



1861 > 2011 > >

150° anniversario Unità d'Italia

Italy in figures

2011





National Institute of Statistics

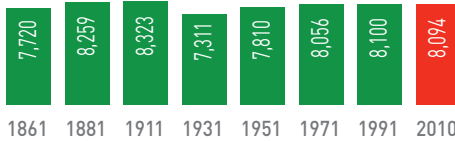
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1861

NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES FROM 1861 TO 2010



On 17 March **1861** the **Kingdom of Italy** was officially established as an extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia under the dynasty of the Savoy family. Its population quintupled as compared to the original Kingdom of Sardinia. In **1866**, following the third war of independence, the entire Veneto region and Mantova were annexed to the Kingdom; in **1870**, with the capture of

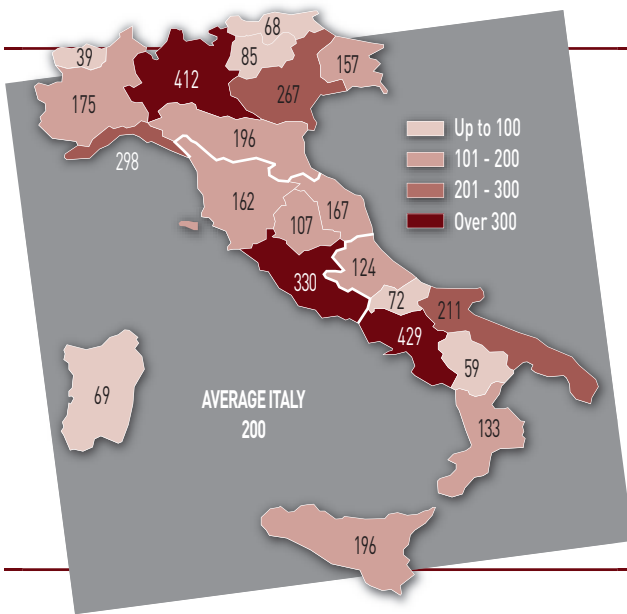
Rome, Lazio was also annexed and in **1871** Rome was declared the new capital of Italy (after Turin and Florence). After World War I, Trentino, Alto Adige, Gorizia, eastern Friuli, Trieste and other territories (which will be ceded again after World War II) were taken over. In **1946** the Kingdom of Italy ended with the proclamation of the **Italian Republic**

1861

POPULATION DENSITY

In **1861** there were only **87 inhabitants/km²**; as early as the beginning of the next century, however, they had become **112** and reached **160** at the **1961** Census. In the following years, the population density continued to grow until **2010**, when it reached the peak of **200** inhabitants per km²

TERRITORY 1



RESIDENT POPULATION DENSITY

1 January 2010, inhabitants per km²

TERRITORIAL AREA BY ALTITUDE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA 2009, hectares

	North	Centre	South and the Islands	Italy
Mountain	5,543,922	1,564,180	3,502,908	10,611,010
Hill	2,293,908	3,703,106	6,544,884	12,541,898
Plain	4,188,135	537,852	2,254,706	6,980,693
Total	12,025,965	5,805,138	12,302,498	30,133,601

GLOSSARY

Geographical areas: the North includes Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Liguria, Lombardia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna; the Centre includes Toscana, Lazio, Umbria, Marche; the South and the Islands include Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Basilicata, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna

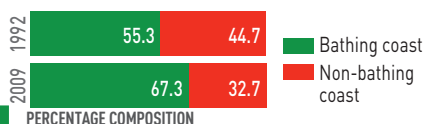
Altitude areas: mountain reaches a height of at least 600 metres in the Northern regions and at least 700 metres in the Central and Southern regions; hill does not exceed a height of 600 metres in the Northern regions and 700 metres in the Central and Southern regions; plain is characterised by the absence of masses

1992

SEA WATERS BY SUITABILITY FOR SWIMMING

With its **7,375** Km coastlines, Italy is the European country with the highest number of **beaches**. In **2009**, **4,969** out of **5,175** Km of coastlines subject to monitoring, were found to be suitable for swimming.

The remaining few kilometers resulted unsuitable for bathing because of pollution, but also due to the presence of marine parks, ports, military zones, estuaries or they simply could not be monitored. Over the past 17 years the percentage of Italian costs suitable for swimming has significantly increased: from **55.3%** in **1992** to **67.3%** in **2009**



1921

CIRCULATING CARS

Year	PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
1921	1
1931	5
1941	2
1951	9
1961	48
1971	209
1981	329
1991	501
2001	584
2009	606

In the years of economic growth, households improved their standard of living. From the postwar period, in fact, the number of those who owned a **car** started increasing: if in **1951** there were **9** cars per 1,000 inhabitants, there were about 48 in 1961 and 189 in 1970. In **2009**, the number of circulating cars per 1,000 inhabitants reached the peak of **606**

2 ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS IN REGIONAL CAPITALS

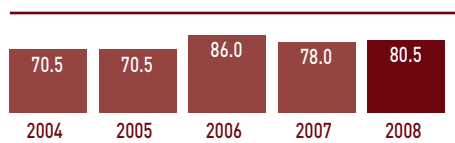
2009

	PARKS AND GARDENS		CARS		AIR
	% of municipal area	m ² per inhabitant	per 1,000 inhabitants	per km ²	Air-monitoring stations per 100 km ²
Torino	14.4	20.6	618.1	4,317.3	4.6
Aosta	4.3	26.2	2,096.5*	3,434.8*	18.7
Milano	11.7	16.4	550.4	3,934.9	4.4
Bolzano/Bozen	3.9	20.0	519.9	1,018.6	7.6
Trento	15.3	209.9	572.4	416.4	1.3
Venezia	2.5	38.2	411.4	267.5	2.2
Trieste	3.9	15.9	525.7	1,278.3	15.4
Genova	10.3	40.9	466.5	1,169.1	8.2
Bologna	9.9	37.0	523.6	1,399.3	1.4
Firenze	7.5	20.9	551.5	1,977.8	4.9
Perugia	1.2	33.8	684.9	252.6	0.7
Ancona	28.1	339.6	608.4	503.0	3.2
Roma	27.5	131.4	695.1	1,453.2	0.9
L'Aquila	43.4	2,784.7	708.8	110.6	0.2
Campobasso	1.5	16.7	668.6	614.0	5.4
Napoli	24.2	29.4	575.5	4,727.1	7.7
Bari	4.0	14.5	565.9	1,560.5	6.9
Potenza	0.9	22.1	701.0	276.3	2.3
Catanzaro	4.5	53.4	623.6	523.2	1.8
Palermo	31.9	77.1	597.2	2,472.6	5.7
Cagliari	12.4	67.5	649.2	1,192.4	8.2

* data are influenced by a lower taxation for new car registration

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

Years 2004-2008, euro at current prices per inhabitant



GLOSSARY

Circulating cars: vehicles for which registration fees have been paid. The "per 1,000 inhabitants" indicator is the ratio of the number of circulating cars and the resident population in the reference year, multiplied by 1,000

Per capita environmental protection expenditure: the ratio of local government environmental expenditure and the average population

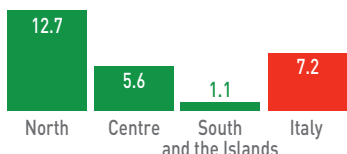
Urban green: heritage of green areas or terrestrial areas of special natural or historical-cultural interest existing in the municipality and managed (directly or indirectly) by public bodies

1996

SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION

The existing legislation on **municipal waste** provided that separate collection should have reached 45% of total waste by the end of 2008 and at least 65% by the end of 2012. Introduced in Italy in the early 90s, in

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL WASTE IN 1996



1996 separate waste collection represented just **7.2%**; ten years later it had exceeded 25% and in **2008** it was slightly above **30%**. The 45% objective was met by: Trento (59.4%), Bolzano (53.8), Veneto (52.9), Piemonte (48.5) and Lombardia (46.2). Shares below 15% are found in Molise (6.5), Sicilia (6.7), Basilicata (9.1), Puglia (10.6), Calabria (12.7) and Lazio (12.9)

1886

LEGISLATION ON WASTE

In **1886**, for the first time in Italy, municipalities were requested to provide for the collection and disposal of household wastes. The first attempt to regulate this matter dates back to **1941**; in **1987** the concept of separate waste collection was first introduced. The Ronchi Decree of **1997**, finally, established a single regulatory framework

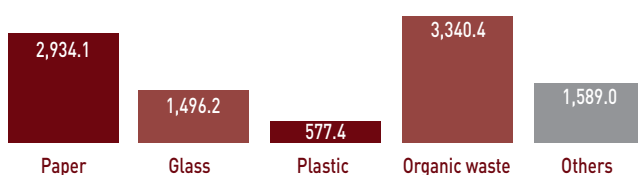
MUNICIPAL WASTE COLLECTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2008, percentage composition

	Mixed collection	Separate collection	Bulky waste	Total (tons)	kg/inhabitant
North	51.6	45.5	2.9	14,829,281	544.1
Centre	75.7	22.9	1.3	7,302,249	622.2
South and the Islands	85.1	14.7	0.2	10,340,064	496.1
Italy	67.7	30.6	1.7	32,471,594	542.7

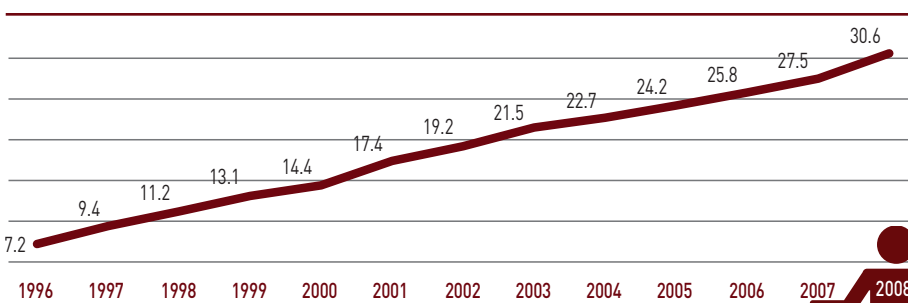
SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION BY TYPE OF WASTE

2008, thousands of tons



SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION

1996-2008, percentage of total municipal waste



GLOSSARY

Municipal waste: household waste, including bulky ones; non-hazardous waste similar to municipal waste as per type and quantity (from commercial activities, offices etc.); waste lying in the streets and in public or private areas open to the public or on sea and lake beaches and along river banks; vegetable waste from parks and gardens and wastes from cemeterial activities

Separate waste collection: consists in municipal waste being segregated by waste type (paper, glass, plastic, organic waste, metals, wood, bulky recyclable waste, textiles and other) for reuse, recycling and reclamation of materials. Wet organic waste is collected separately by means of either reusable collection containers or certified biodegradable sacks

1861

RESIDENTS IN ITALY

The first population census in 1861 registered **26 million** residents in Italy. Nearly a century later, in **1951** - the first postwar census - Italy counted **47 million** inhabitants who reached **50 million** in **1959**, just before the economic boom. It took another fifty years to exceed the threshold of **60 million**

1961

62,780

FOREIGNERS

It was the number of foreigners residing in Italy at the **1961** census. Fifty years later, on 1 January **2010**, they had become **4,235,059**. The increase is mostly the result of the regularization measures adopted in 2002. If not for the contribution of foreign nationals, Italy would be a country with a declining population

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN ITALY



1861

COMPONENTS PER HOUSEHOLD

In 150 years the number of households has more than quintupled (from 4,674 to 24,905 millions), but the number of components has gradually reduced. On 1 January **2010** the **average number of members per household** was **2.4** persons, almost half compared to **1861** when the average was **4.7** persons per household

4 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

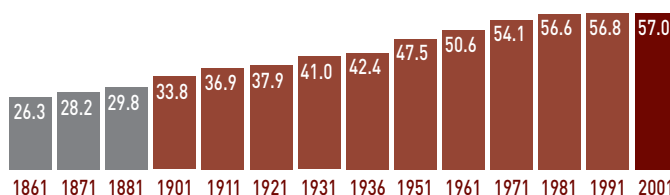
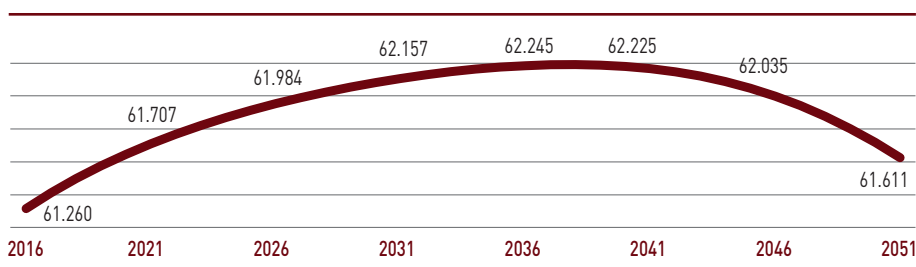
RESIDENT POPULATION HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Population on 1 January 2010

	POPULATION				HOUSEHOLDS
	Males	Females	Total	of which foreigners	
North	13,421,952	14,146,483	27,568,435	2,610,007	12,019,168
Centre	5,729,380	6,161,084	11,890,464	1,070,386	4,932,120
South and the Islands	10,136,071	10,745,358	20,881,429	554,666	7,953,754
Italia	29,287,403	31,052,925	60,340,328	4,235,059	24,905,042

RESIDENT POPULATION PROJECTIONS

On 1 January 2016-2051, thousands



RESIDENT POPULATION
Censuses 1861-2001,
millions

GLOSSARY

Household: a group of people linked by ties of marriage, kinship, affinity, adoption, guardianship or affection, sharing the same house and with usual residence in the same municipality

Population: Italian and foreign citizens having their usual residence on national territory, even if temporarily absent. By law, everybody who resides in

a municipality is obliged to record himself/herself in the local population registry

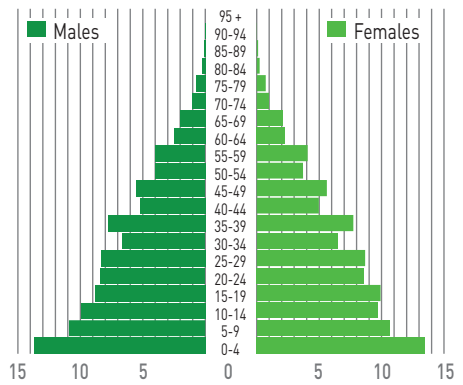
Foreign residents: foreigners recorded in the Municipal population registers

1861

AGE GROUPS

The Italians age: 150 years ago, children under 5 accounted for **13%** of the population. Today this figure has fallen below **5%**. Likewise, the percentage of people aged **75 and over** rose from **1%** in **1861** to **10%** in **2010**

RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AT THE 1861 CENSUS PERCENTAGE COMPOSITIONS



1881

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In **1881** life expectancy was only **35.2** years for men and **35.7** years for women. During the 20s, life expectancy at birth exceeded 50 years for both sexes. Today, a boy and a girl born in **2010** could expect to live on average **79.1** and **84.3** years, respectively

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS 5

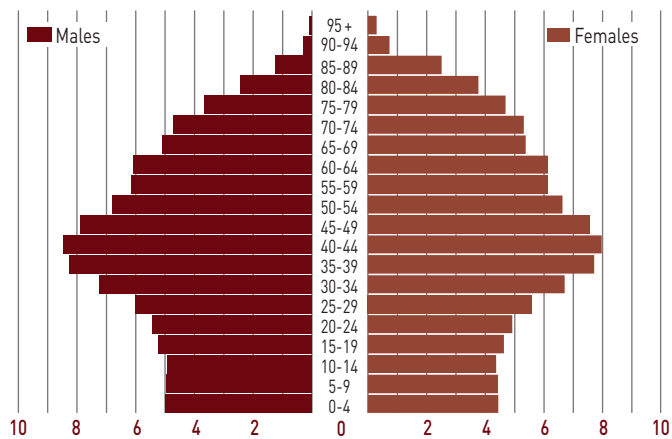
DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF RESIDENT POPULATION 1961-2021

	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011*	2021**
Ageing ratio (on 1 January)	38.9	46.1	61.7	92.5	129.3	144.5	169.5
Dependency ratio (on 1 January)	51.6	55.5	53.1	47.5	48.4	52.3	57.9
Average population age (on 1 January)	33.5	34.5	36.1	38.9	41.7	43.5	45.5
Life expectancy at birth: (males)	67.2	69.0	71.1	73.8	77.0	79.3	80.8
Life expectancy at birth: (females)	72.3	74.9	77.9	80.3	82.8	84.8	86.3
Average number of children per woman	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Birth rate (per 1,000 inhab.)	18.3	16.8	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.2	8.4
Death rate (per 1,000 inhab.)	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.5
Migration rate (per 1,000 inhab.)	-2.8	-3.1	-0.5	2.2	0.8	3.9	3.1

* estimate ** projection

RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

On 1 January 2010, percentage composition



GLOSSARY

Ageing ratio: ratio of population aged 65 and over to population aged 0-14, per 100

Dependency ratio: ratio of non-working age population (0-14; 65 and over) to working-age population (15-64), per 100

Life expectancy at birth: average number of years a new-born is expected to live. Because of significant sex differences in life expectancy, it is calculated separately for men and women

1862

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

In **1862**, **198,666** marriages were celebrated. Throughout the last century, the number of marriages has increased in absolute terms, but stabilized back to about **250,000** a year; the number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, however, drastically reduced from **8.2** in **1862** to **3.8** in **2009**

1931

CIVIL MARRIAGES

If in **1931** only **2.6%** of marriages were civil ceremonies, fifty years later, in **1981**, this share rose to **12.7%** and exceeded **30%** in **2004**. In **2009**, **37.5%** of marriages were civil ceremonies

1881

SEPARATIONS

In **1881** just **717** separations were filed. As early as the twenties they had doubled and became even more numerous in the following decades: about 5,000 in the late 40s, separations exceeded **10,000** in **1970**, **25,000** in **1978** and **50,000** in **1994** to reach **84,165** in **2008**

1881	717
1981	628
1901	814
1911	971
1921	1,399
1931	1,329
1941	1,694
1951	5,212
1961	4,695
1971	11,796
1981	30,899
1991	44,920
2001	75,890
2008	84,165

6 MARRIAGES, SEPARATIONS AND DIVORCES

MARRIAGES AND AVERAGE AGE OF SPOUSES

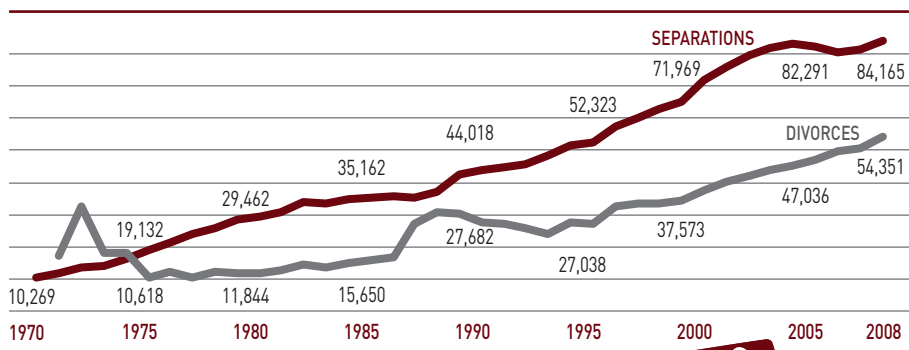
1999-2009

	MARRIAGES				AVERAGE AGE OF SPOUSES	
	Total	of which civil	with at least one foreign partner	Per 1,000 inhabitants	Males	Females
1999	280,330	23.0	5.9	4.9	31.8	28.6
2000	284,410	24.7	7.0	4.9	32.1	28.9
2001	264,026	27.1	8.1	4.6	32.5	29.2
2002	270,013	28.9	9.5	4.7	32.9	29.6
2003	264,097	29.4	10.5	4.6	33.2	29.9
2004	248,969	31.9	12.3	4.3	33.6	30.3
2005	247,740	32.8	13.3	4.2	34.0	30.7
2006	245,992	34.0	14.0	4.2	34.0	30.6
2007	250,360	34.6	13.8	4.2	34.2	31.0
2008	246,613	36.7	15.0	4.1	34.5	31.3
2009*	230,859	37.5	12.4	3.8	34.6	31.3

* provisional data

SEPARATIONS AND DIVORCES

1970-2008



GLOSSARY

Marriage: data refer to total marriages (both civil and religious) celebrated in Italy. Marriages with at least one foreign partner (where one of the two spouses is not an Italian citizen) also include those between foreign residents in Italy

Separation: the one by mutual consent is based on agreement between the spouses, but becomes

effective only with the approval of the court; judicial separation is a legal proceedings started upon request of one of the two spouses, with subsequent examination and pronouncement of sentence

Divorce: "dissolution" of a civil marriage or "ending of civil effects" of a concordatory marriage. Divorce was introduced in Italy by Law No. 898/70

1953

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The household budget survey, conducted on a sample of 8,207 non-farm households, showed that in **1953** the average monthly household consumption expenditure amounted to **65,462** Lire, of which **34,313** Lire (**52.4%**) were destined to **food, beverages and tobacco**. Clothing and footwear, housing and households accounted for most non-food costs. Over the years, the structure of consumption expenditure has shown a change in **households' lifestyles**: the share of food consumption has decreased in favour of other assets representing, in some cases, a new economic and **social status**, while expenditure for housing, clothing, health, transport and leisure have increased



1953

CONSUMPTIONS

BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

In **1953** the average monthly expenditure of non-farm households amounted to **69,021** Lire in the Nord, **68,101** in the Centre and **57,879** in the South and the Islands. In **2009**, the highest monthly expenditure was registered among households of the North (nearly **2,768** Euro), followed by the Centre (**2,523** Euro) and the South and the Islands (**1,898** Euro)

CONSUMPTIONS 7

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND ITEM

2009, percentage composition of total expenditure

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Transport	Leisure time	Others	Monthly average (€)
Single person under 35	16.6	6.7	37.5	15.6	5.3	18.3	1,817
Single person 35 to 64	15.6	5.5	42.0	15.5	4.7	16.7	2,005
Single person 64 and over	21.0	3.0	53.0	7.6	3.3	12.1	1,415
Couple without children with r.p. under 35	14.4	7.1	35.2	20.0	5.0	18.4	2,648
Couple without children with r.p. 35-64	17.2	5.8	38.3	17.9	4.6	16.3	2,671
Couple without children with r.p. 65 and over	21.8	3.7	45.7	11.8	3.5	13.6	2,153
Couple with 1 child	18.3	6.3	37.2	16.9	5.5	15.8	2,966
Couple with 2 children	19.1	7.3	33.4	18.1	6.1	16.1	3,110
Couple with 3 or more children	21.3	7.5	31.4	17.5	6.9	15.4	3,238
Single parent	18.8	5.7	38.8	15.6	6.0	15.1	2,381
Other types	20.8	5.5	37.2	16.8	5.1	14.6	2,682
Total households	18.9	5.8	39.0	15.7	5.1	15.4	2,442

r.p.= reference person

AVERAGE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR DURABLES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2009, euro

	North	Centre	South and the Islands	Italy
Dishwasher	563	430	303	542
Air conditioner	1,096	1,630	949	1,083
Television	500	449	427	483
Personal computer	410	406	360	398
Mobile phone	125	114	109	119
Camera	586	449	559	552
New car	14,091	12,907	14,425	13,903



GLOSSARY

Reference person: the family head as recorded in the Register Office

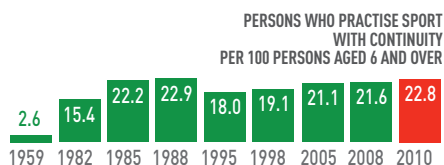
Average monthly expenditure: average consumption expenditure incurred by resident households each month. It is calculated by dividing the total expenditure by the number of households

Average actual expenditure for purchase of goods: is calculated by dividing the households' total expenditure for a good (or service) by the number of households that have purchased the same good (or service)

1959

SPORT PRACTISE

In **1959** only **2.6%** of the population aged 6 and over practiced sports with **continuity**. Since the 80s, sport has become more and more widespread. After the peak recorded in 1988 (22.9%) and the subsequent decline until 1995 (18%), participation levels started to rise. In **2010** the share of population aged 6 and over who practiced sports with continuity was **22.8%** (more men than women)



1994

MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO TRAVEL TO WORK

The **car** is the preferred means of transport for Italians to go to work: in **1994**, **69.8%** of employed persons used it, even **76.2%** in **2010**. A significant increase is also being registered among those who use public transport means, especially train, bus and metro. Walking is on the decrease, from **13.8%** in **1994** to **10.7%** in **2010**

PER 100 PERSONS EMPLOYED AGED 15 AND OVER THAT TRAVEL TO WORK

	1994	2010
Train	2.1	3.1
Tram, bus	5.1	5.6
Underground	1.7	2.4
Coach	2.5	2.4
Car	69.8	76.2
Motorcycle, motorbike	4.1	3.9
Bicycle	3.0	3.3
Walking	13.8	10.7

8 LIVING CONDITIONS

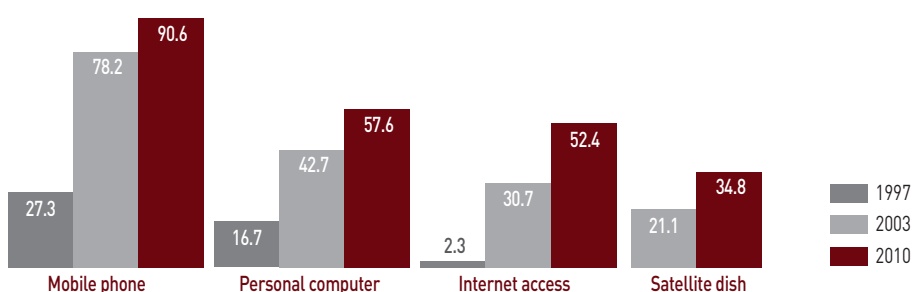
CONSUMERS OF SOME FOOD AT LEAST ONCE A DAY

1994-2009, per 100 persons aged 3 and over

	1994	1999	2003	2005	2007	2009
Bread, pasta, rice at least once a day	91.2	88.7	87.7	87.1	85.5	84.9
Salami at least some time during the week	62.6	62.7	62.3	61.7	60.7	61.8
Milk at least once a day	62.9	61.0	60.5	60.7	59.3	59.4
Cheese at least once a day	34.8	30.8	26.7	25.5	23.8	22.9
Eggs at least some time during the week	-	56.7	57.5	57.6	55.1	57.0
Greens at least once a day	51.5	47.8	48.8	48.9	51.9	49.9
Vegetables at least once a day	40.3	40.9	42.6	40.8	42.6	41.7
Fruit at least once a day	83.3	76.4	76.9	77.3	76.7	75.4
Canned legumes at least some time during the week	-	-	44.9	46.9	43.6	45.9
Fish at least some time during the week	50.4	54.3	57.3	58.8	60.1	58.4
Snack at least some time during the week	-	-	23.4	23.8	23.6	25.4
Sweets at least some time during the week	-	-	48.2	49.9	47.9	48.5
Iodine-enriched salt	-	-	26.9	29.2	33.4	38.2

TECHNOLOGICAL GOODS OWNED BY HOUSEHOLDS

1997-2010, per 100 households



GLOSSARY

Bus: road vehicle with more than nine seats designed to carry passengers

Motorbike: road vehicle with two or three wheels, with a motor of no more than 50 cubic centimeters of piston displacement

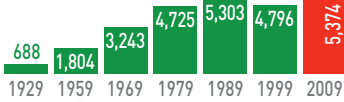
Motorcycle: a road vehicle with two or three wheels, of

tare less than 400 kgs. All vehicles with a cylinder capacity equal or over 50 cc are included, as well as those with an engine capacity below 50 cc that do not fall within the definition of motorbike

Tram: road vehicle travelling on rails with more than nine seats designed to carry passengers, connected to electric conductors or fitted with a diesel engine

1929

VISITORS TO INSTITUTES OF ART AND ANTIQUES PER 10,000 INHABITANTS



Consumption styles of the Italians are changing: in **1929** the **110 state institutes** of art and antiquities open to the public were visited by almost **3 millions** persons (688 per 10,000 inhabitants). Over thirty years both **institutions** (184 in 1961 and **402** in **2006**) and visitors tripled. In 1961 these latter exceeded the threshold of 10 million and gradually became more numerous in **2006**, when the record of **34,574,591** visitors (5,866 per 10,000 inhabitants) was achieved

2,784,293

VISITORS TO MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

1936

CINEMA

The first cinema opened in Rome in **1904**. Soon after, **cinema halls** rapidly spread throughout Italy and their attendance increased significantly as evidenced by the number of **tickets** sold. As from the 70s, there has been a setback because of the pervasive presence of national television programs and the advent of private networks

CINEMA TICKETS SOLD PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

1936	6,092
1937	7,190
1938	7,919
1939	8,080
1949	13,171
1959	15,008
1969	10,290
1979	4,906
1989	1,673
1999	1,818
2009	1,815

CULTURE 9

THEATRE, MUSIC, CINEMA AND ART 1990-2009

	1990	2000	2003	2006	2009
THEATRE AND MUSIC					
Performances	104,309	124,915	184,754	203,116	181,232
Tickets sold (thousand)	25,379	28,956	27,484	32,449	34,252
CINEMA					
Days of release *	558,932	799,898	1,074,224	1,220,229	1,785,945
Tickets sold (thousand)	90,660	100,911	105,030	104,980	109,229
INSTITUTES OF ART AND ANTIQUES					
Institutes	300	380	401	402	419
Visitors (thousand)	25,738	30,176	30,451	34,575	32,345

* since 2008, film releases have been detected by single screenings



ENTERTAINMENT EVENT ATTENDANCE
2010, per 100 persons aged 6 and over

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON ENTERTAINMENT EVENTS PER INHABITANT 1990-2009, euro

	1990	2000	2003	2006	2009
Theatrical and musical performance	3.86	7.03	8.03	9.09	10.58
Cinema	5.53	9.30	10.56	10.20	11.03
Sport events	7.11	5.78	5.24	5.98	6.01
Total	16.51	22.11	23.83	25.27	27.62



GLOSSARY

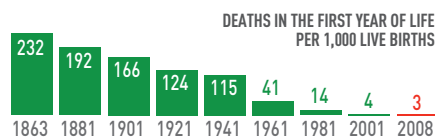
Theatre and music: include theatre prose and dialect theatre, literary recitals, opera and operetta, variety shows and musicals, ballets, puppet shows, circus performances, classical, pop and jazz concerts

Institutes of art and antiquities: include museums, art collections, galleries, picture galleries, State archaeological sites and monuments open to the public during the reference year

1863

INFANT MORTALITY

In **1863** in Italy the infant mortality rate was **232** per 1,000 live births, but it rapidly declined throughout the century. Today the rate is almost close to zero: in **2008**, **3.5** children out of 1,000 live births died in the first year of life, a value which is 100 times lower than in the mid-nineteenth century and even 10 times lower than thirty years ago



1931

DEATH BY CAUSE

Progress in treatment, prevention and lifestyle affected the mortality trend. Since **1931** death from infectious and parasitic diseases (from **221** to **14** per 100,000 inhabitants), diseases of the respiratory system (from **262** to **63**) and the digestive system (from **225** to **39**) have dramatically reduced. Mortality from cancers and circulatory diseases, on the contrary, increased

1955

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

In **1955**, there were **1,422** public health institutions active in Italy (general and specialised hospitals, mental hospital institutions, sanatoria and preventoria), with **328,235** beds. They employed **19,179** doctors and **48,229** nurses and obstetricians. Patients were **2,920,024**, for a total of **92.6** million stays in hospital

10 HEALTH

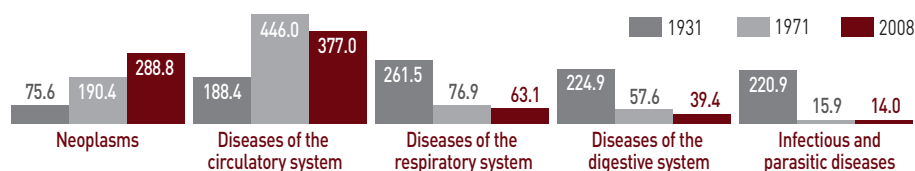
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2007

	North	Centre	South and the Islands	Italy
Hospitals	409	279	509	1,197
Beds	114,645	51,526	82,605	248,776
General practitioners	20,199	10,010	16,752	46,961
National Health Service paediatricians	3,141	1,494	3,022	7,657
Medical prescriptions (thousand)	203,288	112,579	205,848	521,715
Non-emergency medical on-call services	768	408	1,866	3,042
Local Health Authorities	83	29	59	171

DEATHS BY SOME CAUSES

1931, 1971 and 2008, per 100,000 inhabitants



DRUG CONSUMERS* BY AGE

1993-2010, thousands of people

	1993	1998	2003	2005	2008	2010
Up to 14	1,524	1,396	1,166	1,482	1,487	1,424
15-34	2,753	2,626	2,636	2,773	2,873	2,728
35-64	7,317	7,687	8,490	8,941	9,825	9,986
65 and over	5,986	6,933	7,730	8,460	9,377	9,477
Total	17,580	18,643	20,022	21,656	23,563	23,614

* in the two days preceding the interview



GLOSSARY

National Health Service (NHS): includes public hospitals and credited private clinics

Beds: include ordinary and day hospital beds

Infant mortality: includes deaths in the first year of age before the first birthday, including those died before the registration of birth

1978

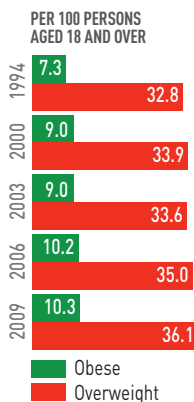
INDUCED ABORTIONS

The law regulating abortion in Italy was approved on May 22, 1978. In 30 years of enforcement, the **abortion rate** decreased by about 50%: the peak was recorded in **1982** and **1983** (the end of clandestinity resulted in an initial increase in abortions) with over 230,000 operations and an abortion rate of **16.4** interventions per 1,000 women aged 15-49. Since then, the same rate has been gradually declining to reach the stable level of about **8.5** interventions per 1,000 women

1994

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

The number of people with body mass index greater than 25 is on the increase. If in **1994 32.8%** of the Italians were overweight and **7.3%** obese, 15 years later the proportion rose to **36.1%** and **10.3%**, respectively. Women are thinner than men: 57 out of 100 men are overweight or obese as compared to only 37 women out of 100



SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS BY SEX

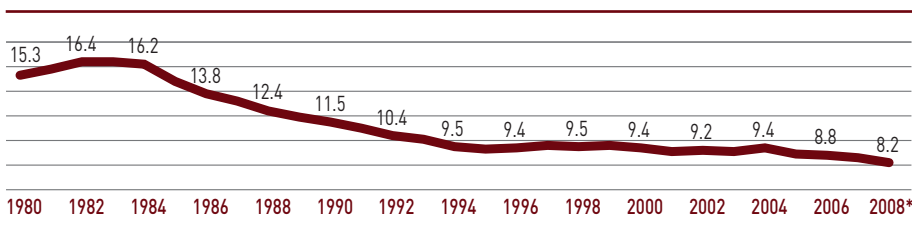
1980-2010, per 100* persons aged 14 and over

	1980	1983	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
MALES							
Smokers	54.3	45.6	37.8	33.9	31.5	28.3	29.2
Former smokers	9.9	13.5	21	27.4	26.5	30.4	30.7
Never smoked	35.7	40.9	41.2	37.4	38.4	39.0	38.3
FEMALES							
Smokers	16.7	17.7	17.8	17.2	17.2	16.2	16.9
Former smokers	1.4	2.3	16.4	13.1	13.4	15.0	16.7
Never smoked	81.9	80	75.9	68.5	66.2	66.4	64.7
TOTAL							
Smokers	34.9	31.1	27.4	25.3	24.1	22.0	22.8
Former smokers	5.5	7.7	13.4	20	19.8	22.4	23.4
Never smoked	59.6	61.2	59.2	53.5	52.8	53.2	52.0

* due to non-response some totals do not add up to 100

INDUCED ABORTIONS

1980-2008, per 1,000 resident women aged 15-49



* provisional data



GLOSSARY

Body Mass Index (BMI): determined by dividing the body weight in kilograms by the squared height in meters. A BMI under 18.5 is considered underweight, one of 18.5-24.99 is considered a healthy weight, one of 25-29.99 is overweight and one of 30 or more is obese

Induced abortions: are regulated by Law No. 194/78, later confirmed by the referendum of May 17, 1981

1880

LITIGATION RATE

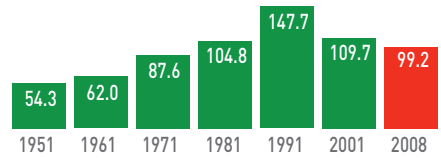
Given by the ratio of first instance civil cases filed in the year to average resident population, per 1,000, the litigation rate represents an indicator of the community's demand for justice. Litigation rate in Italy reached a historic peak in 1984 with 76 new cases per 1,000 residents and then dramatically dropped after the first war, but in particular after World War II

1880	45.7
1895	72.0
1910	43.9
1925	28.0
1940	16.6
1955	11.1
1970	9.4
1985	14.3
2000	23.1
2008	23.2

1951

CRIME RATE

The growth in the crime rate, ie the relationship between new criminal cases and resident population per 1,000, began to appear in the mid-sixties to become more significant towards the end of the 90s. The peak is reached in 1999 with 169.3 cases filed per 1,000 residents. Since 2005, the indicator has been steady around 100

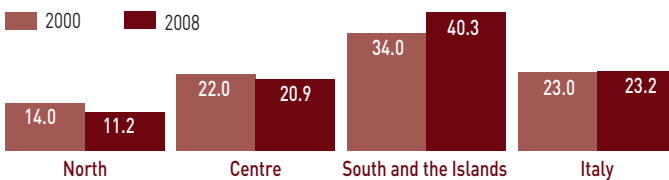


12 JUSTICE

CIVIL CASES BY LEVEL OF COURT

2000 and 2008

	2000		2008	
	first instance	second instance	first instance	second instance
Filed	1,317,544	89,221	1,388,688	148,617
Closed	1,558,089	103,968	1,362,481	129,727
Pending at the end of the year	3,185,181	244,131	2,773,921	440,302
Average duration in days	839	950	733	1,130



LITIGATION RATE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2000 and 2008

CRIMINAL CASES BY LEVEL OF COURT

2000 and 2008

	2000		2008	
	first instance	second instance	first instance	second instance
Filed	6,226,472	72,959	5,934,209	94,539
Closed	6,309,346	96,281	5,601,485	81,236
Pending at the end of the year	5,723,684	109,053	5,315,418	174,171



GLOSSARY

Civil case: proceeding aimed at settling disputes relating to labour law, land, social security and welfare

Criminal case: proceeding aimed at ascertaining and sanctioning criminal responsibility for an offence. Data refer to filed and closed proceedings handled by all first and second instance legal offices

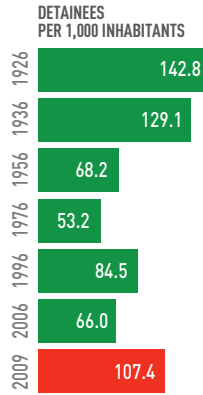
during the various procedural stages. Hence, each proceeding could be counted more than once depending on the office that handled it. Proceedings related to juvenile criminal activity are also included

Average duration: ratio of pending (initial+ending) to filed and closed cases, per 365

1926

DETAINEES IN PRISONS

From the 20s to the late 80s, the number of prisoners (accused, convicted and inmates) in Italian jails compared to the resident population has gradually decreased. Later, it began to grow again significantly. In late **2009**, despite the pardon measure in 2006, Italian prisons counted nearly **65,000 detainees**, almost one per 1,000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that foreign prisoners increased from 15% in **1991** to **36.7%** of all detainees in **2010**



1926

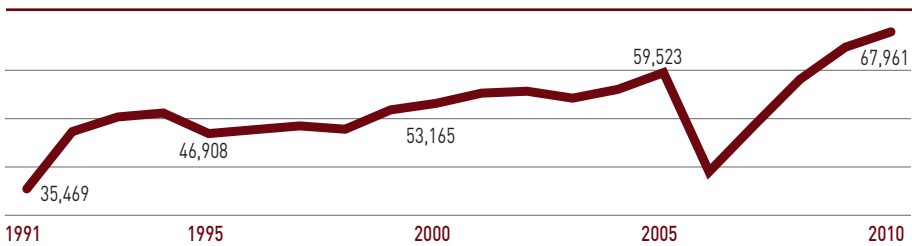
CRIMES REPORTED

In **1926** the greatest number of reported crimes related to theft (**201,064**), followed by blows and injuries (**117,295**), libels and slander (**71,916**) scams and other frauds (**31,726**). Eighty years later, in **2009**, albeit with different figures, the list of crimes remained the same, led by around **1,300 million** thefts

CRIMES REPORTED BY POLICE FORCES TO JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES 2006-2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Intentional and unintentional homicides	659	681	650	622
Manslaughter	2,148	2,040	1,881	1,718
Attempted homicides	1,468	1,588	1,621	1,346
Blows	13,809	14,917	15,288	15,205
Culpable injuries	59,143	63,602	65,791	65,611
Threats	71,856	81,073	83,580	83,483
Kidnapping	1,608	1,867	1,816	1,481
Offences	55,361	61,737	64,453	64,479
Rapes	4,513	4,897	4,893	4,963
Exploiting and abetting prostitution	1,422	1,466	1,484	1,311
Robberies and extortions	55,670	57,755	52,503	42,011
Thefts	1,585,201	1,636,656	1,392,544	1,318,076
Damaging	344,253	384,529	402,163	415,391
Swindles and computer frauds	109,059	120,710	104,174	99,366
Receiving stolen goods	30,042	31,104	27,786	23,619
Arson	12,659	16,716	12,662	10,921
Other crimes	422,619	451,808	476,599	480,228
Total	2,771,490	2,933,146	2,709,888	2,629,831

DETAINEES AND INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1991-2010*, minors not included



* in 2006 pardon proceedings were initiated

GLOSSARY

Judicial authority: the authority in charge of the administration of criminal, civil and administrative justice

Crime: offence for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment, fine and some accessory penalties (e.g.: interdiction from Public Offices)

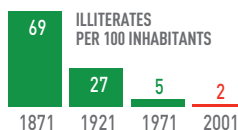
Detainee: person held in prison in pre-trial detention or serving a sentence

Inmate: person sentenced to detention in special institutions (criminal psychiatric hospital, treatment and surveillance centre, etc.)

1871

ILLITERACY

Ten years after unification 7 Italians out of 10 were illiterate; the percentage dropped to 48.5% at the beginning of the new century and to 27.4% in 1921. After World War II the illiterates still represented 12.9% of the population but the raising of school leaving age to 14 - introduced in the mid-50s - more than halved the illiteracy rate: in 1961, people who could neither read nor write were 8.3% and reduced to 1.5% in the following forty years



who could neither read nor write were 8.3% and reduced to 1.5% in the following forty years

1951

THE ITALIANS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

In 1951, nearly 20 million Italians (46.3%) could read and write but had no qualification (literate), about 13 million (30%) had the primary school licence, just over 2.5 million (5.9%) completed the lower secondary school, about 1.4 million (3.3%) took the upper secondary diploma, while only 422,000 (1%) attained the university degree. Fifty years later, in 2001, nearly 10 out of 100 Italians had no qualifications, one fourth had the primary school licence, 30% obtained a lower secondary diploma while another 25% completed the upper secondary level. Graduates were always a minority, reaching just 7.1%

14 EDUCATION

SCHOOLS, CLASSES AND STUDENTS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

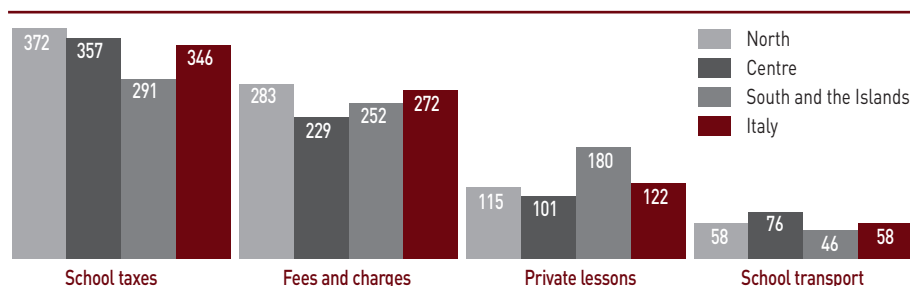
School year 2009/2010

	Pre-primary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
Schools	24,221	17,845	7,924	6,826
Classes*	73,111	149,845	82,682	128,606
Students	1,680,987	2,822,146	1,777,834	2,687,094
Teachers**	82,432	220,142	134,875	214,598
Students per teacher**	12.0	11.7	12.4	11.6
% female students	48.1	48.4	47.9	49.0
% students enrolled in public schools	69.9	93.2	95.9	94.6
Foreigners per 1,000 students enrolled	80.8	86.6	84.5	53.6
Repeaters per 100 students enrolled	-	0.3	4.4	7.1

* pre-primary data refer to composite classes ** data refer only to State schools

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

2009, euro



GLOSSARY

School system: is divided into six levels

- pre-primary
- primary
- lower secondary
- upper secondary

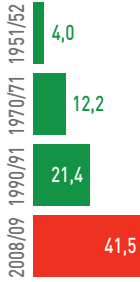
- post-secondary (non-tertiary)
- tertiary (university, doctoral and specialisation courses)

As from school year 2006/2007, data on upper secondary schools have included information on first and second classes of vocational schools of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano

1951

ENROLMENTS AT UNIVERSITY

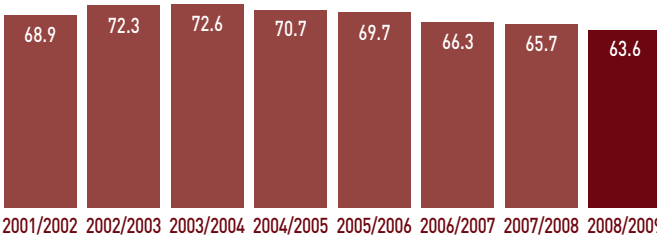
University was still reserved for an élite; only 4 out of 100 young people aged 19-25 enrolled in the academic year 1951/52. This trend continued until the late 60s when the Codignola law (1969) was passed, which liberalized enrolment at university allowing access to all graduates regardless of the type of secondary school attended. In 1970, the number of students enrolled at universities was 12 out of 100 young people aged 19-25, which exceeded 20% in 1990 and reached 41.5% in the academic year 2008/2009



1926

GRADUATES BY DEGREE COURSE

Half of the graduates came from scientific courses: 18% engineering, 9% economics, 18% natural science and related subjects, 4% agriculture. On the other hand, 22 out of 100 graduates took a degree in law, 18 in medicine and 10 in humanities. In 1968 graduates in humanities exceeded 40% also due to the growing presence of women in universities; also graduates in economics (15%) rose while a decrease was observed among graduates in scientific subjects (14%), engineering (12%), law (10%), and medicine (7%). The current segmentation of degree courses does not allow homogeneous comparisons, but most recent data (2009) indicate that graduates in technical and scientific disciplines (chemistry, life and natural science, engineering, architecture, economics and statistics) are 43%, those in humanities 45% and in medicine over 10%



UNIVERSITY NEW ENTRANTS
Academic years 2001/02-2008/09, per 100 upper secondary school graduates in the preceding school-year

NEW ENTRANTS, ENROLMENTS AND GRADUATES BY FIELD OF STUDY

Academic year 2008/2009, absolute values and percentage variations

	NEW ENTRANTS		ENROLMENTS		UNIVERSITY GRADUATES	
	Total	Year over year variation	Total	Year over year variation	Total	Year over year variation
Mathematics and physical science	9,973	-2.6	55,306	-0.5	7,901	0.7
Chemistry and Pharmacy	13,898	-5.7	70,369	2.4	6,994	2.0
Life and natural sciences	15,844	-6.2	85,286	-0.6	14,217	4.8
Health	25,780	-2.6	150,586	2.3	30,464	-7.7
Engineering	33,368	6.7	204,349	0.7	34,957	-2.9
Architecture	14,212	-8.0	103,113	1.3	15,660	4.0
Agriculture	6,710	0.8	41,292	-0.3	5,505	-3.1
Business	45,426	0.5	238,850	2.2	41,121	-0.7
Political and social sciences	29,776	-13.9	197,626	-4.1	39,844	-0.4
Law	30,583	-5.5	215,774	-1.8	24,306	-5.4
Humanities	23,202	-3.7	158,877	-1.0	25,793	0.2
Languages	17,643	2.6	96,084	2.6	15,607	-1.1
Education	14,183	-9.8	96,058	0.6	14,373	-7.2
Psychology	9,033	-7.0	68,990	0.9	13,226	-1.2
Physical training	5,977	-4.0	27,888	7.4	4,110	7.6
Army	328	-5.5	2,006	-0.6	899	12.4
Total	295,936	-3.6	1,812,454	0.2	294,977	-1.7

GLOSSARY

The reform of the university system: as stated in Law n. 127/97 and Ministerial Decree n. 509/99, academic courses are organised in two cycles according to the so called "3+2" formula:

- the first three-year cycle leads to a 1st level degree
- the second, two-year cycle, enables students to achieve a 2nd level degree

The one-long cycle degree courses (5 or 6 years), equivalent to the old system degree courses, are still in force for Architecture, Civil engineering, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Veterinary science and Medicine

1861

EMPLOYED IN ECONOMIC SECTORS

In **1861**, **70%** of the active population worked in agriculture, 18% in industry and 12% in other activities. Fifty years later, farm workers reduced to only 52% while those working in industry and services rose to 26% and 22% of the total, respectively. After World War II agriculture still accounted for 42%, but industry and services gained weight (32 and 26%). The industrial development in the 60s modified the distribution of employed persons across sectors: industry reached 41%, services 30%, while those employed in agriculture amounted to less than 30%. The tertiarization of economy caused a further shift of employed persons: in **1981** the services accounted for the largest share of workers (almost 50%), industry and agriculture fell below 40% and **11%**, respectively

1959

IN AND OUT OF THE LABOUR MARKET

In **1959** there were **20.3 million** employed, over two thirds of whom were males, and 913,000 job-seekers, four out of 10 were females. In the population aged 15 and over, there were also 15.3 million inactive people and 80% were women. In **1989**, the picture did not change much: **21 million** people employed, 34% of whom were women, 2.9 million unemployed (57% women), 24.2 million inactive (66% women)



16 LABOUR MARKET

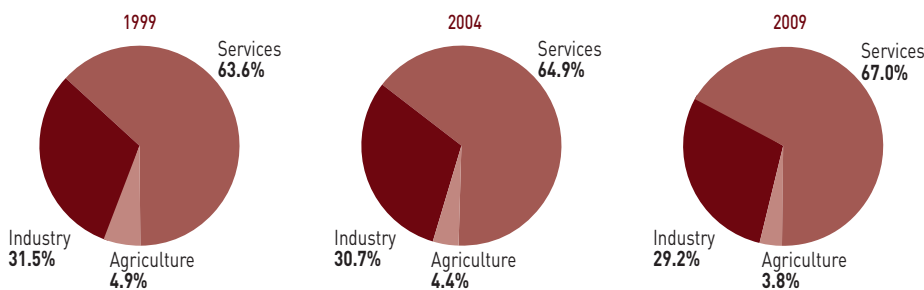
LABOUR FORCE BY WORKING STATUS, SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2009, thousands of people

	Males	Females	Total
EMPLOYED			
North	6,867	5,038	11,905
Centre	2,800	2,032	4,832
South and the Islands	4,122	2,166	6,288
Italy	13,789	9,236	23,025
JOB-SEEKERS			
North	323	346	669
Centre	171	206	377
South and the Islands	506	393	899
Italy	1,000	945	1,945
LABOUR FORCE			
North	7,190	5,384	12,574
Centre	2,971	2,238	5,209
South and the Islands	4,629	2,558	7,187
Italy	14,790	10,180	24,970

EMPLOYED BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

1999-2009, percentage composition



GLOSSARY

Labour force: include persons employed and job-seekers

Persons employed: all individuals aged 15 and over that in the reference week:

- have carried out at least 1 hour's unpaid work in a family business
- are absent from work (i.e. for holidays or illness)
- have carried out at least 1 hour's paid work

1977

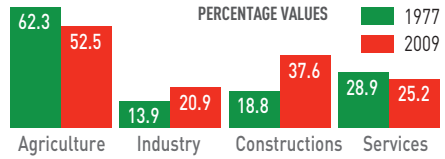
WOMEN AND WORK

Women's participation in the labour market in Italy is historically low compared to other nations. In **1977, 35 out of 100** women aged 25 to 64, ie when education should be completed, were active (employed or seeking employment). The threshold of 50% was reached only in 2000 and rose to 56% nine years later. In the EU-27, active women in the same age group were **69.4%** and over 80% in Latvia (80.1), Norway (80.6), Iceland (82.7) and Sweden (82.8)

1977

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

In Italy, the incidence of self-employment has always been strong in some sectors because of some peculiarities of the production system. In **1977**, the self employed were **62.3%** in agriculture, **13.9%** in industry, 18.8% in construction and



28.9 in the services; in **2009** the share of self-employed fell to **52.5%** in agriculture and to 25.2% in the services, while it rose to **20.9%** in industry and to 37.6% in construction

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

2009, thousands of people

TOTAL 23,025

full time
19,744

part time
3,281

EMPLOYEES 17,277

full time
14,692

part time
2,585

SELF-EMPLOYED 5,748

full time
5,052

part time
696

LABOUR INDICATORS BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2009, percentage values

	Activity rate (aged 15-64)	Employment rate (aged 15-64)	Unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24)	Long-term unemployment rate
SEX					
Males	73.7	68.6	6.8	23.3	2.8
Females	51.1	46.4	9.3	28.7	4.3
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA					
North	69.3	65.6	5.3	18.2	1.8
Centre	66.8	61.9	7.2	24.8	3.1
South and the Islands	51.1	44.6	12.5	36.0	6.6
Total	62.4	57.5	7.8	25.4	3.4



GLOSSARY

Activity rate: ratio of labour force to the correspondent reference population

Unemployment rate: ratio of job-seekers to labour force

Employment rate: ratio of the employed to the correspondent reference population

Long-term unemployment rate: ratio of job-seekers for more than 12 months to labour force

1951

PENSIONS AND PENSION EXPENDITURE

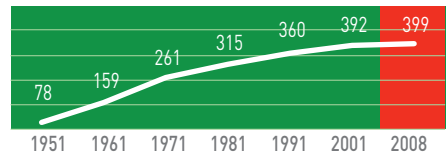
Considering that even more than 90% of the Italians were below 64 years of age, pensions paid in **1951** were only **3.7 million**. The aging of population caused a rapid increase in the number of pensions: they amounted to 14 million in 1971, 20.3 million in 1991, 22.2 million in 2001 to reach **23.8 million** in **2008**.

The overall pension expenditure amounted to **142.3 million** Euro in **1951**, reached 3 billion euro twenty years later and exceeded 100 billion in 1991. The pace of spending growth slightly slowed in the 90s following the reform of the pension system; in 2001, the total amount exceeded 182 billion Euro and rose to **241.1 billion** Euro in **2008**

1951

PENSIONS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

In **1951**, **pensions paid** every 1,000 residents were **78**, ten years later this figure doubled, reaching 159. The upward trend continued uninterruptedly in the following decades but the growth rate has been declining since 1981 and nearly came to a halt over the past seven years. In **2008** pensions in payment were **399** per 1,000 inhabitants



18 WELFARE

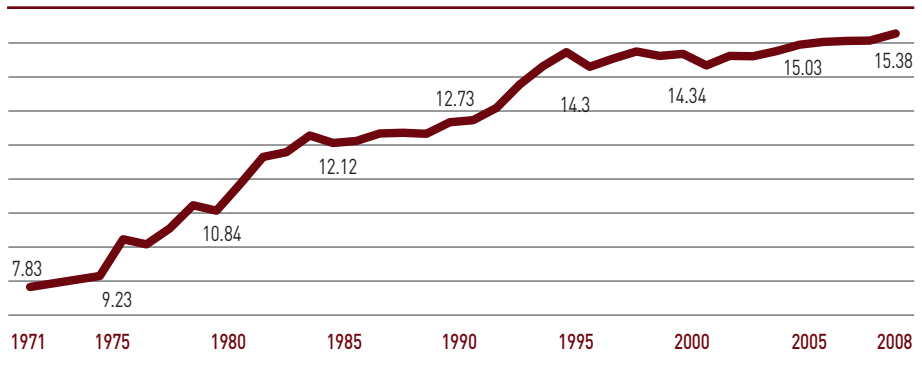
PENSIONS

2008

	Disability old age and length of service, survivors' pensions	Compensatory	Assistance	Total
Number (thousand)	18,627	951	4,231	23,809
Total amount (millions of euro)	217,216	4,424	19,525	241,165
Average yearly amount (euro)	11,622	4,651	4,615	10,129
Expenditure/GDP	13.85	0.28	1.25	15.38
Retirement rate	31.02	1.58	7.05	39.65
Relative benefit index	44.66	17.81	17.67	38.79

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS

1971-2008, percent incidence on GDP



GLOSSARY

Disability, old age, length of service and survivors' pensions: paid in case of impaired work abilities; due to age or term limits and to survivors in case of death

Compensatory pensions: indemnities paid in case of impairment or death occurred on the job

Social assistance pensions: non-contributory

pensions, social allowances, pensions for the blind, deaf and the invalid and war pensions

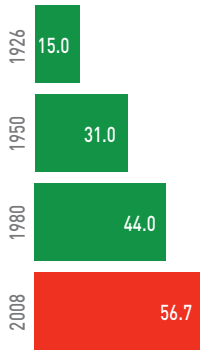
Retirement rate: ratio of pensions to resident population, per 100

Relative benefit index: ratio of average amount of pension to GDP per inhabitant, per 100

1926

WOMEN GRADUATES

In the **20s**, attending university was a privilege reserved for few **women**, only **15** out of 100 graduates were women; this figure rose to 31 in 1950, to 44 in 1980. In the early 90s, graduate women overtook men: the "pink quota" exceeded 50% and continued to increase to **56.7%** in the academic year **2008/2009**



1948

WOMEN IN THE PARLIAMENT

In Italy the right to vote was extended to women by a legislative decree in 1945. The first opportunity to vote was the institutional referendum of **1946** on the form of State and the election for the Constituent Assembly. In the first legislature of the Italian Republic (1948), women were **7.7%** of those elected to the Chamber of Deputies and only **1.2%** in the Senate. The presence of women touched a record low in 1963 and 1968 in the Chamber of Deputies (2.8% of elected representatives) and in 1953 in the Senate (0.5%); the maximum presence was registered in the 16th legislature in **2008**, with **21.1%** of women elected to the Chamber and **19.5%** to the Senate. Worldwide, women's representation in parliament has the majority only in Rwanda (54.9% women elected); in Sweden it reaches 46.5% and 44.5% in South Africa

WOMEN CONDITIONS 19

WOMEN EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION

2005-2009, thousands of people

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
INDEPENDENT WORKERS	1,817	1,851	1,832	1,804	1,707
Entrepreneurs	73	67	63	59	54
Professional women	305	311	316	327	322
Self-employed women	905	924	920	912	890
Members of cooperative	17	16	19	10	12
Household helpers	250	248	241	233	204
Domestic workers	267	285	274	262	224
EMPLOYEES	7,008	7,198	7,333	7,537	7,529
Managers	116	117	123	132	128
Executive officers	476	505	493	500	488
White-collar workers	3,711	3,848	3,972	4,101	4,094
Blue-collar workers	2,598	2,624	2,635	2,698	2,721
Trainees	97	95	101	99	92
Home workers	11	9	9	7	7
Total	8,825	9,049	9,165	9,341	9,236

EMPLOYED WOMEN

Males



Females



Family work Paid work

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

Males



Females



TIME SPENT ON FAMILY WORK AND PAID WORK IN THE 24 HOURS

Average of the years 2008-2009, percentage values



Family work: include the following activities

- **House work:** cooking, washing dishes, cleaning and tidying the house, washing, ironing, and care of clothing, gardening and animal care, minor construction and repair works and all other family care activities

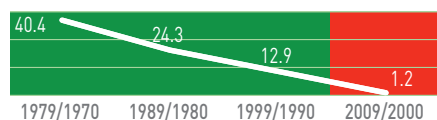
- **Care of children under 13:** physical care and supervision, homework help, playing, reading and talking to them and other activities
- **Purchases of goods and services**
- **Other activities:** caring for children over 13 and other adults of the family, helping other families

GLOSSARY

1970

EVOLUTION OF GDP

After the miracle of the early 60s the Italian economy maintained an upward trend: between **1970** and **1979**, GDP grew by about **40%**. In the following decade the growth slowed down but still near 25%. The decline was steeper in the 90s: the increase in GDP did not exceed 13%, but in the first decade of the 2000s it suffered a serious setback; between 2000 and 2009 it was ten times lower than the previous decade, hardly reaching 1.2%. In **2010**, it started growing again (**+1.3%**) after two years of negative changes



1970

GDP AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTIONS

In **1970**, each Italian in one year produced **655** Euro (the value of the Lira in 1970 converted into Euro) and consumed **483** Euro. The 80s are remembered for double-digit inflation: in 1989 per capita GDP reached 11,188 Euro at current prices, final consumption 8,693 euros per inhabitant. In real terms the increase in the period 1980/89 was **23.8%** for per capita GDP and **26.6%** for final consumptions. In **1999** per capita GDP rose to 19,803 Euro while per capita consumptions to 15,462 Euro, with a real increase in the years 1990-1999 of 12.5% and 10.8%, respectively. In **2009**, GDP stood at **25,237** and per capita consumptions at **20,565**; for the first time, the former contracted by **4.2%** compared to the beginning of the decade, returning to levels prior to 1999, while the latter recorded a very low growth in real terms (**+0.7%**)

20 ECONOMY

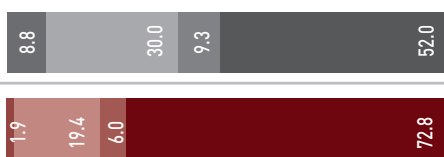
RESOURCES AND USES ACCOUNT

2007-2010, millions of euro

	2007	2008	2009	2010
CURRENT PRICES				
GDP at market prices	1,546,177	1,567,761	1,519,702	1,548,816
Imports of goods and services (Fob)	451,936	461,273	368,682	442,163
Total resources	1,998,114	2,029,034	1,888,384	1,990,979
Domestic consumption	1,211,727	1,245,527	1,238,548	1,263,509
Gross fixed capital formation	327,908	325,507	289,680	301,286
Changes in inventories	7,468	5,086	-4,424	8,845
Valuables	2,774	2,370	2,131	2,611
Exports of goods and services (Fob)	448,237	450,543	362,449	414,728
Total uses	1,998,114	2,029,034	1,888,384	1,990,979
CHAIN-LINKED VOLUMES (IN MONETARY TERMS) WITH REFERENCE YEAR 2000				
GDP at market prices	1,288,953	1,271,897	1,205,536	1,221,159
Imports of goods and services (Fob)	375,442	358,817	309,590	341,998
Total resources	1,662,693	1,629,016	1,512,538	1,559,224
Domestic consumption	1,010,565	1,006,071	994,953	1,000,509
Gross fixed capital formation	274,853	264,338	232,970	238,817
Changes in inventories	-	-	-	-
Valuables	1,556	1,190	1,031	1,019
Exports of goods and services (Fob)	370,594	354,669	289,423	315,823
Total uses	1,662,693	1,629,016	1,512,538	1,559,224

1970 VALUE ADDED

32,156 million Euro*



2010 VALUE ADDED

1,386,942 million Euro*



* millions of euro at current prices

Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 Constructions
 Industry (excl. constructions)
 Services

VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

1970 and 2010, percentage composition

GLOSSARY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): final result of production activities of resident units. GDP at market prices is the sum of gross value added of all resident producers at basic prices plus taxes and less subsidies on products

Value added at basic prices: difference between total production and intermediate consumption used in

production, net of taxes and gross of subsidies on products

Values at chain linked prices: measure of the aggregate volume, calculated on the price variation to reference year (2000 in the present version). They are calculated by deflating the value items by moving-base price indices

1980

TAX BURDEN

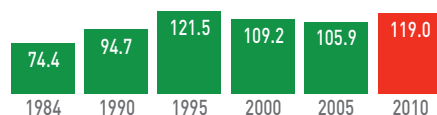
The tax burden was **31.4%** of GDP, ten years later it had grown to 38.3% and in **1992** stood at 41.9% and never fell below 40% again in following years. It reached the peak in **1997 (43.7%)** following the introduction of the Euro-tax (or extraordinary tax for Europe) to reduce the deficit and ensure compliance with the conditions set in the Treaty of Maastricht for Italy to join the Euro area. In the 2000s the minimum threshold of **40.4%** of GDP was reached in **2005**, the highest, 43.1%, in 2007 and 2009. The tax burden fell to **42.6%** of GDP in **2010**.

Among the members of the European Union (27 countries), Italy ranked in sixth place (2009 data), preceded by France (43.2%), Austria (43.8%), Belgium (45.3%), Sweden (47.8%) and Denmark (49%)

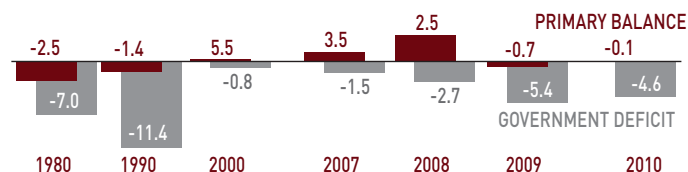
1984

GOVERNMENT DEBT

Italy is a country with a high Government debt. In **1984**, it amounted to **74.4%** of GDP but was destined to rise rapidly in the following years. In **1992**, the value of the debt exceeded GDP (105.2), it passed the 120% mark (121.8%). The process for the reduction of the debt started in the 90s when the Maastricht Treaty, among all other constraints, imposed a 60% threshold for the debt-to-GDP ratio. The debt fell to 103.9 in 2004, rose back to 116.1 in 2009 due to the escalation of the financial crisis and reached **119%** in **2010**



PUBLIC ACCOUNTS 21



GOVERNMENT FINANCE BALANCES
1980-2010,
percentage of GDP

NON FINANCIAL CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT 2007-2010, millions of euro

	2007	2008	2009	2010
EXPENDITURES				
Final consumption expenditures	304,181	316,571	326,248	328,607
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	264,387	277,183	291,468	298,199
Other current expenditures	39,397	40,393	43,215	42,656
Interests payable	77,452	81,313	70,408	70,152
Total current expenditures	685,417	715,460	731,339	739,614
Gross fixed investments	35,796	34,968	38,060	31,879
Other capital transfers	26,720	23,984	28,080	22,020
Total capital expenditures	62,516	58,952	66,140	53,899
Total expenditures	747,933	774,412	797,479	793,513
REVENUES				
Current taxes	460,273	455,424	428,857	442,024
Social contributions	205,259	215,908	213,542	214,508
Other current revenues	54,326	56,405	57,692	58,583
Total current revenues	719,858	727,737	700,091	715,115
Capital taxes	301	488	12,255	3,392
Other capital revenues	4,233	3,482	3,392	3,795
Total capital revenues	4,534	3,970	15,647	7,187
Total revenues	724,392	731,707	715,738	722,302
GROSS SAVING	34,441	12,277	-31,248	-24,499
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT	-23,541	-42,705	-81,741	-71,211
PRIMARY BALANCE	53,911	38,608	-11,333	-1,059

GLOSSARIO

Primary balance: net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) less consolidated interest expenditure

Government deficit (or net lending/net borrowing): the difference between revenues and expenditure is the balancing item in the account. If it is positive, there is a surplus (net lending); if it is negative, there is a deficit (net borrowing)

Government debt: the amount of General Government liabilities according to the Regulation [EC] n. 3605/93

Fiscal burden: ratio of tax revenues (direct, indirect and capital taxes) and social contributions to GDP

1928

YESTERDAY'S BASKETS

With about **60** products, the **1928** basket was rather poor. In addition to consumer food items, such as meat, eggs, rice and pasta, which would continue to be there for years, it included some outdated products, like castor oil, **foolscap**, dry wood for heating, black ankle for men, black shoes for women, black ink. The basket used from **1954** to **1966** included **279** products, among which lard, poplin, **hair grease**, soda, liver oil, shorthand-typing service, **nylon stockings for women**, shoe cleaning and camping. In the first half of the 80s the basket consisted of **601** items including, for example, frozen **hamburgers** and **breaded cutlets**, **tights**, clogs, **freezer**, football coupon, portable tv, which reflected the growing complexity of the Italians' lifestyle

1999

TODAY'S BASKETS

On the eve of the twenty-first century, the basket included also technological assets and services targeted at emerging needs: microwave ovens, **compact disk players**, electronic games, subscription to the Internet, bodybuilding tools, **mobile phone**, all inclusive vacation packages. The **2010** basket included among the others some food products that reflected the new need for healthy eating, such as **organic grains**, or to prepare a quick meal, as for instance **salad bags**. Non-food products are increasingly technologically sophisticated such as digital camera, USB key, **car satellite navigator**, **pay TV subscription**

22 PRICES

PRICE INDICES

2010, trend percentage changes

OUTPUT PRICE



CONSUMER PRICE



* excluding tobaccos

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (NIC) BY CHAPTER OF EXPENDITURE AND PRODUCT TYPE

2006-2010, trend percentage changes

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.7	2.9	5.4	1.8	0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.9	3.4	4.2	3.8	2.8
Clothing and footwear	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0
Housing, water, electricity gas and other fuels	5.7	2.6	6.4	-0.1	1.2
Furnishings, household items and services	1.5	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.1
Health services	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Transport	3.0	2.2	5.2	-2.2	4.2
Communications	-3.5	-8.4	-4.2	-0.3	-0.9
Recreation and culture	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Education	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5
Restaurants and hotels	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.2
General index	2.1	1.8	3.3	0.8	1.5
Goods	2.0	1.5	3.6	0.0	1.3
Services	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.9



GLOSSARY

Output price index: changes in time of prices applied by industrial enterprises, excluding construction

Consumer price index: measures the variation in time of prices of a "panel" of goods and services. Istat calculates the following three consumer price indices: consumer price index for the nation (NIC), consumer

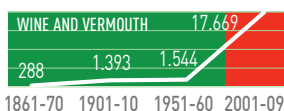
price index for blue and white-collar worker households (FOI), harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP), gives comparable measures of inflation at the European level

Consumer price basket: set of products used to calculate price indices

1861

MAIN PRODUCTS EXPORTED

Wine and vermouth, cheese, citrus fruits - fore-runners of the *Made in Italy* - were the best selling products in foreign markets in the 60s of the nineteenth century. Comparing the two decades before and after the unification of Italy, exports of



1861-70 1901-10 1951-60 2001-09

MILLIONS OF HECTO-LITRES

wines and vermouth grew **61**-fold (from 0.3 to 18 million hectolitres), those of cheese **97**-fold (from 23,000 quintals to 2.2 million) while exports of citrus fruit **tripled** (from 651,000 to 2.2 million quintals)

1861

TARGET MARKETS

From **1861** to the early twentieth-century, neighbouring countries were Italy's major export markets: **86%** of exports were destined to Europe, 10.4% to America, 1.2% to Asia and 2.1% to Africa. The free-trade policies in the first 20 years of the twentieth century gave international trade a significant boost; the share of Italian exports to the European markets dropped to **70%** while trade relations with Africa and overseas countries increased: they reached 20% to America, 6% to Africa and 4% to Asia. In the 50s, the European integration strengthened exchanges across the continent while more recently the globalization of markets opened new opportunities for trade with extra-EU countries. Europe remained the largest export market for Italy (70%), followed by Asia and America (both 12%) and Africa (4%)

EXTERNAL TRADE 23

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

2009 and 2010*, absolute values in millions of euro

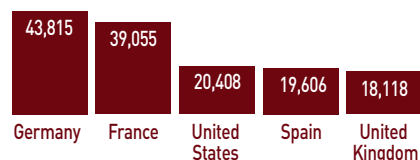
	2009		2010*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,706	4,614	11,099	5,597
Mining and quarrying products	44,951	1,024	57,842	1,306
Food, beverages and tobacco	22,653	20,031	25,248	22,189
Textiles, clothing, leather and accessories	21,842	33,093	25,543	37,284
Wood and wood products: paper and printing	7,952	6,157	9,977	7,145
Coke and refined petroleum products	5,841	9,301	8,301	14,667
Chemicals and chemical products	25,807	17,856	31,882	22,527
Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and botanical products	16,185	12,151	17,151	14,010
Rubber and plastics products and other non-metallic mineral products	9,367	18,208	11,278	20,815
Basic metals and fabricated metal products excluding machinery and equipment	24,704	32,273	35,964	39,325
Computer, electronic and optical equipment	22,853	9,650	32,057	11,585
Electrical equipment	10,495	17,261	13,176	19,380
Machinery and equipment n,e,c,	18,866	55,014	22,252	60,089
Transport equipment	35,464	29,501	37,737	34,411
Other manufactured products	8,960	16,572	10,461	18,912
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,876	433	3,959	1,055
Other products n,e,c	9,086	8,593	11,023	7,285
Total	297,609	291,733	364,950	337,584

* provisional data

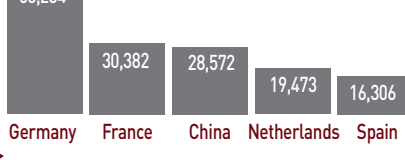
ITALY'S MAIN TRADING PARTNERS

2010*, absolute values in millions of euro

COUNTRIES TO WHICH ITALY EXPORTS



COUNTRIES FROM WHERE ITALY IMPORTS



* provisional data

GLOSSARY

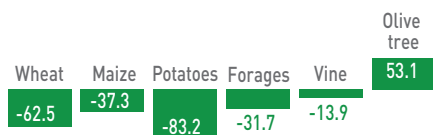
Foreign trade statistics: are based on the results of the surveys on Italian trade with EU and non-EU countries. The former is carried out accordance with the Intrastat system (introduced in January 1993). The survey on Italian trade with non-EU countries, based on customs declarations (single administrative

document), is carried out on a monthly basis

1926

AGRICULTURAL AREA

In **1926** the agricultural area was mainly used for the cultivation of **forages** (over **9.4 million** hectares), **wheat** (4.9 million) and **maize** (**1.5 million**). The vine and the olive, typical cultivations of our country, occupied 849,000 and 749,000 hectares, respectively. In **2009**, the only crop showing an increase in acreage compared to 1926 was the **olive tree** (+**53.1%**). Potatoes showed the heaviest reduction in acreage (-**83.2%**)



1961

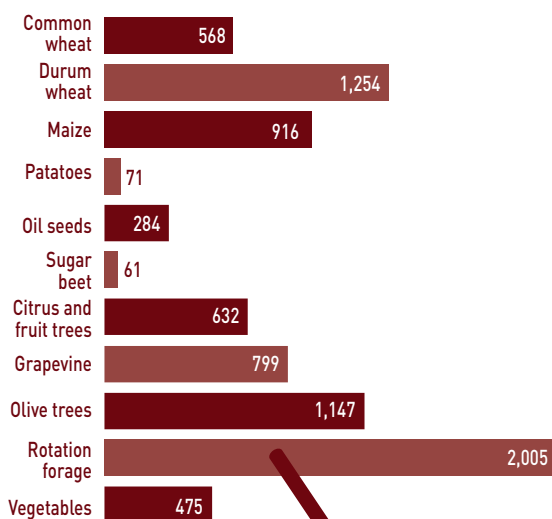
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The **first general census** of agriculture counted almost **4.3 million** businesses and a total area of over **26.5 million** hectares. The number of agricultural holdings has steadily decreased over time: 3.6 million in 1970, just under 3.3 million in 1982, 3 million in 1990 to **2.6 million** in **2000** (last census). A similar trend affected the total agricultural area that, in fifty years, has fallen by nearly 7 million hectares. The **average business size**, on the contrary, gradually increased from 6.2 hectares per farm in 1961 to **7.6** in **2000**

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND ECONOMIC RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA 2008, percentage composition and absolute values

	North	Centre	South and the Islands	Italy
Agricultural holdings	27.1	16.2	56.7	1,630 *
AWUs	34.7	17.4	48.0	1,272 *
Output	52.1	15.3	32.6	40,872 **
Value added	48.0	14.7	37.4	23,874 **
Labour cost	34.8	21.4	43.8	3,310 **

* thousands of units ** millions of Euro



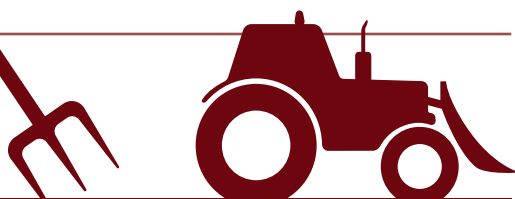
UTILISED AREA BY MAIN CROPS 2009, thousands of hectares

GLOSSARY

Agricultural holding: economic-technical unit with land, equipment and machinery for farming, forestry and livestock. The undertaking is run by a tenant, i.e. a physical person, a company or a body assuming the corporate risk. The category also includes undertakings exclusively engaged in livestock raising without farmland. It does not include companies belonging to government agencies, to

private non-profit institutions, communities, collective leaseholds and undertakings exclusively engaged in forestry

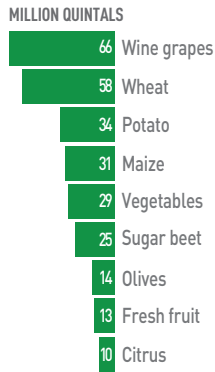
Annual Working Unit (AWU): is defined as the work volume corresponding to one full-time employed worker. In agriculture, it is equivalent to 280 days actually worked on the holding



1926

MAIN PRODUCTS

Among all **vegetables**, tomatoes were the most-widely cultivated crops in **1926 (11.8 million tons)**, followed at some distance by cabbages (5.5 million), watermelons (4.8 million) and cauliflowers (4.1 million). In the ranking of **fresh fruit** produced, the three top positions were occupied by apples (**3.8 million quintals**), peaches (3 million) and pears (2.5 million)



1926

WINE AND OIL

Among agricultural products, wine and oil are more than others associated with the tradition of our country. In **1926**, wine production amounted to **41 million** hectoliters, that of oil to **2.4 million** quintals; thirty years later, the former had risen to 63 million hectoliters, while the latter had dropped to 1.7 million quintals. Peak production was reached in 1980 for wine (86.5 million hectoliters) and in 1983 for oil (8.2 million quintals). In both cases, the production has gradually reduced over time until it stabilized in **2009** at **45.4 million** hectoliters and **5.2 million** quintals, respectively. It should however be considered that greater amounts do not equate to better quality

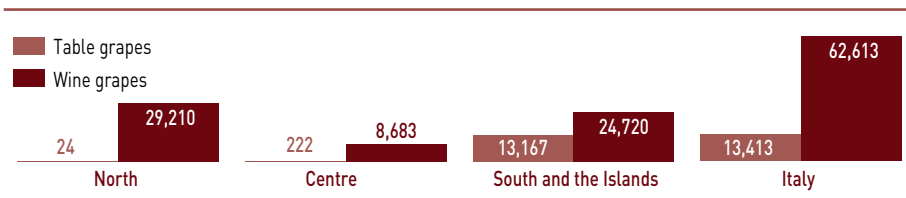
HARVEST OF MAIN CROPS

2009, thousands of quintals

	Wheat	Maize	Tomato	Sugar beet	Olive trees	Citrus and fruit trees
North	28,028	74,842	28,209	29,488	469	41,506
Centre	15,986	4,933	5,316	1,531	3,717	3,691
South and the Islands	21,333	1,655	35,256	2,058	26,713	55,725
Italy	65,347	81,430	68,781	33,077	30,900	100,922

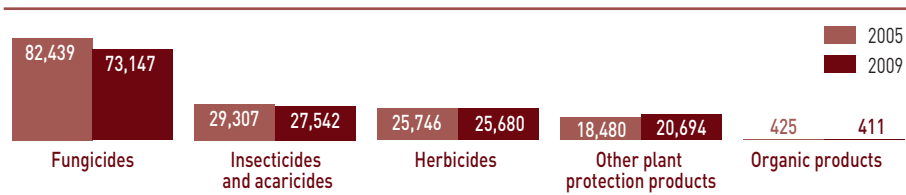
HARVEST OF GRAPES

2009, thousands of quintals



PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS PLACED ON THE MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

2005 e 2009, tons



GLOSSARY

Harvested production: crops actually cut and removed from the field, regardless of their use, including the part used for animal feeding. It is, therefore, equal to the total yield of plants minus the portions that remained ungathered and/or were lost during the harvesting operations

Plant protection products: products used against all harmful organisms or to prevent the action of such organisms (infectious disease, plant pathogens, parasites and plant pests, weeds)

1951

LOCAL UNITS BY SIZE

A great fragmentation was, and still is, a distinguishing characteristic of the Italian production system. In that year there were in fact over **1.7 million** local units, 1.4 million of which, corresponding to almost 80% of the total, with up to two employees. Considering also the establishments with up to five employees, the ratio rose to **93.4%** of the total. In **2001**, local units occupying up to two persons rose to **4.4 million**, 76 % of the total, and nearly **90 %** considering also those with up to 5 persons (census data)

LOCAL UNITS BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

In **1951**, over **44%** of units in our country were active in the **trade and hotels sector**, followed at a great distance by those operating in the **clothing and footwear sector** (13.4%), **mechanical engineering and other services** (both 7.9%). In **1951** **2001**, the percentage of units active in the trade and hotels sector fell to 34.9%, followed by those in other services (20.3%) and construction (14.9%)

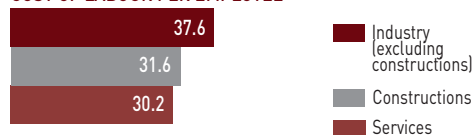
26 INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

INDUSTRY AND SERVICES ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

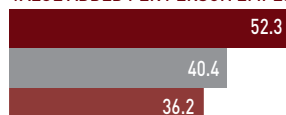
2008

	1-19 workers	20 workers and over	Total
Industry (excluding constructions)	436,011	37,149	473,160
Mining and quarrying	2,580	241	2,821
Manufacturing activities	424,328	35,400	459,728
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air	2,194	278	2,472
Water supply; sewage systems, waste management and sanitation	6,909	1,230	8,139
Constructions	625,955	9,033	634,988
Services	3,287,570	39,105	3,326,675
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of vehicles and motorcycles	1,202,716	12,326	1,215,042
Transport and storage	136,389	5,910	142,299
Accommodation and restaurant services	286,810	4,387	291,197
Information and communication services	99,934	2,535	102,469
Real estate services	205,630	190	205,820
Professional, scientific and technical activities	699,100	2,713	701,813
Renting services, travel agencies, business support services	145,847	5,466	151,313
Education	23,625	631	24,256
Healthcare and social work	228,451	3,325	231,776
Arts, sports, entertainment and recreation	60,574	920	61,494
Other services activities	198,494	702	199,196
Total	4,349,536	85,287	4,434,823

COST OF LABOUR PER EMPLOYEE

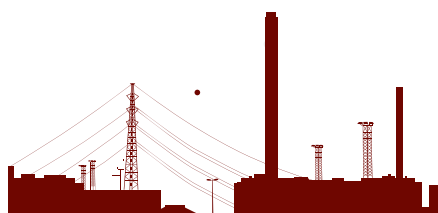


VALUE ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED



MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

2008, thousands of euro



GLOSSARY

Cost of labour: includes all items of employees' gross remuneration (managers, executive officers, white- and blue-collar workers, sales persons, trainees): basic wage, overtime, holiday pay and severance pay shares

Value added: is the increase in the economic value of goods and services bought in from other enterpri-

ses by means of production inputs (labour, capital and business activity). It is defined as total sales revenue less intermediate costs

Local unit: : enterprise or part of it located in a geographically identifiable place

1951

WORKERS IN LOCAL UNITS BY SIZE

Workers employed in local units throughout the country were about 6.8 million (census data); 28.3% of whom worked in small-sized establishments (with up to two workers), about 15% in medium to large units (with 101 to 500 employees) and 14% in those with 11 to 50 employees. No major changes were observed over time; in 2001 the highest share of employees, 26.1%, worked in smaller local units, plus a further 14.2% in units with 3 to 5 employees; while the percentage of workers employed in medium and large businesses (101-500 workers) dropped to 13%

WORKERS IN LOCAL UNITS BY SECTOR

In **1951**, more than half a million persons (**22.8%** of the total) were employed in the **trade and hotel sector**, almost 900,000 in the **mechanical engineering industry (13.2%)** and over 570,000 in transport and communications (**8.5%**). In **2001**, the ranking of the sectors remained unchanged for the first two positions which took up **25%** and **17%** of workers, respectively, while the other services sector (**11.8%**) rose to third place

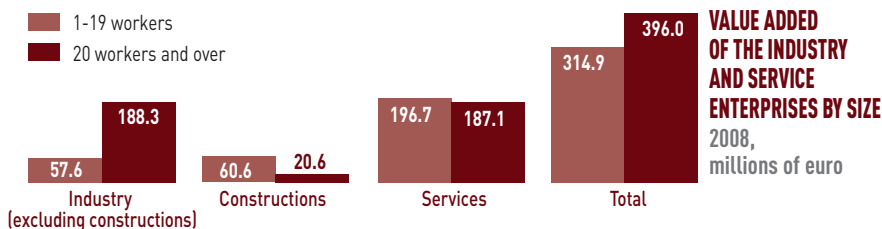
1951

INDUSTRY AND SERVICES 27

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES ENTERPRISES BY SIZE AND SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

2008

	1-19 workers	20 workers and over	Total
Industry (excluding constructions)	1,785,885	2,915,765	4,701,650
Mining and quarrying	13,603	24,544	38,147
Manufacturing activities	1,731,896	2,675,351	4,407,247
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air	6,873	77,351	84,224
Water supply; sewage systems, waste management and sanitation	33,513	138,519	172,032
Constructions	1,603,650	407,493	2,011,143
Services	6,765,345	3,827,815	10,593,160
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of vehicles and motorcycles	2,582,091	975,807	3,557,898
Transport and storage	362,459	789,119	1,151,578
Accommodation and restaurant services	959,388	304,714	1,264,102
Information and communication services	240,311	335,116	575,427
Real estate services	315,557	10,703	326,260
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,033,954	196,458	1,230,412
Renting services, travel agencies, business support services	344,936	787,597	1,132,533
Education	58,119	27,025	85,144
Healthcare and social work	370,323	316,318	686,641
Arts, sports, entertainment and recreation	120,630	48,543	169,173
Other services activities	377,577	36,415	413,992
Total	10,154,880	7,151,073	17,305,953



GLOSSARY

Workers: employees (full time, part-time or under training and employment contracts) and self-employed in enterprises

Enterprises: organisations carrying out economic activities at a professional level for the production of market goods or services

1956

COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

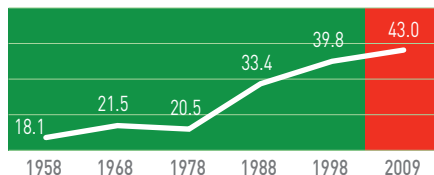
In **1956** in Italy there were **27,352** hotels which increased to the peak of **42,801** in **1974**. Since then, they started declining year after year (the only exception was registered in 1978) to recover only after 2000. Hotels in **2009** totalled **33,967**, 24.2% more than in 1956, but 19.2% less compared to reference year 1978.

Nowadays, the Italian accommodation structure includes **145,358** establishments. Besides hotels, the most numerous are: houses for rent (69,202), bed and breakfast (20,437), rural tourism accommodations (15,217) followed by camping and tourist villages (2,573)

1958

FOREIGN GUESTS

Foreign presence in accommodation establishments accounted for **18.1%** of the total. Ten years later, they recorded a significant increase exceeding one-fifth of total nights spent. Foreign guests in **2009** amounted to **43%**, a figure almost three times higher than fifty years earlier



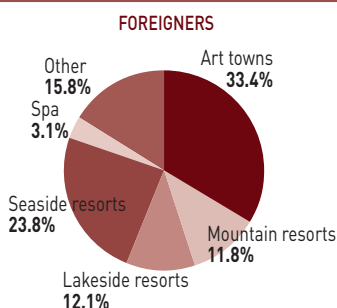
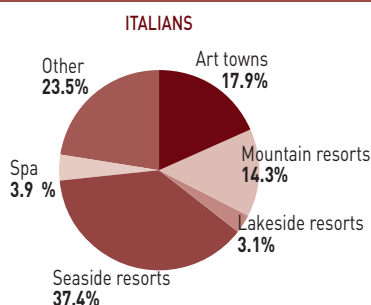
GUESTS OF COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

2009, thousands

	North	Centre	South and the Islands	Italy
ITALIANS				
Arrivals	29,480	12,298	12,597	54,375
Nights spent	112,865	44,852	53,551	211,268
Average length of stay (days)	3.83	3.65	4.25	3.89
FOREIGNERS				
Arrivals	23,642	12,704	4,779	41,125
Nights spent	96,042	42,875	20,577	159,494
Average length of stay (days)	4.06	3.37	4.31	3.88

NIGHTS SPENT BY DESTINATION

2009, percentage composition



GLOSSARY

Collective accommodation establishments: include hotels, campings, resorts, rural tourism facilities, youth hostels, rooms and flats for rent, holiday homes, alpine huts, bed and breakfast and other establishments (rural residences and centres for study stays)

Arrivals: number of guests spending at least one night

in collective accommodation establishments

Nights spent: number of nights spent by guests in collective accommodation establishments

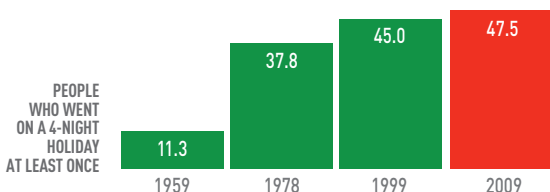
Average length of stay: ratio of nights spent to number of arrivals

1959

ITALIANS ON HOLIDAY

In **1959** just over one in ten Italians would go on holiday at least once a year. Seven years later, during the economic boom, the percentage had already doubled. Since the beginning

of the 2000s more than half of the population went on vacation, a figure that fell below 50% only in **2009**, the year of economic crisis



1959

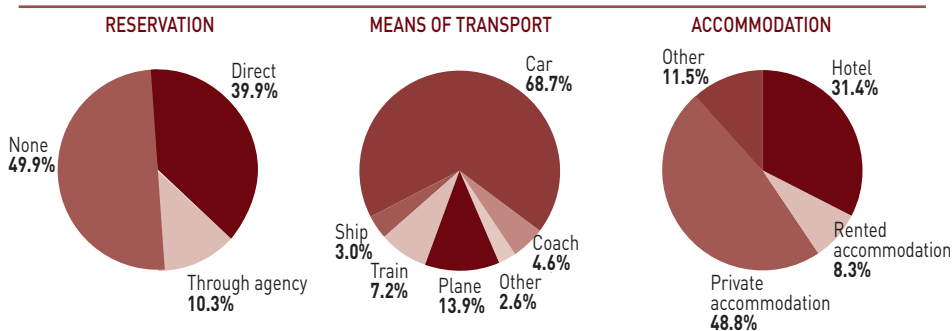
GENDER DIFFERENCES

Between 1959 and 1968, there were not significant gender differences: the proportion of women on holidays was greater, although slightly, than their male counterparts. Since **1972** the proportion has reversed: the number of men going on vacation has always been higher than the "pink quota", with percentage differences remaining stable around 2%

HOLIDAYS BY MAIN DESTINATION 2009, percentage composition

	1-3 nights	4 nights or more	Total
Italy	91.8	74.7	83.4
North	46.5	31.5	39.1
Centre	24.6	14.7	19.7
South and the Islands	20.7	28.5	24.6
Abroad	8.2	25.3	16.6
EU countries	6.5	15.2	10.8
Other European countries	1.6	3.8	2.7
Rest of the world	-	6.3	3.1
Total	49,993	48,685	98,678

HOLIDAYS BY CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS 2009, percentage composition



GLOSSARY

Holidays: trips made by Italians in the reference period for holiday, leisure, recreation, visiting relatives and friends, religious purposes and health treatments. In 1959 the subject of the survey were holidays with a minimum of 2-3 nights spent; from

1965 to 1982 those with at least 3 nights; since 1985 those with at least 4 nights

1931

RAILWAY NETWORK

The railways were at the heart of the communication system of the country. They stretched over **22,000** kilometers, three quarters of which were directly managed by a public institution specially set up in 1905. The war caused the destruction of several lines, so much so that in **1945** the railway network had lost more than **4,500** km. In the 50s and 60s the development of the railway network was given a new impetus, again exceeding **20,000** km extension; since the 70s it progressively reduced to stabilize at **16,686** km in **2009**

1938

ROAD NETWORK

The Italian road network totaled **173,296** km. Highways represented 0.3% of the total, 479 km in all, and remained unchanged until **1957**. Between 1960 and 1970, with the economic development and widespread use of cars, highways more than quintupled their extension, experienced a further 70% increase in the next thirty years and reached **6,629** km in **2008**

	1938	2008
Highways	479	6.629
State roads	20.324	19.290
Regional and provincial roads*	42.213	157.785

* regions were set up in 1970

30 TRANSPORTS

PASSENGER AND GOODS MOVEMENTS BY RAILWAYS

2005-2009, thousands

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passengers	759,863	753,536	774,480	802,440	799,873
Average distance travelled*	65.9	66.6	64.3	61.7	60.2
Passenger train movement**	313	306	315	314	314
Goods***	89,755	102,169	105,314	95,810	76,337
Average distance travelled*	253.6	236.4	240.0	248.7	233.1
Goods train movements**	61	64	62	58	43

* in kilometers ** in thousand train/kilometers *** in tons

AIR TRAFFIC

2005-2009, thousands

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passengers	112,168	121,743	134,963	132,994	129,795
Landing and departing aircraft	1,296	1,367	1,482	1,416	1,349
Goods*	816	875	969	867	750
Transits	1,052	1,079	1,110	1,105	933

* in tons

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SEA TRANSPORT

2005-2008, absolute values in thousands and percentage changes

	FREIGHT*		PASSENGERS	
	Absolute values	% Changes	Absolute values	% Changes
2005	508,946	4.9	78,753	-5.5
2006	520,185	2.2	85,984	9.2
2007	537,327	3.3	86,969	1.1
2008	526,218	-2.1	90,157	3.7

* in tons



GLOSSARY

Train-kilometre: unit of measure representing the movement of a train over one kilometre

Air traffic: transport of passengers, goods and mail between two airports performed by an air carrier

Maritime transport: total passengers and goods embarked and disembarked. Cruise passengers are

counted twice only, at the beginning and the end of the cruise, regardless of the number of port calls made

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Territory | Environment | Population and households |
Household consumptions	Lifestyles	Culture
Health services	Justice	Education
Labour market	Welfare	Women conditions
Economy	Prices	Foreign Trade
Agriculture	Industry and services	Tourism



On the anniversary of the Unification of Italy, this publication was redesigned and enriched with historical information that help us understand the major transformations that have shaped the country over the last 150 years

Divided into themes, Italy in figures synthetically describes the main economic, demographic, social and territorial aspects of Italy as well as some basic habits and behaviours of its population.

Glossary terms appearing on each page allow even a non-expert public to benefit from the information wealth.

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