statistiche report

Istat Istituto Nazionale di Statistica

BUSINESS STATISTICS AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL | YEAR 2017

National value added is mainly produced in northern regions: 37.7% in the North-west and 25.4% in the North-east, followed by the Centre with 20.5% and the Southern regions with 16.4%.

In 2017, for the first time, Alessandria, Padova and Trieste entered the top 20 provincial capitals in terms of labour productivity, calculated as value added per person employed.

5% of largest municipalities in terms of resident population accounted for 57.8% of national value added.

64.3%

of municipalities carry out manufacturing activities with medium-high technological content

43.5%

of municipalities had a value added growth equal to or above the national average

60.975 euro

is the per capita labour cost in subsidiaries of multinational companies in Lombardia

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5% of largest municipalities generated 57.8% of national value added

In 2017 the regional breakdown of national value added remained stable over the previous year. National value added was mostly generated by northern regions, specifically 37.7% in the North-west and 25.4% in the North-east, followed by the Centre (20.5%) and the South and Islands area (16.4%). Compared to 2016, the growth in value added in the North also led to an increase in its percentage share: +0.2 points for the North-west, offset by the 0.2 percentage point decline in the Centre, due in particular to the lower percentage growth in value added in the Lazio region.

In terms of macro sectors, industrial valued added in the Southern regions lost its weight (-0.3 percentage points) in favour of the North-west (+0.3) while services in both the North-west and the North-east increased both by +0.2%, while they decreased in the Centre (-0.3).

At municipal level, the asymmetry in the distribution of value added was even more accentuated: the largest municipalities with over 24,000 inhabitants, representing 5% of all municipalities, accounted for 49.2% of the resident population, 55.1% of the workforce and generated 57.8% of the national value added. They were mainly located in urban systems, especially in the multi-specialised (15.3%), port (14.0%) and highly specialised (11.0%) systems.

Most of the 5% of the largest municipalities are located in the Centre (8.1%), where they generate three quarters of the value added of the whole geographical area (74.8%), especially in Lazio and Toscana, where 89.3% and 62.7% of the regional value added was achieved with the contribution of highly specialised and multi-specialised urban systems.

In the South and Islands there are 6.7% of the largest municipalities that developed almost two thirds of the total value added (63.4%), with peaks in Puglia (73.5%), Sicilia (72.6%) and Campania (68.7%) in the multi-specialized urban and mainly port systems.

In North-west regions, large municipalities produced 54.3% of the total value added; Liguria and Lombardia, in particular, performed the highest shares (69.9% and 53.8% respectively) in their highly-specialized port and urban systems.

Finally, in the North-east large municipalities accounted for 45.6% of the total value added, particularly contributed by highly specialized urban systems of Emilia Romagna.

In 2017, the national value added of both industrial and services enterprises grew by 3.9% in nominal terms, one percentage point less than the previous year. At the municipal level, 45.3% of municipalities recorded a growth in value added equal to or higher than the national average. Municipalities with a high growth in value added accounted for 51% of the municipalities in the North-east, 47.6% in the North-west, 45.3% in the Centre and 39.4% in the South and Islands.

BUSINESS STATISTICS OF ENTERPRISES AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL: KEY NUMBERS. Year 2017. percentage shares and absolute values in thousands euro

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Local Units (L.U.)	Persons employed	Value added	Turnover	High productivity municipalities	High value added municipalities	Value added of foreign MNCs	Value added of Italian MNCs
North-west	29.1	32.2	37.7	37.1	57.5	15.5	48.4	38.5
North-east	21.2	23.9	25.4	24.4	72.8	31.3	17.2	27.8
Centre	21.6	20.8	20.5	22.1	31.3	21.1	21.1	21.4
South and Islands	28.1	23.0	16.4	16.4	11.2	9.3	8.3	12.3
ITALY	**4,682,797**	**16,532,586**	**779,467,931**	**3,095,803,085**	**42.2**	**17.0**	**100.0**	**100**

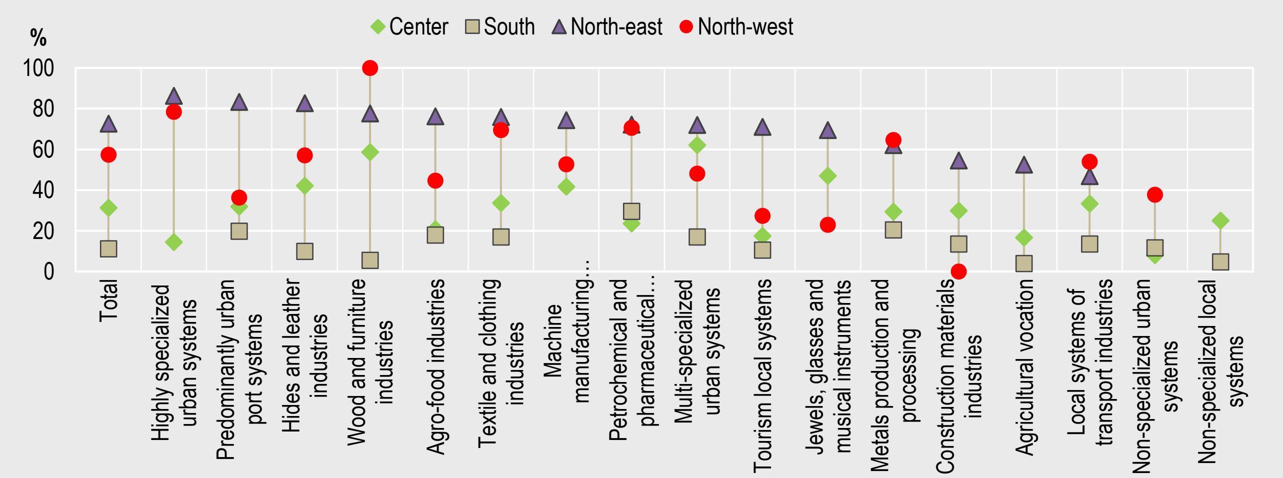
Over four out of 10 municipalities achieved high labour productivity

In 2017, nominal labour productivity, as the ratio of value added to number of employees, amounted to approximately 47 thousand euro on a national basis. 42.2% of municipalities recorded high productivity, i.e. productivity above or equal to the national average.

Such municipalities represented 72.8% of total municipalities in the North-east and were mainly located in urban LMAs, both with high specialization and predominantly local port systems, and in LMAs specialized in leather, hides and footwear (Figure 1). On the other hand, in the South and Islands, municipalities with high productivity accounted for 11.2% of the total and recorded the largest mean deviation from the productivity of the area (+23,892 euro); they were mainly located within LMAs specialised in petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries, metal production and processing, and urban port systems. In the North-west, high productivity municipalities represented over half of the total (57.5%) and were concentrated in some productive areas such as wood and furniture LMAs (here, they were the totality of municipalities), and in highly specialised urban systems. In the Centre, high productivity municipalities accounted for 31.3% of the total, and were mainly concentrated not only in multi-specialized urban systems, but also in LMAs specialised in wood and furniture, jewellery, glasses and musical instruments.

In 2017, productivity grew by 1.2%, one percentage point less than the previous year. 48.2% of municipalities recorded a productivity growth equal to or higher than the national average, and in particular, 52.9% of municipalities in the North-east, 51.2% in the North-west, 49.5% in the Centre and 41.6% in the South and Islands.

FIGURE 1. SHARE OF HIGH-PRODUCTIVITY MUNICIPALITIES BY MACRO AREA AND LOCAL MARKET AREA.
Year 2017. Percentage values



Milano, Bolzano and Alessandria at the top for labour productivity

Once again in 2017, there were only capital cities in the top 20 for value added, with the exception of San Donato Milanese which was in 17th position, gaining two positions over the previous year.

The municipalities in the ranking - which generated 29.3% of the national added value - remained substantially unchanged compared to 2016, but with place change between Bologna (6th) and Firenze (7th), Modena (12th) and Brescia (13th), Bergamo (20th) and Ravenna (21st). The latter is, therefore, out of the ranking, while Bergamo returns.

Milano and Roma were largely at the top of the ranking of the capital cities, with the one prevailing in the services sector and the other in the industry: alone, they accounted for 15% of the national value added. They are followed by Torino and Genova with an aggregate value added of 17.8 and 11.5 billion euro, respectively, and a growth of 11.2% and 5.3%, respectively (Figure 2).

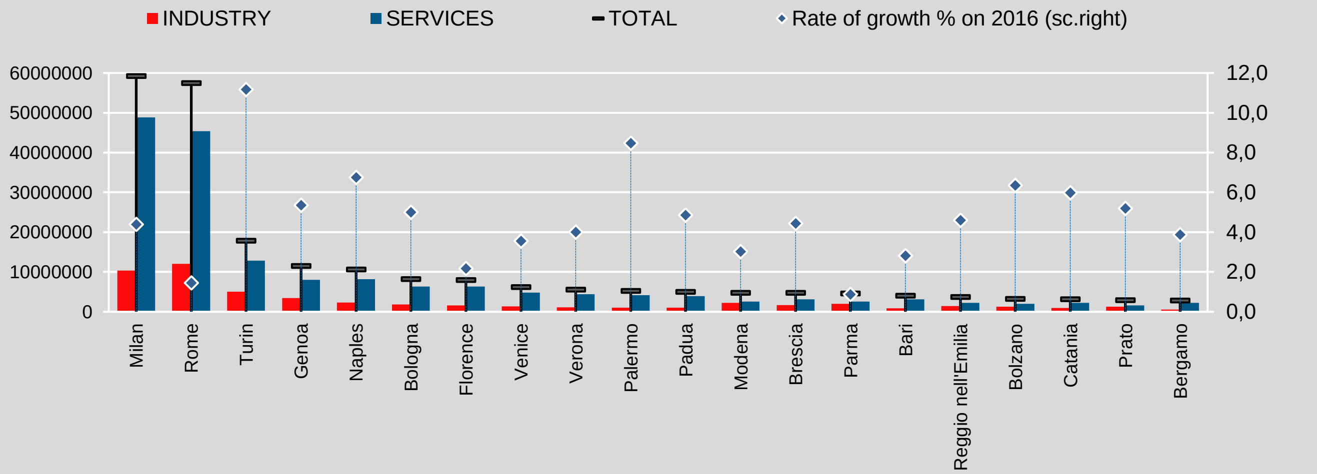
In terms of apparent labour productivity, Milano and Bolzano remained at the top of the list of the capital cities, with an increase by 0.6% and 3.3%, respectively over the previous year. In 2017, Alessandria, Padova and Trieste entered the top ranking for the first time, while Lodi, Ravenna and Brescia left it.

Significant changes over 2016 resulted in the rise in the ranking of Cremona (fourth), Genova (seventh), Pisa (eight), Torino (10th), Trento (11th) and Venezia (18th), and the descent of Roma (from fourth to fifth position), Monza, Siena, Verona, Brindisi, Parma and Bologna.

In the north-east, Maranello, in the province of Modena, specialised in the manufacturing of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, had an apparent labour productivity of 167 thousand euro. In the South and Islands, the municipality of Sarroch, in the metropolitan city of Cagliari, stood out with a value of 153 thousand euro mainly deriving from the production of electricity, oil refining and chemical products,

In the North-west area, San Donato Milanese, in the province of Milano, with an economic system mainly based on the crude oil extraction chain, showed a labour productivity of 142 thousand euro. In the Centre, the municipality of Porcari, in the province of Lucca, recorded a labour productivity of 83 thousand euro, mostly concentrated in paper manufacturing.

FIGURE 2. VALUE ADDED BY CAPITAL MUNICIPALITIES AND MACRO ECONOMIC SECTOR. Year 2017, values in thousand euro.



High-tech manufacturing in one municipality out of four

Economic activities carried out at the municipal level are classified according to the technological content of manufacturing industries and the knowledge intensity in the services sector. Such classifications highlight the wide average productivity gap in municipalities between low- and medium-low-tech manufacturing industries on the one hand, and the high-tech ones on the other hand.

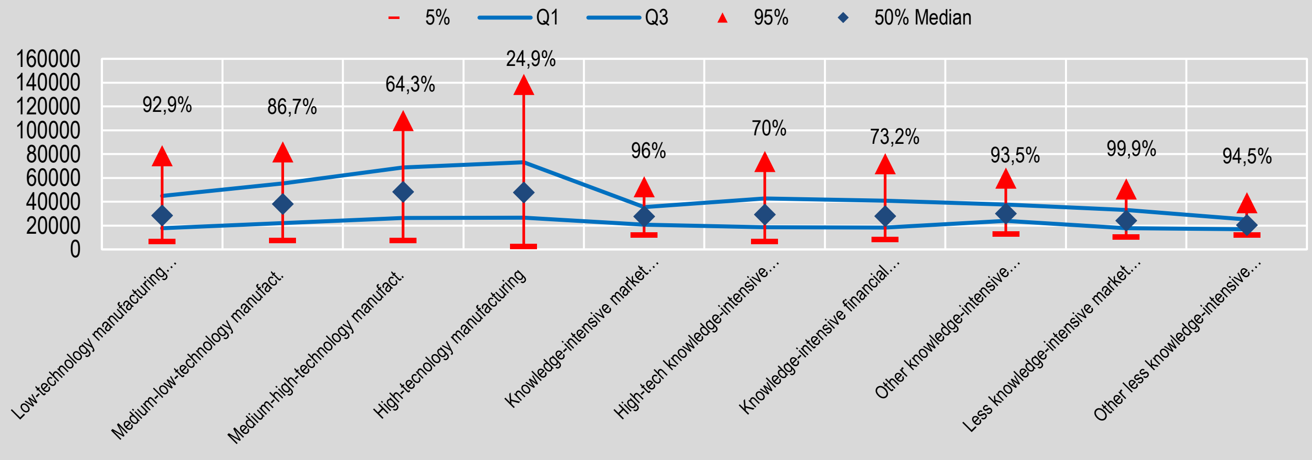
Medium-high technology manufacturing, located in 64.3% of the municipalities, has the highest mean value of apparent labour productivity, equal to about 48,400 euro, with a medium-high level of diffusion over the territory (Figure 3). 10.6% of these municipalities are located in multi-specialised LMAs, and 9.0% in LMAs specialised in machine manufacturing.

High technology manufacturing follows with an average productivity of 48,000 euro. It is characterized by a greater variability in the municipal distribution and the lowest diffusion over the territory. Such manufacturing activities, indeed, are located just in one municipality out of four. 11.8% of these municipalities operate in multi-specialized LMAs, 10.5% in highly-specialized urban LMAs and 10.0% in LMAs specialised in petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Municipal distribution of services is much lower than that of manufacturing. In knowledge-intensive services the average productivity is almost homogeneous, but there is greater variability in high technology and financial services than in market and other knowledge-intensive services. These two sectors have a very high territorial spread, being located in 96.0% and 93.5% of Italian municipalities, respectively, as compared to financial services and high-tech services being spread in 73.2% and 70.0% of municipalities, respectively. The highest incidence of these last two types of services is found in LMAs both multi-specialised and non-specialised.

Less knowledge-intensive services present a large territorial diffusion among municipalities, a low variability and an average productivity equal to more than 20,000 euro per person employed.

FIGURE 3. MUNICIPAL PRODUCTIVITY DISTRIBUTION BY TECNOLOGICAL CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SECTORS, AND THEIR TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION (% ON TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES)
Year 2017, values in euro



In Lombardia the largest share of value added by multinational companies

Local units of multinational corporations were less than 1% of total local units in Italy and produced 15.3% of national value added. Over half of them were in Lombardia and in Lazio and they accounted for more than one fifth of the value added of the respective regional economies.

Foreign multinationals in the South and Islands made very little contribution to the share of value added produced on total local units of foreign multinationals. However, in such regions as Abruzzo and Sardegna, local units of foreign multinationals generated 10.7% and 9.9% of value added of their respective regional economies.

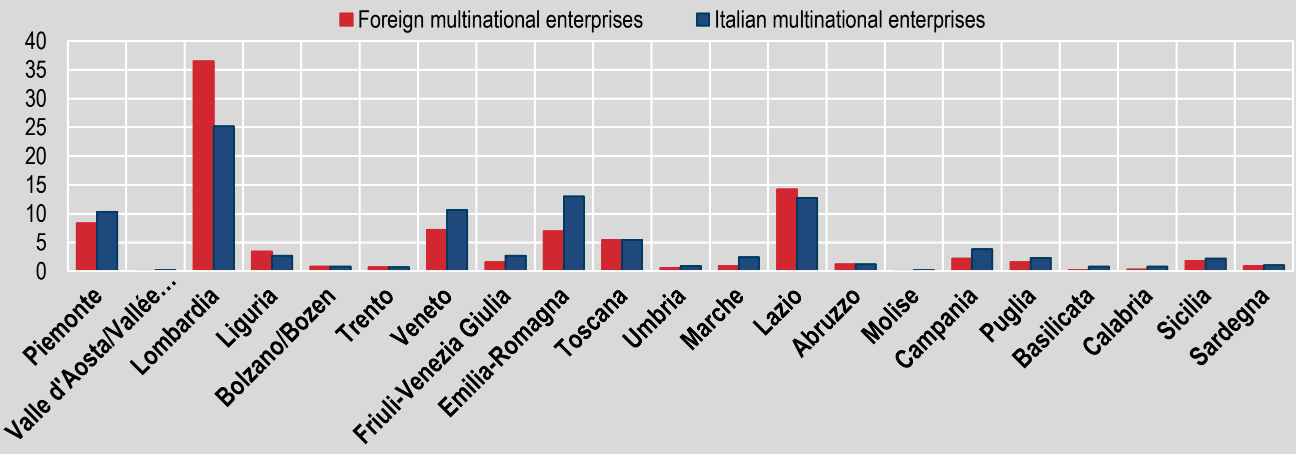
In the industrial sector alone, local units of foreign multinationals in Lazio and Piemonte produced a value added exceeding the 18% of the regional value added of the industry. They were followed by Liguria with 17.2%, Lombardia (15.6%), Abruzzo (14.7%) and Toscana(1.2%).

In the services sector, local units of foreign multinationals in Lombardia accounted for more than a quarter of the regional value added, those in Lazio 21.7% and those in Liguria 20.2%.

Local units of the Italian multinational groups, 1.1% of the national total, contributed almost 21% of the value added of the entire economy. The regions that contributed most to this result are Lombardia with 25.2% of the total value added produced by Italian multinational groups, Emilia-Romagna with 13% and Lazio with 10.7% (Figure 4).

Again, the shares of the South and Islands on the entire economy were very low, but the regional analysis is interesting. In Basilicata, where Italian multinational groups are known to be present, the value added produced by local units of Italian multinational groups exceeded 28% of the regional total, a share that reached 45% in the industrial sector.

FIGURE 4. SHARE OF VALUE ADDED ON THE TOTAL BY TYPE OF LOCAL UNIT AND REGION. Year 2017, percentage values



In Liguria the biggest local units belonged to foreign multinational enterprises, in Basilicata to the Italian ones.

The structural difference between multinational and domestic enterprises is confirmed by an analysis of local units.

Local units of multinationals, both foreign and Italian, were larger in each region, a characteristic that was even more pronounced in some areas. The region with the greatest differences among foreign multinationals was Liguria (almost 46 employees in foreign multinationals compared to 2.8 employees in domestic ones), which is known for the presence of multinationals active in the maritime transport sector and in the manufacture of other means of transport.

In the South and Islands, Abruzzo (32.8 employees compared to 2.8) was home to multinationals active in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers and in the textile sector, and Puglia (27 employees compared to 2.8) had a significant presence in the pharmaceutical sector and in the manufacture of means of transport. Basilicata, with over 70 employees, had the largest average size of Italian multinationals (compared to 24.8 employees in local units of foreign multinationals and 2.7 employees in non-internationalised companies).

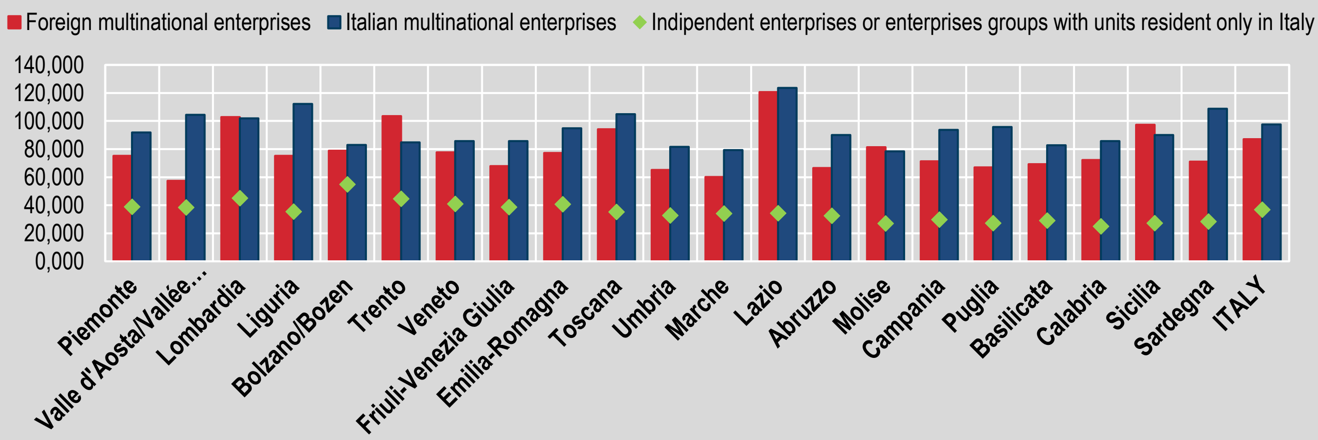
Per capita labour costs of local units of foreign and Italian multinationals were higher than those of domestic enterprises in each region. The region with the highest per capita labour costs was Lombardia (61 thousand euro), while the lowest and closest to those of non-internationalised companies were recorded in Liguria (33.9 thousand euro).

As regards local units of Italian multinationals, Lazio was the region with the highest average salary (58 thousand euro) and Calabria the one with the lowest (38.4 thousand euro).

Also the labour productivity of Italian and foreign multinationals' local units was on average higher than that of the other local units. Lazio is the region where productivity levels were higher (121 thousand euro for foreign companies, 124 thousand for Italian companies), over 3.5 times higher than those of the local units of national companies (34 thousand euro per employee) (Figure 5).

Lombardia followed, with almost 103 thousand euro productivity of foreign multinationals' local units and nearly 102 thousand of Italian multinational groups, although the gap with domestic companies was quite small, amounting to 45 thousand euros. This result was confirmed in all regions of Northern Italy, especially in the province of Bolzano, where similar values could be observed: around 79 thousand euro for foreign enterprises groups, nearly 83 thousand euro for Italian multinationals and around 55 thousand euro for domestic enterprises' local units. On the other hand, a positive productivity differential could be observed in most regions of the South and Islands in favor of local units of Italian multinationals. In Puglia almost 96 thousand against 27 thousand, in Calabria 86 thousand against 25 thousand, in Sicilia 90 thousand against 27 thousand and in Sardegna almost 109 thousand against 28 thousand.

FIGURE 5. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY TYPE OF LOCAL UNIT AND REGION. Year 2017, values in thousand euro.



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