

Regional Accounts

Year 2009

Istat disseminates the 2009 regional estimates. They refer to the second level of the territorial partition defined by the European Regulation on the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), on full time equivalent units, gross domestic product, compensations of employees and final household consumption expenditure. Upon this occasion 2007-2008 data have been revised and are coherent with the National level published in March 2010.

Main results

In 2009 GDP decreased by 6.0% in the North-West area, by 5.6% in the North-East, by 3.9% in the Centre and by 4.3% in the South, while at the national level they decreased by 5.0%. The GDP per capita, computed as the ratio between the GDP at current prices and the average number of residents in the year, slowed down by 3.7% at the national level. If on one hand the recession was less remarkable in the South (-2.7%) and the Centre (-2.9%), on the other hand it was more evident in North-West (-4.6%) and in North-East (-4.5%).

North-West

North-West was the macro-area showing the biggest decrease. If we consider sectorial breakdown, industry provided the main contribution with -14.9%, followed by services with -2.8% and agriculture with -0.6%. Lombardia and Piemonte (with -6.3% and -6.2%) showed the lowest growth rates.

The GDP per capita showed negative trends everywhere. More exactly it reduced itself by 5.0% in Lombardia, by 4.6% in Piemonte, by 4.0% in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste and finally by 1.8% in Liguria.

Employment, expressed in units of work, showed a negative trend mainly due to the results of Lombardia and Piemonte (-3.1% and -3.6%). The productivity of labour factor (measured by the ratio between the value added at chained prices and the units of labours) showed a negative development mostly in Lombardia (-3.8%) and Piemonte (-3.3%), followed by Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (-2.5%) and Liguria (-2.3%).

In the North-West household consumption expenditure registered a contraction of 1.7%. If on one hand the slow-down was a little below the average in Lombardia (-1.9%), on the other hand it ranked slightly above in Piemonte (-1.5%).

The ratio between compensation of employees and unit of dependent work grew in all regions of the geographical area (+1.8%), and reached the highest values in Liguria (+2.4%) and in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (+2.5%). Lombardia was in line with macro-area average (again +1.8%), while Piemonte was slightly below (+1.6%).

North-East

In the North-East, GDP decreased by 5.6%. If on one hand industry (-13.5%) and services (-2.6%) showed negative values, on the other hand agriculture showed a slight positive contribution (+0.5%).

The negative performance of industry was remarkable in Veneto (-14.1%), Emilia-Romagna (-13.7%) and Friuli-Venezia Giulia (-13.4%). The same regions showed decreases also in the service sector (respectively -2.2%, -3.1%, -3.3%). Agriculture grew almost everywhere. The unique exceptions were Veneto (-2.0%) and Friuli-Venezia Giulia (-9.7%).

In terms of GDP per capita, the unsuccessful outcome of the North-East (-4.5%) with a value of 29,746 affected all regions. Veneto and Emilia-Romagna (both -4.9%) showed the lowest growth rate. The autonomous province of Bolzano/Bozen (-1.5%) gained the best performance.

The negative growth of production was due to the decrease of units of works -2.5%. The full time equivalents showed negative differences in almost all regions. Only autonomous province of Bolzano/Bozen showed the same level of full time equivalents as in 2008.

The productivity of labour factor decreased by 3.7% (-2.9% was the national average), while the compensation of employees grew slightly above the national average (+2.2% against 2.1%).

The final household consumption expenditure (-1.0%) registered different growth rates. In fact, if on one hand Veneto registered the highest negative value (-1,8%), on the other hand Friuli-Venezia had an almost stationary growth rate (-0,1%).

Centre

Centre recorded the best performance in terms of GDP growth rate in comparison with the other ones: actually GDP decreased only by 3.9%. Considering sector breakdown, if on one hand agriculture provided the mayor contribution to the negative trend (-7.3% versus -3.1% of the national average), on the other hand industry (-10.5% against the national average -13.2%) and services were always lower than the national average (respectively -10.5% , -13.2% and -2.4%, -2.6%).

Lazio showed the best results in the macro-area. The GDP's result (-3.3%) was caused by the decrease in agriculture (-4.4%), industry (-7.2%) and services (-2.9%). Umbria showed the worst trend (-5.9%) and was always above the macro-area and national average (respectively agriculture -11.2%, industry -12.9% and services -3.5%).

The Centre's GDP per-capita (28,204 euro) showed a higher negative difference (-2.9%) than the national value (-3.7%). Again Lazio, followed by Toscana, registered the more modest negative outcomes (-2.6% and -2.8%).

Full time equivalents decreased by -1,8% versus -2,6% at national level. The negative trends were very different among central regions. More in detail Toscana -1,5%, Marche -2.0%, and Lazio -1.6% were above national outcome while Umbria was below (-3.4%).

The productivity of labour was slightly above the national average (-2.5% versus -2.9%). Lazio (-2.0%) had a major rule on this, showing a decrease not in line with national datum.

In terms of final household consumption expenditure, Lazio recorded the best performance (-1.2% versus -2.1% of Centre).

South and the Islands

South GDP slowed down by 4.3%. This negative performance was registered in every sector, respectively -4.7% in agriculture, -11.9% in industry and finally -2.6% in services.

Abruzzo (-6.9%) and Campania (-5.2%) were the most hit by recession, with outstanding negative rates of changes in industry (-14.0% and 13.8%). Moreover Abruzzo registered a bigger change than the South average (-4.6% versus 2.6%).

In terms of per capita GDP, South showed a better result than the national average (-2.7% versus -3,7%). As a matter of the fact, if on one hand Abruzzo registered the worst result, on the other hand Calabria was stable.

The South final household consumption expenditure (-2.8%) and full time equivalents (-3.0%) decreased more than Centre-North (respectively -1.6% and -2.5%). Consumptions were almost stationary in Basilicata (-0.4%).

Full time equivalents decrease was less remarkable in Sicilia (-1.4%) than South (-3.0%) and national average (-2.6%).

The South dynamic of productivity of labour (-1.6%) was everywhere above the national outcome (-2,9%).

Table 1 – Main regional economic indicators

Growth rates 2009 over 2008								
	Full time equivalent units	GDP (a)	Final household consumption expenditure (a)	Compensation of employees	GDP per- capita	Agriculture value added (a)	Industry value added(a)	Services value added (a)
Piemonte	-3.6	-6.2	-1.5	1.6	-4.6	-4.1	-16.0	-2.9
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	-2.7	-4.4	-1.6	2.5	-4.0	-1.2	-11.2	-3.1
Lombardia	-3.1	-6.3	-1.9	1.8	-5.0	2.0	-15.0	-2.8
Bolzano/Bozen	0.0	-2.6	-1.1	2.1	-1.5	1.5	-7.0	-1.9
Trento	-0.2	-3.0	-1.2	2.2	-2.1	7.6	-9.4	-1.6
Veneto	-3.0	-5.9	-1.8	2.3	-4.9	-2.0	-14.1	-2.2
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	-2.9	-5.6	-0.1	2.5	-3.7	-9.7	-13.4	-3.3
Liguria	-1.4	-3.3	-0.9	2.4	-1.8	-5.0	-9.5	-2.3
Emilia-Romagna	-2.4	-5.9	-0.3	1.9	-4.9	2.8	-13.7	-3.1
Toscana	-1.5	-4.3	-3.0	2.3	-2.8	-8.7	-12.6	-1.3
Umbria	-3.4	-5.9	-2.2	2.1	-4.3	-11.2	-12.9	-3.5
Marche	-2.0	-4.7	-2.9	2.4	-3.8	-8.0	-11.0	-2.2
Lazio	-1.6	-3.3	-1.2	1.4	-2.6	-4.4	-7.2	-2.9
Abruzzo	-5.8	-6.9	-0.5	2.9	-5.0	-8.6	-14.0	-4.6
Molise	-2.8	-3.6	-0.7	2.4	-1.3	-8.7	-9.9	-1.9
Campania	-4.0	-5.2	-2.9	2.7	-3.3	-0.6	-13.8	-3.7
Puglia	-3.6	-5.0	-3.5	2.7	-3.5	-7.0	-12.7	-3.0
Basilicata	-2.4	-4.5	-0.4	2.8	-2.6	-10.7	-4.8	-4.4
Calabria	-1.0	-2.3	-4.1	2.1	0.0	-6.8	-6.5	-1.2
Sicilia	-1.4	-2.7	-3.1	2.8	-1.7	-4.0	-12.1	-0.6
Sardegna	-3.0	-3.6	-1.2	2.4	-2.9	-1.0	-8.5	-3.0
ITALY	-2.6	-5.0	-1.9	2.1	-3.7	-3.1	-13.2	-2.6
North-west	-3.1	-6.0	-1.7	2.1	-4.6	-0.6	-14.9	-2.8
North-east	-2.5	-5.6	-1.0	1.8	-4.5	0.5	-13.5	-2.6
Centre	-1.8	-3.9	-2.1	2.2	-2.9	-7.3	-10.5	-2.4
Centre and North	-2.5	-5.3	-1.6	2.0	-4.1	-2.0	-13.5	-2.6
South & Island	-3.0	-4.3	-2.8	1.9	-2.7	-4.7	-11.9	-2.6

(a) computed on chained (2000) euro.

Contact persons:

National Accounts Directorate
ISTAT – Italian National Institute of Statistics
Via A. Depretis 74b – 00184 Rome. Italy

Claudio Pascarella

phl. +39 06 4673.3131

Alessandro Faramondi

ph. +39 06 4673.3140

Riccardo Corradini

ph. +39 06 4673.3143