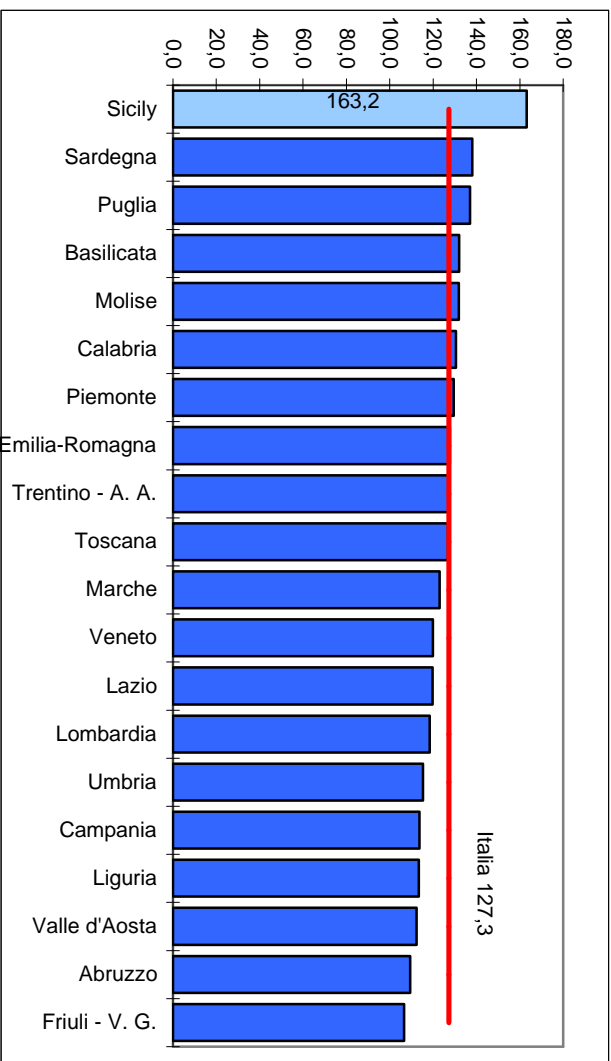


Table 19. 29 – Regional accounting indicators

Regions	Per capita GDP (Current Euros)	Disposable income per inhabitant (Current Euros)	Value added per work unit (Current Euros)	Incomes of full-time worker per unit of full-time work (Current Euros)	Family consumption per inhabitant (Current Euros)	Investments per inhabitant (Current Euros)
Piemonte	28.366,0	19.652,5	55.196,5	36.488,4	16.861,7	5.907,3
Valle d'Aosta	33.827,6	20.199,0	54.879,4	37.041,8	21.981,5	7.267,1
Lombardia	33.300,3	19.897,2	62.672,7	37.566,6	17.353,1	6.591,0
Trentino - A. A.	32.151,3	18.546,0	57.296,2	36.629,8	19.590,7	9.069,1
Veneto	30.037,8	17.132,3	56.150,4	34.920,4	16.969,1	6.569,3
Friuli - V. G.	29.064,8	18.144,9	54.681,8	35.825,4	16.777,7	6.151,4
Liguria	26.630,1	19.087,1	56.979,5	35.422,1	18.017,1	4.501,7
Emilia-Romagna	31.746,2	20.171,2	55.384,6	34.726,8	18.432,0	6.374,9
Toscana	28.180,8	17.877,9	54.322,9	34.850,8	17.442,1	4.935,5
Umbria	24.449,7	17.593,6	49.131,5	32.963,0	14.882,2	4.846,3
Marche	26.166,4	16.668,3	48.953,4	33.164,0	15.608,6	5.327,3
Lazio	30.161,5	18.269,3	60.780,7	38.328,2	16.973,1	5.123,0
Abruzzo	21.184,9	13.995,6	48.029,2	33.848,4	13.150,6	4.696,6
Molise	19.593,6	13.120,3	44.970,2	32.033,6	12.495,1	5.190,0
Campania	16.686,9	11.924,8	46.967,6	32.007,5	11.485,2	3.633,3
Puglia	17.264,0	11.408,5	45.403,7	31.838,5	11.891,2	3.347,3
Basilicata	18.571,9	12.238,1	45.225,5	32.321,7	10.911,6	4.897,5
Calabria	16.810,3	11.436,2	45.192,7	29.802,9	12.123,8	3.851,1
Sicily	17.023,0	11.528,3	48.275,4	33.176,0	12.123,2	3.674,6
Sardegna	20.128,9	12.922,0	47.376,0	32.165,4	12.913,1	4.947,5
<i>North - Centre</i>	30.301,3	18.603,3	57.636,3	36.222,3	17.278,9	5.994,9
<i>South - Islands</i>	17.551,6	12.321,7	46.805,2	32.185,6	11.999,3	3.840,6
ITALY	25.861,6	16.090,7	54.718,8	35.131,4	15.430,2	5.240,5

Graph 19. 29 – GDP per capita (Euros- values linked to prices 2000) – Years 2000-2007

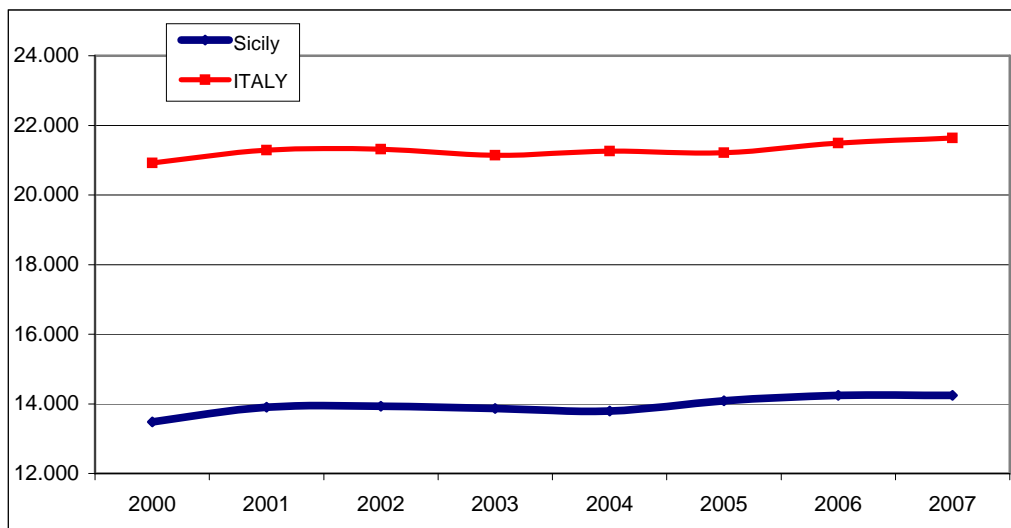
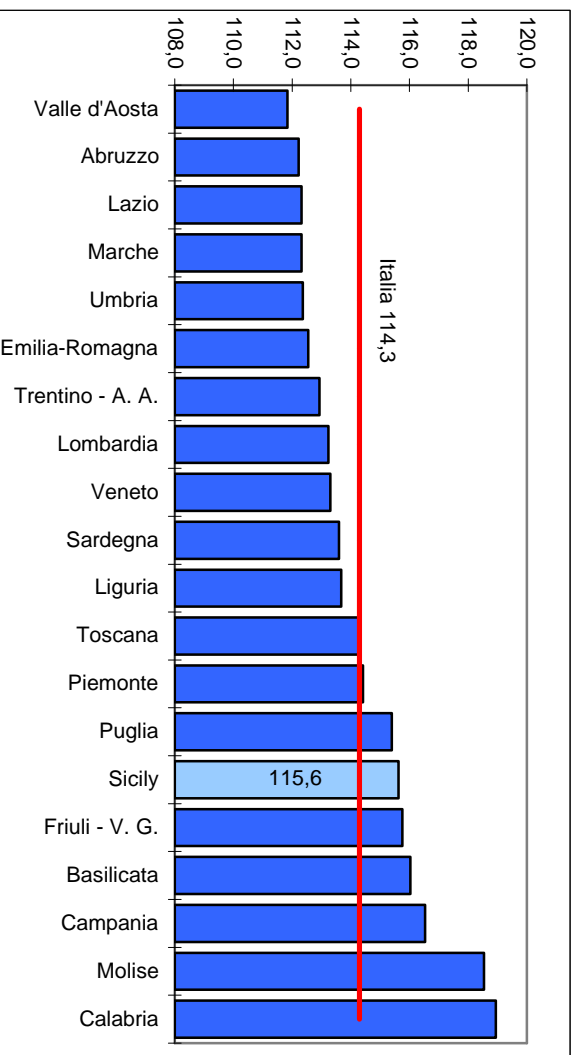


Table 19. 30 – Regional accounting indicators (index numbers – base year t-5 = 100)

Regions	Per capita GDP (Euros - values linked to year 2000)	Disposable income per inhabitant (Current Euros)	Value added per work unit (Euros - values linked to year 2000)	Incomes of full-time worker per unit of full-time work (Current Euros)	Family consumption per inhabitant (Euros - values linked to year 2000)	Investments per inhabitant (Euros - values linked to year 2000)
Piemonte	113,8	126,0	112,5	114,9	114,4	116,5
Valle d'Aosta	115,9	121,8	119,0	116,8	111,8	104,2
Lombardia	111,6	132,0	111,6	113,5	113,2	118,6
Trentino - A. A.	113,9	132,9	117,2	117,2	112,9	118,2
Veneto	115,1	119,0	115,3	116,5	113,3	117,0
Friuli - V. G.	115,3	118,2	116,6	118,9	115,8	109,0
Liguria	116,0	113,5	116,5	115,6	113,7	108,3
Emilia-Romagna	111,9	119,3	112,8	112,3	112,5	117,5
Toscana	113,2	117,7	112,6	116,3	114,3	116,5
Umbria	113,9	133,5	112,3	118,0	112,4	109,2
Marche	114,0	118,3	111,5	116,7	112,3	108,3
Lazio	112,8	141,6	109,9	111,6	112,3	115,6
Abruzzo	109,4	118,4	112,7	121,1	112,2	112,1
Molise	119,0	115,5	114,4	119,1	118,5	117,9
Campania	113,0	115,8	114,6	118,4	116,5	128,9
Puglia	115,4	113,4	113,6	118,5	115,4	106,8
Basilicata	118,1	126,4	116,2	121,4	116,0	116,5
Calabria	118,2	119,2	113,9	114,9	118,9	123,5
Sicily	116,1	120,8	114,5	118,7	115,6	120,9
Sardegna	116,8	124,7	115,7	115,8	113,6	125,5
<i>North - Centre</i>	113,1	122,7	112,7	114,4	113,3	116,2
<i>South - Islands</i>	115,0	121,1	114,3	118,2	115,8	119,9
ITALY	114,1	119,9	113,3	115,5	114,3	117,7

Graph 19. 30 – Family consumption per inhabitant per Region (Euros – values linked to year 2000 – i.n. t-5 = 100)



META-DATA OF INDICATORS

INDICATOR	SOURCE	YR	SIGNIFICANCE
1. ENVIRONMENT			
	ISTAT	2007	
Demographic density <i>(average population resident/area)</i>			
Differentiated collection <i>(differentiated waste collection/urban waste – per 100)</i>	ISPRA	2006	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 Energy and environment -Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 2 Efficient use of natural resources
Mobile phone radio base station installations <i>(radio base station installations /average resident population - per 10,000)</i>	ISPRA	2006	
Energy produced from renewable sources <i>(gross production of Energy from renewable sources/energy produced– per 100) - GWh</i>	TERNA	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 Energy and environment -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon – Environment - - Impact POR indicator FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 2 Efficient use of natural resources
Value added petro-chemical industry per inhabitant <i>(Value added petro-chemical industry/average resident population) – current Euros</i>	ISTAT	2005	
Nature Areas 2000 <i>(protected surface area - Nature 2000/ total area – per 100)</i>	Ministry for the Environment and Safeguard of land and sea.	2008	
2. TRANSPORT			
	ISTAT	2006	
Air-traffic index <i>(passengers in airports/average resident population - per 1.000)</i>			-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis VI Service networks and hubs
Motor-cars	ACI	2007	

<i>(motor-cars/ average resident population - per 100)</i>			
Index for road haulage <i>(tonnes of incoming or outgoing goods on roads/average resident population)</i>	ISTAT	2006	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis VI Service networks and hubs
Road fatality-rate <i>(deaths in road accidents/road accidents - per 1.000)</i>	ISTAT	2006	- Impact POR indicator FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 1 Mobility networks and links
Utilisation of public transport <i>(the employed, students and schoolchildren using public transport/persons who have commuted for reasons of study and work and have used public transport – per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2006	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 8 Competitiveness and attractiveness of city and urban systems
Index for railway freight <i>(tonnes of incoming or outgoing rail freight/average resident population - per 100)</i>	TRENITA LIA	2006	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis VI Service networks and hubs

3. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC

Birth-rate <i>(live births/average resident population - per 1,000)</i>	ISTAT	2007
Wedding-rate <i>(weddings/average resident population - per 1,000)</i>	ISTAT	2007 estim.
Life expectancy at birth (males) <i>(av.no.years left to live for newborn child)</i>	ISTAT	2007 estim.
Life expectancy at birth (females) <i>(av.no.years left to live for newborn child)</i>	ISTAT	2007 estim.
Elderly dependency index <i>(res.pop.>64 years/res.pop.15-64 – per 100)</i>	ISTAT	1°Jan 2008
Foreign quota <i>(foreigners/average resident population – per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007

INDICATOR

SOURCE

YR

SIGNIFICANCE

4. EDUCATION

Level of education of	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis III Human
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population aged 15-19 years (<i>pop. 15-19 years with at least lower-secondary diploma /res.pop. 15-19 years - per 100</i>)			Resources
Schooling-rate in upper secondary (<i>enrolled in upper sec/ resident pop.14-18 years - per 100</i>)	Ministry for Education	Sch. year 2006-2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis III Human Resources
Regularity-rate at upper sec. (<i>enrolled at an age equal to, or below, theoretical attendance age/ enrolled at upper sec. - per 100</i>)	Ministry for Education	Sch. year 2006-2007	
Young people dropping out of school (<i>pop. 18-24 years with at most lower sec.diploma and not attending other school courses or vocational training (at least 2 years)/res.pop. age-group 18-24 years - per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 1 Improvement and exploitation of human resources
Graduates in science and technology (<i>graduates in science and technological subject/res.pop in age-group 20-29 years - per 1,000</i>)	MIUR	2006	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 1 -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon – Innovation and research
Employed persons taking part in training activity or education (<i>Employed adults in 25-64 age-group participating in training or educational activity/employed persons aged 25-64 years - per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis III Human Resources

5. CULTURAL

Cultural demand index (<i>visitors to museums and art-galleries/ no.institutes– per 1,000</i>)	Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Dept. Cult.Her. Regione Sicilia	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 5 Exploitation of natural and cultural resources for beauty and development -Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 3 Exploitation of cultural identities and nature/environment resources
Degree of promotion of cultural offerings (<i>enrolled in sec.school/ res.pop. aged 14-18 years - per</i>	Ministry for Cultural	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 3 5 Exploitation of natural and cultural resources for beauty and development

100)	Heritage and Dept. Cult.Her. Regione Sicilia			
Spending on drama and musical events (public spending on drama and musical events/ <i>av.res.pop</i>)– <i>Euros</i>	SIAE	2007	- Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis II Cultural resources	
Diffusion of drama and musical events (<i>no. tickets sold for drama and musical events / av.res.pop - per 100</i>)	SIAE	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 5 -Exploitation of natural and cultural resources for beauty and development -Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 3 Exploitation of cultural identities and nature/environment resources	
TV licences (<i>no. RAI TV licences/no.res.families – per 100</i>)	RAI	2006		
Published works (<i>circulation published works/ av.res.pop - per 1,000</i>)	ISTAT	2006		

6. SOCIO-SANITARY

Family healthcare spending (<i>Family healthcare spending /total healthcare spending – per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2006	
Hospital beds (<i>ordinary beds in public and private hospitals/ av.res.pop. – per 1.000</i>)	Ministry for Health	2004	
Bed utilisation-rate (<i>actual days of stay/potential days of stay– per 100</i>)	Ministry for Health	2004	
Average stay (days of hospital stay/ <i>no. stays</i>)	Ministry for Health	2004	
Places in day hospital (<i>places in day hospital/ av.res.pop – per 100.000</i>)	Ministry for Health	2004	
Voluntary interruption of pregnancy (<i>voluntary interruption of pregnancy in res.women aged 15-49 years in 2001 - per 1,000</i>)	ISTAT	2006	

INDICATOR

SOURCE

YR

SIGNIFICANCE

7. LABOUR MARKET

Male employment-rate 15-64 years <i>(male employed/male pop. aged 15-64 years – per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 7 Competitiveness of productive systems and employment -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon – Employment
Female employment-rate 15-64 years <i>(female employed/male pop. aged 15-64 years – per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 7 Competitiveness of productive systems and employment -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon – Employment
Unemployment rate <i>(persons looking for work/labour force per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 7 Competitiveness of productive systems and employment -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon – Employment
Youth unemployment rate <i>(persons looking for work aged 15-24 years/labour force in the same age-group– per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis III Human resources
Long-term unemployment rate <i>(persons looking for work previous 12 months+/labour force– per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis III Human resources -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon
Regularity index <i>(irregular units of labour/total units of labour - per 1,000)</i>	ISTAT	2006	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis III Human resources

8. SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Insured persons <i>(persons insured with social security: invalids, old-age and war-veterans/ av.res.pop.– per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2005	
Average pension amount <i>(av.annual amount of pension – per 100)- Euros</i>	ISTAT	2005	
Resident adults per GP <i>(pop. aged>13 years/GPs– per 100)</i>	ISTAT and Ministry for Health	2006	
Healthcare spending as percentage of GDP <i>(health expenditure/GDP– per 100)</i>	Ministry for Health and ISTAT	2006	
Assistance for elderly <i>(integrated home-help for elderly /number of cases treated– per 100)</i>	Ministry for Health	2005	
Pensioners as % employed	ISTAT	2005	

persons (*pensioners/annual average of employed persons - per 100*)

9. SOCIAL ANXIETY

Micro-criminality index in cities (<i>bag-snatching, pick-pocketing, theft from parked cars, car thefts in main Provincial Communes/ av.res.pop.– per 1,000</i>)	Home Affairs Minister	2003	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis V City
Violent crime index (<i>violent crimes/average resident population – per 1,000</i>)	Home Affairs Minister	2006	-Indicatore QCS 2000-2006 Axis VI Service networks and hubs
Percentage of young persons reported (<i>juveniles reported for all types of crime/ res. pop. aged 10-17 years – per 100,000</i>)	Home Affairs Minister	2006	
Family perception of risk of criminality in the area where they live (<i>Families who perceive great or sufficient risk of criminality in the area where they live/av.res. families– per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 4 Social inclusion and services for quality of life and territorial beauty -Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 7 Governance, institutional capacity and technical assistance
Suicides per inhabitant (<i>number of suicides/average resident population – per 100,000</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Divorces (<i>number of divorces granted/ number of couples- per 100,000</i>)	ISTAT	2006	

INDICATOR

SOURCE

YR

SIGNIFICANCE

10. AGRICULTURE

Labour productivity in agriculture (<i>value added at base prices in agriculture, forestry and fishing/work-units per sector per 1,000)- thousands of Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis IV Local systems of development -Indicator PSR Sicilia 2007-2013 Axis 1 Improvement in competitiveness in the agricultural and forestry sector
Productivity of farming land (<i>value added at base prices in agriculture/agriculturally utilised land -aul)- thousands of Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis IV Local systems of development
Quota of value added in agriculture, forestry and fishing	ISTAT	2007	

<i>(value added at base prices in agriculture, forestry and fishing / total value added– per 100)</i>			
Milk production per inhabitant	ISTAT	2007	
<i>(milk production at current prices /av.res.pop.) – current Euros</i>			
Vegetable production per inhabitant	ISTAT	2007	
<i>(vegetable production at current prices/ av.res.pop.) – current Euros</i>			
Wine production per inhabitant	ISTAT	2007	
<i>(wine production at current prices/ av.res.pop) – current Euros</i>			

11. INDUSTRY

Industrial enterprises <i>(Industrial enterprises/ av.res.pop.) - per 10,000)</i>	ISTAT	2006	
Value added in industry per inhabitant <i>(Value added in industry / av.res.pop.)-Euros</i>	ISTAT	2006	
Labour productivity in industry <i>(Value added in industry at base prices/ units of labour in sector) thousands of Euros</i>	ISAT	2006	-Indicator QCS 2000-2006 Axis IV Local systems of development
Spending of businesses on intramuros R&D as % of GDP <i>Spending of public and private businesses on R&D/ GDP– per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2006	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 2 Promotion, exploitation and dissemination of research and innovation
Degree of utilisation of internet in businesses <i>(workers in businesses, with more than 10 workers in services or industry, who use the internet/workers in businesses, with more than 10 workers in services or industry – per 100)</i>	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 2 Promotion, exploitation and dissemination of research and innovation -Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon - Research and innovation -Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 4 Dissemination of research and innovation and the information society
Net registration-rate in business registry <i>(failed companies registered in business register- / companies registered in business register in previous year– per 100)</i>	Union camere	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 7 Competitiveness of productive systems and employment

12. CREDIT

Bank branches (<i>bank branches/ av.res.pop.) - per 10,000</i>)	Banca d'Italia	2007	
Deposits per branch (<i>bank deposits/ bank branches – millions of Euro</i>)	Banca d'Italia	2007	
Deposits per inhabitant (<i>bank deposits / av.res.pop.) – Euros</i>)	Banca d'Italia	2007	
Volume of credit (<i>bank loans/ GDP – per 100</i>)	Banca d'Italia and ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 7 Competitiveness of productive systems and employment
Loans per inhabitant (<i>bank loans/ av.res.pop.)- Euros</i>)	Banca d'Italia	2007	
POS (<i>point of sale/ av.res.pop.) – per 100,000</i>)	Banca d'Italia and ISTAT	2007	

INDICATOR	SOURCE	YR	SIGNIFICANCE
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13. TRADE

Family's average monthly spending on food (<i>total monthly spending on food/number of families - Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Family's average non-alimentary monthly spending (<i>total monthly spending on non-alimentary / number of families - Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Incidence of relative poverty (<i>number of families with av.monthly spending equal to, or below, the poverty threshold/no.res.families – per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 4 Social inclusion and services for quality of life and territorial beauty
Imports as % of GDP (<i>value at current prices of imports of goods/GDP– per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2006	- Indicatore QCS 2000-2006 Break-up variables
Exports as % of GDP (<i>value at current prices of exports of goods/GDP – per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2006	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 9 International opening-up and attraction to investments, consumption and resources
Capacity to export products of elevated- or rising-productivity (<i>value of export of elevated- or rising-productivity of world demand/total exports – per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2006	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 9 International opening-up and attraction to investments, consumption and resources -Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 5 Entrepreneurial development and competitiveness of local productive systems

14. TOURISM

Hotel beds per inhabitant (<i>Hotel beds/ av.res.pop.) – per 1,000</i>)	ISTAT	2007 prov.	
Hotel quality index (<i>beds in hotels of 4 stars or above/ beds in all hotels – per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2007 prov. and estim.	
Index of tourist flux (<i>overnight stays in hotel-type accommodation / av.res.pop.) – per 1,000</i>)	ISTAT	2007 prov.	-Impact POR indicator -FESR 2007-2013 – Axis 3 Exploitation of cultural identities and nature/environment resources to attract tourism and for development
Index of overall utilisation of hotel-type tourist accommodation (<i>overnight stays in hotel-type accommodation /no.beds in hotels– per 100</i>)	ISTAT	2007 prov.	
Average stay in tourist accommodation (<i>stays in hotels/arrivals at hotel-type accommodation</i>)	ISTAT	2007 prov.	
Labour productivity in tourism (<i>value added in hotelier sector/ units of labour in sector</i> thousands of current Euros)	ISTAT	2007	-Indicator QSN 2007-2013 Priority 5 Exploitation of natural and cultural resources for beauty and development

15. REGIONAL ACCOUNTING

Per capita GDP (<i>GDP/ av.res.pop.) - current Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	- Structural indicator Strategy of Lisbon – General economic context
Disposable income per inhabitant (<i>disposable income / av.res.pop) - current Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Value added per work unit (<i>value added /work unit)- current Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Incomes of full-time worker per unit of full-time work (<i>income of full-time worker/ unit of full-time work)- current Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Family consumption per inhabitant (<i>family spending/ av.res.pop) - current Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
Investments per inhabitant (<i>gross fixed investments/ av.res.pop - current Euros</i>)	ISTAT	2007	
