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A CENTURY OF CHANGE: TRENDS IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN LABOUR FORCE, 1881-1981

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Abstract: Population and industrial censuses in Italy suffer from remarkable shortcomings when a diacronic view is superimposed upon them, because on the one hand they are not divided to respond to requirements of comparability through time and on the other hand the changes they depict are sometimes so radical to frustrate efforts aiming at an homogenization of data. The purpose of this paper is 1) to discuss the most important causes of discrepancy among the various censuses and to formulate ways of adjusting data to eliminate such causes and 2) to gain and comment important insights which can help to interpret the results.

Monthly surveys on employment and unemployment started in Italy only at the beginning of the 1950s, (2) while some partial data of this type are also available for the 1920s and 1930s with reference to the industrial sector.(3) A long view of the trend of sectoral employment in Italy, therefore, must inevitably rely on population and industrial censuses. Prior to any use of censuses is, however, a discussion of the concept of "labour force" employed by them. There is no doubt that, until very recently, the question asked by Italian population censuses was: "what is your profession?", the answer disregarding whether or not that profession was actually exercised, which implies that population censuses "labour force" included unemployed people. Industrial censuses, instead, required firms to assess their actual employment in the day the census was taken, which, as a matter of principle, excluded unemployed people. This is one reason why I consider both types of census in their own right useful to construct a long run view of sectoral (and regional) employment in Italy (other reasons will be mentioned later on).

Inevitably, censuses suffer from remarkable shortcomings when a diacronic view is superimposed upon them, because on the one hand they are not devided to respond to requirements of comparability through time and in the other hand the changes they depict are sometimes so radical to frustrate efforts aiming at an homogenization of data.

The purpose of this paper is first of all to discuss the most important causes of discrepancy among the various censuses administered in Italy and to formulate ways of adjusting data to eliminate such causes, whenever possible. In the process of so doing, important insights are gained which can help to interpret the results, the most relevant of which will be selectively commented upon in the last section of the paper.

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I. **Population Censuses**

A good ground-work on Italian population censuses covering the period 1881-1961(4) was done some years ago by the statistician Ornello Vitali. Two earlier censuses of unified Italy (1861 and 1871) were not taken into account by him because they did not lend themselves to the kind of elaborations proposed. Although I think that something could be done at least with the 1871 census to link it with later ones, I have not considered it important to try it for this paper, so that I have bound myself in connecting the two most recent censuses (1971 and 1981) to Vitali's work and in discussing some unresolved questions.

The most crucial issue to be faced when one wants to compare censuses is the ceaseless alteration in the classification of occupations, mainly due to the different role - and perception of such a role - that certain occupations assume within society at different points in time. There are many examples. In the case of the foodstuffs and beverages industry, the allocation of manpower between production and retail trade activities has often lacked precision; sugar, as well as tobacco, have long been included in the chemical industries; repair shops of bicycles, motorcycles and cars were included in the engineering industry up to the last census, when they were moved to a category of their own; the production of plastic goods was placed originally in "other manufacturing" and only recently was moved to the chemical industry; the public sector, too, shows many incoherences together with the private personal services, as education and health have moved increasingly from the latter to the former.

One way of dealing with these issues is to assume one of the many classifications as the reference and to re-conduct the others, to the best of one's judgement, to that one. The choice should fall on an intermediate classification, to ease the problems of homogenization of data. In the case of Italy, I consider 1951 as the best choice (and this is in fact the date selected to reclassify industrial censuses in the next section). However, Vitali decided to take 1961 as the reference classification for population censuses and I have not tried to alter his data, given the almost coinciding nature of the 1951 and 1961 classification.

Other specific issues addressed by Vitali concerned a variety of causes of discrepancy: i) change in boundaries (particularly troublesome for the pre-1921 censuses, because of the need to use Austrian sources); ii) inclusion of working children aged less than 10 in the 1881 and 1901 censuses (to be eliminated); iii) incoherent treatment of military recruits; iv) imprécisions incurred in the 1921 census in certain regions; v) reintroduction in the 1936 census of the soldiers temporarily missing from the country as a result of the Ethiopian war.

Two major questions however, remain untouched by such manipulations of the data: the coherent evaluation of female labour in the countryside and of female labour in the domestic production of textiles (spinning and weaving) for the family. The first question had been addressed by the same statistician already mentioned in an earlier work of Vitali (5), where he was able not only to assess the existence of a substantial underevaluation of the female labour force in agriculture up to the recent censuses, especially in the sharecropping area, but also to propose estimates of it, that have increased the female and total activity rates. (6) Such estimates are embodied in Vitali's later work that has been used here. (7)

The second question, already raised in an earlier essay of mine (8) has instead remained untouched up to now. (9) The earlier Italian population censuses considered female domestic production of textiles for the family a form of "industrial" occupation, inflating as a result the figures referring to the "industrial" labour force. While many other forms of domestic industry were also included in population censuses, this particular one biases the data seriously because it was an activity aimed at self-consumption and not to the market. Moreover, as production of textiles was a fundamental industrial activity that in the XIX century witnessed great technological improvements, ambiguous data like the ones of Italian population censuses do not allow a correct interpretation of trends. It suffices to mention that, according to the

original data, the textiles labour force declined from 1.337.108 units in 1881 to 783.253 units in 1901, to reach 673.968 units in 1911 (at the boundaries of the time, that did not change in this period). This in presence of a sizeable boom in the cotton and wool industries in the two decades after the introduction of the protective tariff in 1887, boom that is portrayed in table 1. Between 1876 and 1911, cotton spindles increased more than 5 times and cotton looms more than 10 times; between 1876 and 1907, wool spindles almost doubled and wool looms increased by 50%. It is true that between 1876 and 1904, silk spindles halved and silk basins decreased by 25% - which are clear signs of the exhaustion of the silk wave in spite of the doubling of silk looms - but this could not cause by itself the enormous fall in the textile labour force revealed by population censuses.

The same data assembled in table 1 shows quite clearly, already in 1876, the geographical polarization of the textile industry: silk was concentrated in Lombardia, cotton in Lombardia-Piemonte and wool in Piemonte-Veneto. Almost no machinery existed in the South, with the exception of Campania.

To propose an adjustment of population censuses data referring to the textile industry, I have explored the relation between population and industrial censuses over a long period of time. The results are assembled in table 2. It can be seen that from the 1930s onwards there is a stable relationship of the type: industrial census/population census **JS** 90%, while in the period before the 1st World War the relationship did not exist. It must be mentioned that the two industrial surveys before 1911 were not censuses, but they were quite accurate in terms of including truly "industrial" units and their results agree with all the qualitative literature available on the development of the textile industry at the time. I have therefore decided to produce an estimate of the "industrial" labour force in textiles for 1881,1901 (10) and 1911 on the basis of the following procedure applied by regions: I have taken 110% of the industrial census figure, to allow for some "physiological" discrepancy, whenever this did not exceed the population census figure (in which case, the latter has been retained).

Some of the steps of this estimating procedure have been reported in table 3, together with a few elaborations of the results. It can first of all be noticed that the adjusted textile labour force rises from 346.912 units in 1881 to 441.018 units in 1901 and 535.592 units in 1911. The adjusted share of the labour force in manufacturing by regions (col. 10 and 12 of table 3) appears more in line with what is expected. Let me make an extreme example: Calabria was (and is) the poorest of all the Italian regions, with some tradition in the production of raw silk that in the second half of the XIX century was, however, dying away. (11) Notwithstanding, the population census of 1881 registered 224.002 employees in textiles, of which 99% were women. This raised the share of employment in manufacturing on total to an incredible 36.8%, much more than the 25.6% of Lombardia, and the activity rates to 62.9% (against an Italian average of 52.1%)! The adjusted figures bring the "industrial" employment in textiles down to only 3.519 units (at the boundaries of the time), which deflates the share of employment in manufacturing to 12.7% and the activity rate to 45.6%. We cannot conclude, however, that the procedure used in table 3 yields an implicit estimate of regional domestic employment in textiles, because it is very likely the case that different areas of the countries gave different answers to the questions of the population survey, as it is strongly suggested by an inspection of coll. 3 and 4 of table 3, and more women might have been spinning and weaving at home in Lombardia than the population census in fact revealed.

Particularly remarkable is that the adjusted figures cancel the previously inexplicable fall in industrial activity between the 1881 and 1901 censuses, a fall that was practically completely due to the behaviour of textiles and, being concentrated in the south, had induced some writers to talk of "deindustrialization" of the South. It is now possible to say that it was not a process of "deindustrialization" that took place but a gradual disappearance of domestic industry supplanted by foreign textiles at first and then by the textiles of northern industry. (12)

TABLE 1: DATA ON THE MACHINERY EMPLOYED IN THE ITALIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1876-1911

SILK

	1876 number of			1904 number of		
	basins (1)	spindles (2)	looms (3)	basins (4)	spindles (5)	looms (6)
Piemonte/Val d'Aosta	17.427	357.038	828	7.533	154.822	947
Liguria	390	12.660	34	64	1.170	-
Lombardia	38.881	1.637.961	6.549	37.746	786.190	14.697
Veneto	14.729	54.067	74	11.048	10.880	105
Emilia-Romagna	1.717	3.422	53	912	-	20 (a)
Marche	2.776	6.264	-	2.426	-	
Toscana	2.414	2.460	73	1.606	-	48
Umbria	368	-	-	...	-	-
Lazio	85	12	65	-	-	-
Campania	341	8.293	271			
Abruzzi Molise	56	-	-			
Puglia	-	-	-	1.474	1.250	345
Basilicata	-	-	-			
Calabria	3.071	150	16			
Sicilia	781	841	96	342	-	-
Sardegna	-	-	-	...	-	-
ITALIA	83.036	2.083.168	8.059	63.151	954.312	16.162

COTTON

	1876 number of		1911 number of	
	spindles (7)	looms (8)	spindles (9)	looms (10)
Piemonte/Val d'Aosta	310.174	3.790	1.253.400	30.400
Liguria	130.500	2.048	193.800	6.100
Lombardia	208.434	4.125	2.206.400	93.100
Veneto	37.040	513	551.600	6.350
Emilia-Romagna	350	170	23.300	1.000
Marche	-	-	28.600	300 (a)
Toscana	350	86	49.100	4.100
Umbria	...	-	...	...
Lazio	-	2	-	50
Campania	85.556	1.514		
Abruzzi Molise	-	-		
Puglia	-	40	26.300	4.150
Basilicata	-	-		
Calabria	-	-		
Sicilia	-	160	15.500	200
Sardegna	-	-	-	-
ITALIA	715.304	12.478	4.582.000	145.780

NOTES:
(a) including Umbria
(b) all these regions together had 17.355 spindles, or 3.5% of the total
(c) all these regions together had 1.602 looms, or 12.8% of the total
(d) 1913

TABLE 1: DATA ON THE MACHINERY EMPLOYED IN THE ITALIAN TEXTILES INDUSTRY, 1876-1911
(CONTIN.)

| | WOOL | | | | domestic | |
| | 1876 number of | | 1907 number of | | looms in | |
	spindles (11)	looms (12)	spindles (13)	looms (14)	1876 (15)	1903 (16)
Piemonte/Val d'Aosta	132.081	3.611	281.720	4.911	4.247	12.440
Liguria	11.084	123	(b)	(c)	4.468	2.471
Lombardia	7.239	551	62.602	1.474	19.690	19.974
Veneto	68.569	1.945	83.684	2.608	7.341	12.865
Emilia-Romagna	4.660	91	(b)	(c)	35.541	32.441
Marche	240	95	(b)	(c)	36.832	36.946
Toscana	26.460	836	44.435	1.872	12.629	25.184
Umbria	4.108	147	(b)	(c)	835	12.482
Lazio	4.458	141	(b)	(c)	2.378	3.063
Campania	24.890	786	(b)	(c)	16.937	14.864
Abruzzi Molise	240	8	(b)	(c)	6.454	31.864
Puglia	-	-	(b)	(c)	15.475	14.930
Basilicata	-	-	(b)	(c)	2.276	2.935
Calabria	420	10	(b)	(c)	11.353	16.446
Sicilia	-	-	(b)	(c)	39.173	36.952
Sardegna	-	9	(b)	(c)	13.909	19.366
ITALIA	284.449	8.353	489.796	12.467	229.538	295.223

NOTES: (a)   including Umbria
          (b)   all these regions together had 17.355 spindles, or 3.5% of the total
          (c)   all these regions together had   1.602 looms, or 12.8% of the total
          (d)   1913

SOURCES: O. Vitali, op.cit.; V. Zamagni, Industrializzazione e squilibri regionali in Italia, Bologna, Il Mulino, 1978; M. Romani, Storia economica d'Italia nel secolo XIX, v. II, Milano, Giuffre, 1976; V. Ellena, "La statistica di alcune industrie italiane", in: Annali di Statistica, 2nd series, v. 13, Rome, 1880.

Table 2: DATA ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1876-1981 (at the boundaries of the time)

	Industrial Census (1)	Population Census (2)	(1)/(2) X 100 (3)
1876/1881	295.700	1.337.108	22
1903/1901	408.404	783.253	52
1911	508.076	673.968	75
1927/1931	645.358	704.674	92
1937-39/1936	604.556	662.440	91
1951	650.866	726.475	90
1961	598.565	665.075	90
1971	541.030	631.373	86
1981	493.470	561.268	88

SOURCE: Industrial and population censuses; for 1876, V. Ellena, op.cit; for 1903 MAIC, Riassunto delle notizie sulle condizioni industriali del Regno, Roma 1906, part III.

Tables A.1 - A.6 of the Appendix report sectoral figures embodying all **the described** adjustments at the national level for the 10 population censuses between **1881 and** 1981 (in 1891 no census was taken) and at the regional level for the 1881, **1911, 1936,** 1961 and 1981 censuses. Out of the 10 sectors considered, perhaps the last **two,** named respectively "personal services" and "public administration" are the least coherent. **The** rationale of the grouping "public administration" should be that of including **all the** publicly supplied personal services. However, as the coverage of public **services** changed over time, the dilemma faced by anybody who tries **to homogenize census** figures is either to stick to the definition and include in PA entire sectors **previously** listed under personal services whenever they fall under public control **or to** assume the definition of PA existing at the reference census (in this case 1961) **and keep in** PA only those sectors that were public at such date. (13)

TABLE 3: ESTIMATION OF THE TEXTILES LABOUR FORCE IN 1881 AND 1911 AND AJUST- MENT OF POPULATION CENSUSES DATA.

	Industrial Employ- ment in textiles		% Industrial Employ- ment on population census employment		Textiles labour force at present boundaries (Vitalis Data)	
	1876	1911	1876/1881	1911/1911	1881	1911
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Piemonte	58.924	107.026	84.8	93.4	70.698	114.996
Liguria	6.421	11.765	32.7	67.8	20.107	17.763
Lombardia	152.205	268.282	70.0	99.0	222.448	270.981
Trentino	-	-			4.698	3.575
Veneto	27.421	51.646	67.6	90.1	35.381	43.526
Friuli	-	-			12.777	17.528
Emilia Romagna	6.285	8.905	11.9	47.1	58.875	20.071
Marche	6.323	8.846	19.0	68.1	34.583	13.023
Toscana	13.802	20.359	33.1	64.0	44.093	31.505
Umbria	1.731	2.207	33.3	35.9	4.792	5.920
Lazio	1.780	1.236	28.5	21.8	22.290	8.351
Campania	12.926	17.435	7.5	44.5	164.532	37.440
Abruzzi-Molise	302	966	0.4	9.7	80.633	9.331
Puglia	478	1.376	0.4	8.0	135.105	17.554
Basilicata	-	114		5.0	37.068	2.262
Calabria	3.199	2.814	1.4	5.6	222.240	50.475
Sicilia	3.848	2.807	2.0	16.8	194.510	16.775
Sardegna	55	22	0.8	1.0	7.605	2.312
ITALIA	295.700	505.806	22.1	75.0	1.372.435	683.388

SOURCES: (1) V. Ellena, op.cit.
(2) 1911 Industrial Census
All other data from 0. Vitali, op.cit; for the procedure to estimate
(7) and (8), see text.

TABLE 3:   ESTIMATION OF THE TEXTILES LABOUR FORCE IN 1881 AND 1911 AND AJUSTMENT OF
           POPULATION CENSUSES DATA (CONTINUE).

	Estimated textiles labour force at present boundaries		% Labour force in manufacturing on total labour force			
	1881	1911	1881		1911	
			original	adjusted	original	adjusted
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Piemonte	65.961	114.996	16.6	16.3	21.7	21.7
Liguria	7.239	13.252	19.7	17.5	25.8	25.2
Lombardia	171.285	270.981	25.6	23.8	30.2	30.2
Trentino	3.758	3.218	12.2	11.9	11.1	11.0
Veneto	26.288	43.526	16.4	15.8	16.4	16.4
Friuli	10.222	15.775	17.7	17.2	20.1	19.8
Emilia Romagna	7.713	10.397	17.6	14.1	16.6	16.0
Marche	7.228	9.754	17.0	12.8	14.5	14.0
Toscana	16.050	22.180	20.2	18.3	22.6	22.1
Umbria	1.754	2.338	10.6	9.6	12.4	11.5
Lazio	6.999	2.004	14.9	13.0	15.0	14.3
Campania	13.656	18.308	25.8	17.1	19.3	18.2
Abruzzi-Molise	323	989	19.6	9.8	9.8	8.8
Puglia	540	1.545	26.1	12.6	15.0	13.6
Basilicata	–	124	21.0	10.0	9.3	8.5
Calabria	3.556	3.079	36.8	12.7	17.0	11.2
Sicilia	4.279	3.103	26.5	15.4	14.9	14.1
Sardegna	61	23	11.7	9.4	12.2	11.5
ITALIA	346.912	535.592	21.3	16.0	19.2	18.6

SOURCES: (1) V. Ellena, op.cit.
         (2) 1911 Industrial Census
         All other data from O. Vitali, op.cit; for the procedure to estimate
         (7) and (8), see text.

In the former case, we would have a coherent definition of PA, and personal services
would become "private personal services", but rates of growth of the aggregates
overtime would be greatly disturbed. In the latter case, both groupings would become
hybrids whenever major changes in the degree of "publicness" of personal services
would take place. Now, in the 10 censuses here considered, changes in the coverage
of PA were minor up to the 1981 census, which should include in the PA of the
health services passed under public control as a result of the creation of the National
Health Service in 1978. According to the fixed framework of reclassification adopted
in this work, such a change has not been recorded and health services are still
embodied under the heading "personal services". A solution to these difficulties would
of course be to combine the two groupings into one.

TABLE 3:   ESTIMATION OF THE TEXTILES LABOUR FORCE IN 1881 AND 1911 AND ADJUST-
MENT OF POPULATION CENSUSES DATA (CONTINUE).

Activity Rates

| | 1881 | | 1911 | |
| | originai | adjusted | originai | adjusted |
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Piemonte	57.6	57.5	58.6	58.6
Liguria	53.0	51.5	49.8	49.4
Lombardia	59.0	57.6	54.4	54.4
Trentino	57.6	57.4	54.7	54.7
Veneto	52.2	51.8	49.4	49.4
Friuli	56.7	56.3	48.6	48.5
Emilia Romagna	56.1	53.8	53.8	53.5
Marche	60.9	57.9	54.8	54.5
Toscana	55.8	54.5	54.3	54.0
Umbria	57.9	56.4	55.1	54.5
Lazio	55.4	54.2	48.2	47.8
Campania	54.3	58.6	48.1	47.4
Abruzzi-Molise	58.0	51.7	52.8	52.2
Puglia	53.9	45.5	44.1	43.4
Basilicata	57.8	50.8	51.9	51.5
Calabria	62.9	45.6	51.2	47.9
Sicilia	49.7	43.2	38.9	38.5
Sardegna	42.9	41.8	38.6	38.3
ITALIA	55.6	52.1	50.4	50.0

SOURCES: (1)   V. Ellena, op.cit.
(2)   1911 Industrial Census
All other data from O. Vitali, op.cit; for the procedure to estimate (7) and
(8), see text.

II. **Industrial Censuses**

Industrial censuses started in Italy in 1911, although, as we have seen in the previous
paragraph, earlier surveys of industrial employment and horse power installed in
certain branches of industry do exist. A close scrutiny of the 1911 census that I
conducted some years ago (14) revealed quite clearly that much work had to be done
before a diacronic use of industrial censuses could be made. This work of homogeniza-
tion of data has been now accomplished by the writer (15) with the only exclusion of
change in boundaries (both at the national and at the regional level)(16). It has,
however, been possible to estimate that, at the national level, the areas added to Italy
after the 1st World War accounted in 1927 (17) for 3.8% of total employment and the
areas subtracted from Italy after the 2nd World War accounted in 1951 (18) for 1.7%
of total employment. A rough adjustment of the nationally aggregate figures to
present boundaries would therefore entail the addition of 2.1% employment to the 1911
figures and the subtraction of 1.7% employment from the two interwar censuses, 1927
and 1937-39. But sectoral and regional (19) adjustments are obviously much more
complex.

Inter-censorial changes in classification of professions have been eliminated along the lines of what has been done for population censuses, the 1951 classification being taken as the reference with minor adjustments as already mentioned. A problem has arisen with the 1911 census, because of its requirement of surveying only units with two or more people active in it. This requirement, evidently introduced to avoid the inclusion of domestic work, was not retained in the subsequent censuses, which causes some degree of incomparability. An effort to deal with this problem has been made only at the national level, adding an estimate, produced on the basis of later censuses, of sectoral employment in units with only one worker (see table A.7, 1911 (b)). As anticipated in the introduction, industrial censuses surveyed the actual labour force employed at the date of the survey (20) in industry and crafts, disregarding unemployment and all domestic employment even when production was not for self-consumption, but for clients, shops or firms. They give, therefore, a much coherent picture of the evolution of -"industrial"- employment proper than population censuses do - in spite of the adjustments that we have introduced in the preceding paragraph - at least up to 1981.

To better illustrate this statement and to gain some further insights on the nature of the population censuses (PCs) and of the industrial censuses (ICs), I propose some comparisons between the two. It must be mentioned in this connection that there are two cases in which ICs and PCs were not taken at the same time and both happen to be in the interwar years. Moreover, the second of the interwar ICs was streched over three years - 1937-39 - although most sectors were surveyed in 1938, (21) and aimed at recording employment at the date in which it was seasonally highest. The PC/IC comparability for the interwar-years is, therefore, imperfect, particularly for certain sectors, as we shall see later.

The first comparison proposed has been worked out in table 4. It can be seen that the coverage of PCs and ICs with relation to the manufacturing sector steadily converges, with only one case out of trend, namely the 1937-39 IC that, as expected, is therefore confirmed to have been a more inclusive census. It is also possible to show that the sectors responsible for most of the discrepancy between PCs and ICs are precisely those where domestic labour and underemployment were more widespread. This can be seen in table 5, where textiles, metallurgy (with the exception of 1911), engineering, chemicals, bricks-glass-cement production show a high degree of coincidence between PCs and ICs. while clothing, leather and furniture show a very low initial degree, though steadily increasing over time up to the 1981 census, when they converge towards a common pattern. (22) A special case is represented by construction, where the discrepancy between PC and IC was enormous in 1911, but remained very high also later. Beside the usual,factors of "domestic" labour (here represented by single workers doing mainly apartments repairs) and of temporary

TABLE 4: SHARE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN MANUFACTURING ACCORDING TO PC AND IC

	IC (1)	PC (2)	(IC/PC) x 100 (3)
1911	12.7	18.6	68
1927/1931	14.2	19.2	74
1937-39/1936	16.7	19.5	86
1951	17.3	22.3	78
1961	22.5	26.8	84
1971	28.1	32.2	87
1981	29.8	30.7	97

SOURCES: TABLES A.1 and A.7, with boundaries made compatible whenever needed.

TABLE 5: SELECTED SECTORIAL COMPARISONS BETWEEN ICs AND PCs (IC/PC x 100 at SELECTED DATES)

	1911	1937-39/1936	1951	1961	1981
Textiles	75	91	90	90	88
Metallurgy	52	77	81	83	97
Engineering	85	100	76	82	93
Chemicals	11?(a)	98	90	95	93
Bricks, glass, etc.	82	84	85	109(*)	108(*)
Clothing	29	50	55	62	96
Leather	46	60	65	77	101(*)
Furniture	56	63	63	72	92
Construction	19	54	36	38	66

SOURCES: My elaborations from O. Vitali, Aspetti etc., cit., Table A.7 and the 1981 Population Census.

NOTE: (a) These incoherent figures are due to imprécisions in the inclusion of workers in the comparable categories.

employment, other causes of discrepancy could be a widespread "black economy" , both in the form of illegal subcontracting that permits firms to not declare part of their workers and in the form of small artisan units not declaring helpers.

As it was done for population censuses, I have collected in a table of the Appendix (table A.7) the results of all the elaborations performed on the seven industrial censuses of unified Italy at the national level, while four additional tables (A.8-A.ll) report regional breakdowns for the 1911,1937/39, 1961 and 1981 censuses. The rigidity of the 1951 reference classification does not appear to have produced much dislocation in the sectoral aggregates except for one case. The production of plastic goods was placed in 1951 into "other manufacturing", being a small branch of un-certain affiliation. It then became firmly connected with the chemical industry and it increased substantially, up to becoming in 1981 about 2% of total employment in manufacturing. Its inclusion in other manufacturing inflates unduly this aggregate, while it restricts the chemical industry's share of employment.

III. **A Century of Change: The Unbalanced Pattern of Modernization of Italy**

The century elapsed between 1881 and 1981 did not witness a large increase in the Italian labour force (at constant boundaries), only 1/3 larger at the end of the period, with practically all the increase taking place in the first 50 years. This is due to a not too fast increase in population (it less than doubled), coupled with a decline in activity rates, slow at the beginning, rapid between 1936 and 1971, with some slight sign of inversion of the trend in 1981 (due to a higher women participation rate) (see table A.l).

The sectoral breakdown of this labour force, instead, changed dramatically, although much of this change appears concentrated in the second half of the period. Certainly the most impressive factor of the change has been the shrinking of the labour force in agriculture from 62-63% of the active population to 11%. This, accompanied by a greatly increased output of the sector, gives an impressive measure not only of the technological improvement, but of the great amount of underemployment that has

always existed in Italian agriculture up to recent times. The downward trend of agricultural employment proceeded initially by two steps, one between 1901 and 1911, corresponding to the boom in manufacturing of the "Giolittian era", and the second between 1921 and 1931, implying an expansion in practically all other sectors (with the exception of manufacturing, that had to recover from a temporary regression in 1921). It later continued without interruptions at much faster rates than before 1931.

The expansion of manufacturing is not so easily depicted. According to population censuses, after the boom of the first decade of the XXth century and the regression in 1921, there appears to be another jump forward between 1936 and 1951, followed by an uninterrupted increase up to 1971 and then by a fall from 32.2% to 30.7% of the labour force. Industrial censuses, however (table A.7), tell that the increase in industrial employment proper has been continuous from around 13% of the active population in 1911 to 30% in 1981, indicating that the factors responsible for disturbing such a steadily upward trend in the population censuses are to be identified in domestic labour, unemployment and underemployment rather than in more structural causes. The rate of expansion of manufacturing employment, in any case, appears to have been faster between 1951 and 1971 also in the industrial censuses.
Sticking to the industrial censuses to analyse the composition of manufacturing employment, we can first of all observe that textiles remained the most important branch of industry only up to the 1929 crisis, while engineering, the second branch up to then, reached 25% of manufacturing employment already in 1938 and then continued to grow up to as much as 40% in 1981. If we add the share of employment in metallurgy, that more than doubled from 1.9% to 4.3% we have in 1981 almost half of the manufacturing labour force engaged in metal and machinery making. The other branch of modern industry that we expect to have grown during this period, namely chemicals, did in fact grow, but starting from a very low level of 2.6%. As I have already mentioned, it is not correct to conclude that its growth stopped in 1961, given the inclusion of plastic goods in other manufacturing, but certainly its most rapid period of growth is to be located between 1927 and 1961, when its share in manufacturing employment more than doubled. The wellknown weakness of the branch in Italy compared with the other industrial activities is revealed also by these generally low employment figures. On the other hand, the share of employment in traditional industries has declined, in a particularly drastic way in the food and beverages branch (from 14% to 6.5%). It might be noticed, however, that the decline in clothing has not been very large, because of the conversion of such sector in the last two decades to high quality production for the internal and foreign markets. Coming back to population censuses and disregarding mining, never important in Italy, we can see that public utilities increased steadily, while construction shows a fall between 1881 and 1901, due to a serious crisis of the sector that produced much dislocation in the banking sector, then started growing, at a particularly fast rate between 1936 and 1961, to end up with a fall in the last decade. Here again if one would use the figures of the industrial census, the picture would be slightly different: a substantial increase in the sector is located in the ICs between 1927 and 1937/39 and then in the 1950s, which makes more sense, while no fall is revealed in the 1970s. It might be mentioned in this connection that in the last decade there was actually a fall in construction activity, which certainly caused a fall in the total labour force available, but not in that part of the labour force belonging to the more established and larger firms reckoned in industrial censuses, that on the contrary rose 27% (23).

Some comments, finally, on the service sector. Taken as a whole, the service sector's share of the labour force remained practically steady around 17-18% up to 1921, increasing at a rather slow pace up to 24.7% in 1951 and then at a steadily faster pace up to 47.4% - almost half of the labour force - 1981. Breaking the sector down in subsectors, one can see that, while transportation and banking employment shows a rather continuous growth throughout the century considered here, (24) the rise of the employment share of commerce-tourism and public administration is largely confined to

the post-World War II period, which is marked by an explosion of private consumption previously very compressed, and by the growth of the government sector due to the diffusion of education (which is largely public in Italy), the multiplication of civil servants (not beyond European levels, however) and the enlargement of the welfare services. The rather peculiar behaviour of the remaining subsector of services, namely personal services, fluctuating around 6-7% up to 1971 and then increasing rapidly, is not easily explained at this level of aggregation of the data, because the nature of personal services has profoundly changed and old services, like those offered by servants, have been substituted by other kinds of services - laundry, hairdressing, beauty shops - up to the recent boom in leisure services coupled with the rise of new services to firms (software, engineering projects, modelling, advertising, and the like) (25).

The previous broad overview of the changes in the composition of the Italian labour force over the span of the last 100 years would suggest that very little modernization took place before the 1930s. This conclusion, however, has to be considered too hasty for a country like Italy, where the geographical polarization of industry in certain areas has been a longstanding feature of economic growth. We must turn, therefore, to a regional analysis of PCs and ICs. 1881 is a good starting year to observe changes in the structure of employment at the regional level too (see table A.2). In fact, the regional differentiation existing at that date is still embryonic: Lombardia stands out already as having more industrial labour force than the average, Liguria more employment in commerce and transport, Lazio more civil servants (Rome), while the little mining that there existed is confined to Sicilia (sulphur), Sardegna (zinc, lead) and Toscana (marble, some iron ore in Elba island). Agricultural employment is prevailing everywhere: certain regions show as much as 3/4 of the labour force in agriculture (Umbria, Abruzzi-Molise, Basilicata)!

The picture in 1911 (table A.3) reveals quite clearly what has happened meanwhile: the North-West area of the country (see chart) has already become the "industrial triangle". Another region, namely Toscana, appears to have at that date a higher than average share of employment in industry, but half of it was in domestic industry (especially straw processing for hats), while only 1/4 of the employment in manu-facturing of the industrial triangle is not recorded in the IC (see table A.8), and can therefore be considered domestic (or precarious).

The regional breakdown of the 1936 population census (table A.4), together with the regional breakdown of the 1937-39 industrial census (table A.9) confirm that no regional change took place in the interwar years, with the industrial triangle firmly entrenched in its leading position and the rest of the country lagging behind, although certain regions reveal better capabilities than other regions in diversifying from agriculture.

It is only with the 1961 census (see table A.5 and A.10) that something new can be registered. While the industrial triangle appears strengthened, with Liguria becoming more and more specialized in commerce-tourism and transport, the industrial take-off of a large part of the North-East-Centre area (namely Friuli, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana) is an accomplished fact. No industrial spurt is revealed in the South where, with the exception of Campania, the only region in the South that has traditionally maintained some industry (cfr. also the preceding censuses), the share of manu-facturing labour force remains very low. However, some diversification of the southern regions from agriculture can be observed.

Some interesting remarks are finally called forth by the 1981 censuses (cfr. tables A.6 and A.11). Industry has become stronger in the North-East-Centre area, not only in the regions already industrialized by 1961, but also in Marche and Umbria. The only exceptions remain Trentino, where, however, there has been a boom of tourism, and Lazio, where the predominance of services (especially commerce and tourism, personal services and public administration) is overwhelming. The phenomenon of the in-dustrialization of the North-East-Centre area has by 1981 already produced a vast amount of studies where the traditional North-South contrast has been modified into a more complex picture of "three Italies". (26) The first - the industrial triangle - of

long-standing industrialization based on heavy industry and textiles, with a predominantly tayloristc organization of the labour force; the second - the North-East-Centre - of more recent industrialization, based on light industry and machine-tool, with a decentralized and flexible organization of labour (27); and the third - the South - still non-industrial, in spite of the large public efforts to improve its lot.

The 1981 censuses have, however, made necessary a qualification of these conclusions with reference to the South. Out of the seven southern regions, two - Abruzzi and Puglia - show, in fact, clear signs of having progressed remarkably towards industrialization. There has been recently much interest in this "Adriatic way" to industrialization (28) contrasted with the stagnation of the southern regions bordering on the Tirrenian sea and much of it has been explained with the absence along the Adriatic coast of illegal organizations such as the Mafia. (29) It is in any case an established fact that the Italian South is no longer a compactly backward area: the combined effects of emigration, government intervention, expansion of tourism, industrial growth and the uneven presence of illegal organizations have definitely broken the "southern question" into several differently shaped "questions".

Leaving aside for lack of space the more detailed analysis that can be made of the regional structure on the basis of tables A.8-A.11, some general conclusions can now be offered. As we have seen, the first wave of industrialization was experienced by Italy already before World War I in the industrial triangle, but it involved such a limited area of the country that national figures were hardly affected.Only in the 1930s the effects of such an industrialization started spreading to some other areas of the country, where pre-conditions were developed for an industrial spurt that actually took place after World War II, when markets - domestic and foreign - became more absorptive. The industrialization of the North-East-Centre in the 1950s and 1960s has to be accounted, therefore, as the second wave of industrialization in Italy. But it was only by then that Italy became an "industrial" country, because only by then a substantial area of the country was included in the industrial base and national figures were clearly affected. Can we also talk of a third wave of industrialization now under way in the South? It is too early to come to this conclusion, but movements in such a direction have become apparent at least in certain areas of the south.

What is certainly true is that the process of modernization of Italy has proceeded by successive waves over such a long stretch of time that the century considered in this work does not encompass it all. To embody new areas into the modern-industrial complex has not been an easy task, but neither has it been an impossible one. Regional mobility has proved to be possible, although certain regions, even after a century, do not yet show good preconditions to make such a mobility an actuality. If one would enquire about the main causes for this profoundly regional pattern of industrial growth in Italy, it would be necessary to resort to the medieval experience of communs and the subsequent great diversification of civilizations in the different areas of the country to identify the substratum responsible for the highly decentralized and unbalanced pattern of growth observed.

NOTES

(1)   A preliminary version of this paper was presented at the workshop on the "History of the sectoral employment in 20th century Europe", Berlin, Freie Universität, 12-13 May, 1986. I thank all the participants, and particularly Prof. Kaelble, for their useful comments. The computing assistance by Federico Furlani and Marco Dazzi is gratefully acknowledged.

(2) For sources and comments, see V. Valli, <u>L'economia e la politica economica Italiana dal 1945 ad oggi.</u> Etas Libri, Milano, 1982.

(3) Cfr. <u>Bollettino del Lavoro e della previdenza sociale</u> for the 1920s and <u>Bollettino di notizie economiche.</u> 1928-1939.

(4) O. Vitali, <u>Aspetti dello sviluppo economico italiano alla luce della ricostruzione della popolazione</u>. Roma, Tip. Failli, 1970. Demographers have not generally been greatly interested in the employment aspect; see e.g. M. Livi Bacci, "I fattori demografici dello sviluppo economico", in G. Fua (ed.), <u>Lo sviluppo economico in Italia</u>, v. II, Milano, Franco Angeli, 1969.

(5) O. Vitali, <u>La popolazione attiva in agricoltura attraverso i censimenti italiani,</u> Roma^Tip. Failli, 1968.

(6) Because the number of "housewives" belonging to the non-active population has been reduced correspondingly.

(7) No adjustment of female labour in agriculture has been done for the 1971 and 1981 censuses, because the inaccuracy of the data had disappeared by then.

(8) V. Zamagni, "Istruzione e sviluppo economico. Il caso italiano 1861-1913", in G. Toniolo (ed.), <u>L'economia italiana 1861-1940</u>. Bari, Laterza, 1978. In this essay I proposed to disregard all female employment in textiles, which was obviously a very rough adjustment, lacking a better way of removing the distortion.

(9) O. Vitali refused to consider the question relevant, probably because his interests were narrowly demographical.

(10) The results for 1901 have only been reported in this essay at the national level.

(11) A sign of this tradition might be seen also in the high share of domestic looms registered in Calabria in both the 1876 and 1903 surveys (see coll. 15 and 16 of table 1).

(12) As I have argued in my article "Cuestión meridional o cuestión nacional? Algunas consideraciones sobre el desequilibrio regional en Italia con especial referencia a los anos 1861-1950", in <u>Revista de Historia Economica</u>. 1987, n.l, p. 20.

(13) This is actually the solution adopted here for coherence with the rest of the work. Public administration included, in 1961, beside central and local civil service, army and police, public education and public bodies for workers insurance, sports and leisure activities.

(14) See V. Zamagni, <u>Industrializzazione etc.. cit.</u>

(15) With the help of a collaborator, who has recently published some of the results of the work: cfr. R. Chiaventi, " I censimenti industriali italiani 1911-1951: procedimenti di standardizzazione", in <u>Rivista di storia economica.</u> 1987, no.l.

(16) The exclusion is regrettably due to shortage of funds.

(17) First industrial census after World War I.

(18) First industrial census after World War II.

(19) Regional changes were substantial for Lazio and Campania, and of some importance for Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Umbria and Abruzzi-Molise between 1921 and 1931 and for Veneto after World War II, because it surrendered the province of Udine to Friuli-Venezia Giulia, that in turn lost much of its territory to Yugoslavia as a result of war events. National changes (after 1881) took place once as a result of World War I (acquisition of Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia) and a second time after World War II (loss of part of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, as already mentioned).

(20) An accurate study has been made on the possible factors of distortion due to the changing dates of the censuses, but it has been concluded that the seasonal choice made was always quite wise and produced only a marginal impact on the quality of the data collected. The only exception is in the 1937/39 census.

(21) This rather peculiar choice was justified with the decision of devoting great care to the survey operations in presence of a scarcity of means on the part of the statistical office of the time. In fact, this is the first Italian industrial census that collected data not only on employment and horse power, but on production, value added and wages as well, and was very accurate in recording small businesses (domestic employment was, however, still excluded).

(22) The foodstuffs and beverages sector could not be compared because of the special treatment reserved by Vitali to such a sector, that he slimmed down considerably, transporting much of its employment into retail trade. It can, however, be noticed, observing the sequence of employment in industrial censuses alone, that the procedure used in the 1937-39 census revealed much more seasonal employment than usual, including at least some 130.000 extra workers.

(23) More accurate fiscal controls might also have increased the number of building firms compelled to legalize their status and therefore to declare their "true" employment levels.

(24) This steady growth accompanies the growth in manufacturing and construction.

(25) The appearance of these new types of services to firms makes the heading "personal services" not altogether correct.

(26) This has become a common expression since the publication of the book by A. Bagnasco, Tre Italie. La problematica territoriale dello sviluppo italiano, Bologna, Il Mulino, 1977.

(27) For an interesting description and interpretation of the growth of the "second" Italy, see G. Fuà and C. Zacchia (eds.), Industrializzazione senza fratture. Bologna, Il Mulino, 1987.

(28) See among the many publications, G. Lizzeri (ed.), Mezzogiorno possibile. Dati per un altro sviluppo. Milan, F. Angeli, 1983; E. Pontarollo, Tendenze della nuova imprenditoria nel Mezzogiorno degli anni '70. Milan, F. Angeli, 1981; M. D'Antonio, , Il Mezzogiorno degli anni '80: dallo sviluppo imitativo allo sviluppo autocentrato. Milan, F. Angeli, 1985. It is noticeable that Abruzzi and Puglia have overcome in terms of share of manufacturing employment the traditionally more industrial Campania.

(29) On the negative impact upon the local economy of the presence of mafia, see P. Arlachi, La mafia imprenditrice. L'etica mafiosa e lo spirito del capitalismo. Bologna, Il Mulino, 1983.

APPENDIX

The tables appearing in this appendix are my elaborations based on the following sources:

R. **CHIAVENTI** (1987), "I censimenti industriali italiani: 1911 - 1951: procedimenti di standardizzazione", Rivista di storia economica, n.l.

O. **VITALI** (1970), Aspetti dello sviluppo economico italiano alla luce della ricostruzione della popolazione attiva, Roma, Tip. Failli.

11 Censimento generale della popolazione, 24 ottobre 1971, Roma, 1977.

12 Censimento generale della popolazione, 25 ottobre 1981, Roma, 1985.

Censimento degli opifici e delle imprese industriali al 10 giugno 1911, Roma 1913-1914.

Censimento degli esercizi industriali e commerciali al 15 ottobre 1927, Roma 1932.

Censimento industriale e commerciale 1937-40, Roma 1932.

Censimento generale dell'industria e del commercio, 15 nov. 1951 Roma.

Censimento generale dell'industria e del commercio, 16 ottobre 1961, Roma 1965.

Censimento generale dell'industria e del commercio, 25 ottobre 1971, Roma 1975.

Censimento generale dell'industria, del commercio, dei servizi e dell'artigianato, 26 ottobre 1981, Roma 1985.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR POPULATION CENSUSES

The tables of conversion relative to the 1881-1951 censuses appear in O. Viteli, Aspetti etc., cit., pp. 221-235.

1971 Census

1961 classification	1971 classification
1	1
2	2
3	3 + 9.05.05 + 6.04.05
4	4
5	5 + 7.01.08
6	6 + 9.02.05 - (6.02.43, 6.04.05, 6.05.03, 6.05.04)
7	7 + 6.05.03 + 6.05.04 - 7.01.08
8	8
9	9 + 6.02.43 - (9.02.05, 9.04.01, 9.04.03, 9.05.05)
10	10 + 9.04.01 + 9.04.03

1981 Census

1961 classification	1981 classification
1	0 + 8 4 1
2	1 1 + 1 3 + 2 1 + 2 3
3	3 + 4 + 140.1 + 140.2 + 12 + 22 + 24 + 25 + 26 + 6b + 773.2 + 837.2 + 983.1 - 348.1
4	5 + 348.1
5	140.3 + 150 + 16 + 17 + 724
6	6 + 773.1 + 979.1 + 8.42 + 8.43 + 8.46 + 8.47 - (666, 643, 6b)

7	7 + 666 + 838.2 + 844 + 845 − (773.1, 773.2, 724)
8	8 − (833, 834, 835, 836, 837.1, 837.2, 838.1, 838.2, 839, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847)
9	643 + 833 + 834 + 835 + 836 + 837.1 + 838.1 + 839.9 − (938.1, 979.1 and the content of category 10)
10	963.1 + 967 + 961.1 + 962.1 + 940.1 + 990 + 977.1 + 932.1 + 932.1 + 932.2 + 932.3 + 933.1 + 934.1 + 91

CONVERSION TABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES

<u>1911 census</u>

1951 classification	1911 classification
3.01	3.3 + 3.4 + 3.5 + 3.001 + 3.002 + 3.003 + 7.12 + 7.14 + 7.15 + 7.16 + 7.17 − 3.31
3.02	7.112
3.03 + 3.05.07 + 3.05.08 + 3.05.09 + 3.05.10	3.6 − (3.61, 3.68, 3.69)
3.04	3.61 + 00.41 + 6 − (6.71, 6.85, 6.9, 6.00.2)
3.05 − (3.05.07, 3.05.08, 3.05.09, 3.05.10)	3.68 + 3.8 + 6.85 + 6.9 + 6.002 + 00.42 − (3.81, 3.82, 3.84, 3.85, 3.86, 3.87)
3.06	3.1 + 3.2 + 00.31 − 3.18
3.07	3.7
3.08 + 3.09	8.1 + 00.6 − 00.62
3.10	4.1 + 4.2
3.11 + 3.15.01 + 3.15.02	4 − (4.1, 4.2, 4.56)
3.12	5.1
3.13	6.71 + 7 + 00.5 − (7.12, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16, 7.17, 7.111, 7.112)
3.14	7.111
3.15 − (3.15.01, 3.15.02)	3.18 + 3.69 + 3.81 + 3.82 +ü 3.84 + 3.85 + 3.86 + 3.87 + 4.56
2	2 + 00.1 + 00.2
4	5 + 00.7 − 5.1
5	8.2 + 00.62

<u>1924 census</u>

1951 classification	1927 classification
.	V + XVI.15 − (V.1, V.26)
.	V.26
idem	VI + XIV.5 + XIV.6 − (VI.5, VI.6, VI.8, VI.9, VI.10, VI.11, VI.12, VI.13, VI.14, VI.15)
.	XIII + VI.5 + VI.6
.	XIV + VI.10 − (XIV.5, XIV.6, XIV.15)
.	IV − IV.8
.	VII
.	VIII + XXXVI

	IX − (IX.4, IX.5, IX.7, IX.8)
.	X + IX.4 + IX.5 + IX.7 + IX.8 + XVII.4 − (X.12, X.33)
idem	XI
.	XVI − (XVI.15, XVI.23)
.	XVI.23
.	XIX + IV.8 + VI.8 + VI.9 + VI.11 + VI.12 + VI.13 + VI.14 + VI.15 + X.12 + X.33
.	III
.	XII
.	XVII − XVII.4

1937 − 39 census

1951 classification	1937 − 39 classification
.	IV + IX.175 − (IV.31, IV.32, IV.33)
.	XVI.273 + 273 bis
.	XII
.	XIII + XIV.255 + XVI.262 − XIII.223
.	XIV − (XIV.252, XIV.255)
idem	III
.	X
.	XI + XV + XVIII.284 + XVIII.285 + XVIII.286
.	V − V.76
.	VI + V.76 + XVI.265 + XVI.274
.	VII
.	IX + XIII.223 − IX.175
.	XVI.266 + XVI.269
.	XVI − (XVI.262, XVI.265, XVI.266, XVI.269, XVI.273, XVI.273 bis, XVI.274)
.	II
.	VIII
.	XVII

1961 census

1951 classification	1961 classification
.	3.01
.	3.02
.	3.07 + 3.08 + 3.06.07
.	3.03 + 3.04 + 3.05
.	3.06 + 3.06.07
idem	3.09 + 3.10
.	3.22
.	3.23 + 3.24
.	3.11
.	3.12 + 3.13 + 3.14 + 3.15 + 3.16 + 3.26.01 + 3.26.02
.	3.17
.	3.18 + 3.19 + 3.21
.	3.20
.	3.25 + 3.26 − (3.26.01, 3.26.02)

```
.                               2
.                               4
.                               5
```

1971 census

1951 classification   1971 classification

```
.          3.01 + 3.13.11 + 6.04.05 - 3.01.26
.          3.02
.          3.05 + 3.06 + 3.04.10 + 3.12.13
.          3.03
.          3.04 - 3.04.10
.          3.07 + 3.08
idem       3.16
.          3.17 + 3.18 + 9.05.05
.          3.09
.          3.10 + 3.11 + 3.20.04 - 3.10.46
.          3.12 - 3.12.13
.          3.13 + 3.15 - (3.13.11, 3.13.26)
.          3.14
.          3.19 + 3.20 + 3.13.26 + 3.10.46 - 3.20.04
.          2 + 3.01.26
.          4
.          5
```

1981 census

1951 classification   1981 classification

```
.          41 + 42 + 773.2 - (428.1, 429)
.              429
.          44 + 451 + 452 + 672 + 244
.          43
.          45 + 467.3 - (451, 452)
.          46 - 467.3
idem       471 + 472
.          473 + 474 + 493 + 345.2 + 983.1 + 837.2
.          22 + 312
.          3 + 491.1 + 6b - (312, 345.2, 348, 373.1, 672,
               673)
.          24 + 491.2 - 244
.          12 + 14 + 25 + 26 - 140.3
.          481 + 482
.          483 + 49 + 373.1 - (491, 493)
.          11 + 13 + 21 + 23 + 428.1 - (234, 235, 236,
               237, 238)
.          5 + 348.1 + 348.2
.          1b + 140.3 + 150
```

CHART OF THE ITALIAN REGIONS

1-2-3	Industrial Triangle - North West
1-2-3-4-5-6-7	North
4-5-6-7	North-East
8-9-10-11	Centre
12-13-14-15-16-17-18	South

1.	Piemonte - Val d'Aosta	10.	Umbria
2.	Liguria	11.	Lazio
3.	Lombardia	12.	Campania
4.	Trentino - Alto Adige	13.	Abruzzi-Molise
5.	Veneto	14.	Puglia
6.	Friuli - Venezia Guilia	15.	Basilicata
7.	Emilia-Romagna	16.	Calabria
8.	Marche	17.	Sicilia
9.	Toscana	18.	Sardegna

TABLE Ä.1:   POPULATION CENSUSES 1881-1981 (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931
1. Agriculture	9.432.597	10.680.863	10.538.313	11.243.639	10.449.374
2. Mining	66.566	112.987	124.294	104.868	117.155
3. Manufacturing	2.443.470(a)	2.665.214(a)	3.309.253(a)	3.258.852	3.730.804
4. Construction	613.257	557.640	729.201	887.645	1.025.827
5. Electricity, gaz, water	1.483	25.041	36.470	43.474	66.297
6. Commerce and tourism	899.749	966.459	993.838	1.121.878	1.334.996
7. Transports, Communications	383.161	496.668	600.580	730.156	743.859
8. Credit, Insurance	22.599	30.219	55.524	71.580	109.149
9. Personal Services	1.088.306	1.062.986	1.085.186	1.102.559	1.221.309
10. Public Administration	289.144	333.237	366.292	472.337	626.018
11. Total active Population	15.240.332(a)	16.951.314(a)	17.838.951(a)	19.026.961	19.424.788
12. % Total Population	52.1(a)	50.8(a)	50.0(a)	50.9	47.8

	1936	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Agriculture	10.502.913	8.980.583	6.008.808	3.234.710	2.241.318
2. Mining	126.552	179.508	145.062	83.248	81.684
3. Manufacturing	3.926.449	4.529.549	5.354.505	6.057.161	6.222.334
4. Construction	1.042.646	1.472.749	2.345.468	2.063.314	1.913.305
5. Electricity, gaz, water	70.270	96.789	118.420	155.453	190.660
6. Commerce and tourism	1.622.783	1.658.638	2.022.528	2.497.257	3.071.774
7. Transports, Communications	708.012	789.578	966.630	1.004.148	1.250.079
8. Credit, Insurance	97.904	176.247	218.351	283.678	430.720
9. Personal Services	1.421.514	1.200.825	1.483.874	1.651.067	2.219.073
10. Public Administration	688.858	1.194.314	1.352.033	1.802.884	2.630.290
11. Total active Population	20.207.901	20.278.780	20.015.679	18.832.920	20.251.237
12. % Total Population	47.8	42.7	39.5	35.5	36.0

(a) adjusted (see text)

TABLE A.1:   POPULATION CENSUSES 1881-1981 (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931
1. Agriculture	61.8	63.0	59.1	59.1	53.8
2. Mining	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
3. Manufacturing	16.0	15.7	18.6	17.1	19.2
4. Construction	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	5.3
5. Electricity, Gaz, Water	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
6. Commerce and Tourism	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.9
7. Transports, Communications	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.8
8. Credit, Insurance	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
9. Personal Services	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.3
10. Public Administration	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.2
11. Total active population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	1936	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Agriculture	52.0	44.3	30.0	17.2	11.1
2. Mining	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
3. Manufacturing	19.5	22.3	26.8	32.2	30.7
4. Construction	5.2	7.3	11.7	11.0	9.5
5. Electricity, Gaz, Water	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
6. Commerce and Tourism	8.0	8.2	10.1	13.3	15.2
7. Transports, Communications	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.3	6.2
8. Credit, Insurance	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.1
9. Personal Services	7.0	5.9	7.4	8.8	10.9
10. Public Administration	3.4	5.8	6.8	9.6	13.0
11. Total active population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE A.2: 1881 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (a) (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce and Tou-rism (6)	Transports Communications (7)
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	1.156.	614	287.479	57.182	343	98.	26.
2. Liguria	241.204	989	80.928	20.605	75	39.082	26.196
3. Lombardia	1.181.361	2.491	503.687	80.809	203	141.234	36.030
4. Trentino Alto Adige	220.989	399	37.775	11.565	0	15.862	4.300
5. Veneto	762.334	1.822	189.918	28.945	128	82.095	28.044
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	254.722	699	74.112	20.564	2	25.621	10.326
7. Emilia-Romagna	772.982	1.742	170.280	54.797	84	65.872	24.542
8. Marche	379.501	1.111.	69.838	20.391	15	19.376	8.659
9. Toscana	693.866	9.157	215.192	47.708	60	72.602	33.949
10. Umbria	205.004	35	26.543	8.912	3	7.006	3.272
11. Lazio	422.709	848	90.002	27.456	178	41.346	20.442
12. Campania	688.922	2.441	219.298	64.306	114	109.503	49.150
13. Abruzzi-Molise	500.697	124	64.093	28.231	17	16.785	6.047
14. Puglia	477.623	4.169	92.422	31.171	18	38.861	26.926
15. Basilicata	204.985	99	26.734	5.769	1	7.180	4.453
16. Calabria	383.293	750	72.840	28.638	8	20.397	18.622
17. Sicilia	709.953	30.309	195.456	57.396	222	85.632	48.121
18. Sardegna	175.903	8.767	26.873	18.812	12	12.906	7.419
	539					449	663

(a) adjusted see text

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TABLE A.2: 1881 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administra- tion (10)	Total labour for- ce (a) (11)	Total Population (12)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	2.470	102.207	29.470	1.760.247	3.062.239
2. Liguria	1.133	41.222	11.781	463.358	898.887
3. Lombardia	4.005	127.424	33.664	2.112.434	3.665.806
4. Trentino Alto Adige	44	20.807	6.503	316.576	551.452
5. Veneto	1.492	84.239	21.207	1.201.420	2.318.444
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	714	34.425	8.102	430.014	763.123
7. Emilia-Romagna	1.680	91.894	22.319	1.205.332	2.223.976
8. Marche	419	35.460	9.015	544.666	940.023
9. Toscana	1.996	81.890	20.684	1.174.969	2.156.635
10. Umbria	199	19.055	4.254	275.498	488.204
11. Lazio	1.581	63.773	21.513	689.926	1.272.151
12. Campania	3.224	113.199	31.612	1.281.723	2.637.469
13. Abruzzi-Molise	195	30.864	9.279	657.213	1.272.295
14. Puglia	611	49.720	13.648	734.377	1.612.826
15. Basilicata	81	14.721	3.258	266.975	525.908
16. Calabria	228	39.439	9.618	574.227	1.260.294
17. Sicilia	2.204	108.896	27.265	1.265.916	2.929.970
18. Sardegna	323	29.071	5.952	285.461	682.929

(a) adjusted (see text)

TABLE A.2: 1981 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION).

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (a) (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce, Tourism (6)	Transports, Communica-tions (7)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	65.8	...	16.3	3.2	...	5.6	1.5
2. Liguria	52.2	CL2	17.5	4.4	...	8.5	5.6
3. Lombardia	56.0	0.1	23.8	3.8	...	6.7	1.7
4. Trentino Alto Adige	69.6	0.1	11.9	3.7	...	4.8	1.3
5. Veneto	63.5	0.2	15.8	2.4	...	6.9	2.4
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	59.3	0.2	17.2	4.8	...	6.0	2.5
7. Emilia-Romagna	64.2	0.1	14.2	4.5	...	5.4	2.0
8. Marche	69.8	0.2	12.8	3.7	...	3.6	1.6
9. Toscana	59.0	0.8	18.2	4.1	...	6.1	2.8
10. Umbria	74.7	...	9.6	3.2	...	2.8	1.2
11. Lazio	61.3	ó!i	13.0	4.1	...	6.1	2.9
12. Campania	53.7	0.2	17.1	5.0	...	8.6	3.8
13. Abruzzi-Molise	76.2	...	9.8	4.3	...	2.6	1.0
14. Puglia	65.1	*o.h*	12.6	4.2	...	5.2	3.6
15. Basilicata	76.6	...	10.0	2.2	...	2.8	1.7
16. Calabria	66.9	ó!i	12.7	5.0	...	3.6	3.2
17. Sicilia	56.1	2.4	·15.4	4.5	...	6.8	3.8
18. Sardegna	61.5	3.1	9.4	6.6	...	4.4	2.7

(a) adjusted (see text)

TABLE A.2: 1881 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administration (10)	Total labour force (a) (11)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	0.1	5.8	1.7	100
2. Liguria	0.2	8.9	2.5	100
3. Lombardia	0.2	6.0	1.6	100
4. Trentino Alto Adige	...	6.6	2.0	100
5. Veneto	òli	7.0	1.7	100
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	0.2	8.0	1.8	100
7. Emilia-Romagna	0.1	7.6	1.9	100
8. Marche	0.1	6.5	1.7	100
9. Toscana	0.2	7.0	1.8	100
10. Umbria	0.1	6.9	1.6	100
11. Lazio	0.2	9.2	3.1	100
12. Campania	0.3	8.8	2.5	100
13. Abruzzi-Molise	...	4.7	1.4	100
14. Puglia	ò!i	6.8	1.8	100
15. Basilicata	...	5.5	1.2	100
16. Calabria	...	6.9	1.6	100
17. Sicilia	CL2	8.6	2.2	100
18. Sardegna	0.1	10.2	2.0	100

(a) adjusted (see text)

TABLE A.3: 1911 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (a) (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce and Tou-rism (6)	Transports Communications (7)
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	1.167.370	9.563	434.516	79.549	4.718	105.295	52.642
2.	Liguria	231.904	2.722	149.247	32.255	2.693	53.640	43.854
3.	Lombardia	1.228.710	7.411	783.708	123.621	10.172	168.796	67.246
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	228.218	1.033	37.881	12.921	453	23.654	8.145
5.	Veneto	920.050	3.030	234.824	47.876	2.214	84.414	38.648
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	255.375	2.380	97.210	22.704	1.432	37.468	20.266
7.	Emilia-Romagna	937.916	2.539	235.845	74.814	2.275	72.875	38.949
8.	Marche	426.528	1.385	83.752	16.121	835	17.409	13.812
9.	Toscana	808.381	21.312	313.500	51.243	2.975	68.463	48.197
10.	Umbria	240.637	1.323	37.053	9.264	291	8.482	5.824
11.	Lazio	463.769	2.272	118.040	38.410	1.409	46.775	37.361
12.	Campania	784.930	4.290	259.989	55.558	2.585	99.363	63.565
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	579.077	1.168	63.540	13.422	544	17.902	11.840
14.	Puglia	608.950	5.655	126.914	40.798	1.403	43.902	37,933
15.	Basilicata	193.219	668	20.940	6.117	88	6.818	4.672
16.	Calabria	495.774	1.033	75.370	19.707	342	19.443	19.381
17.	Sicilia	768.823	40.412	199.266	72.194	1.717	106.124	77.526
18.	Sardegna	198.682	16.092	37.658	12.627	324	13.015	10.719

(a) adjusted (see text)

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TABLE A.3: 1911 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administration (10)	Total labour force (a) (11)	Total Population (12)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	4.371	102.606	37.746	1.998.376	3.411.745
2. Liguria	3.860	51.984	19.278	591.437	1.196.237
3. Lombardia	8.145	161.356	39.738	2.598.803	4.781.202
4. Trentino Alto Adige	580	20.909	9.251	343.045	627.282
5. Veneto	3.664	73.479	24.727	1.432.926	2.902.017
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.683	36.283	14.966	491.767	1.014.617
7. Emi lia-Romagna	3.125	76.733	25.832	1.470.903	2.750.117
8. Marche	1.167	24.969	10.416	596.394	1.093.940
9. Toscana	4.518	78.258	24.392	1.421.245	2.634.249
10. Umbria	753	14.332	5.561	323.520	594.125
11. Lazio	4.144	76.151	34.700	823.031	1.721.396
12. Campania	6.503	116.833	36.852	1.430.468	3.016.101
13. Abruzzi-Molise	981	23.424	9.599	721.497	1.381.335
14. Pugl ia	2.119	49.162	17.783	934.619	2.154.460
15. Basi licata	233	9.389	2.945	245.089	476.109
16. Calabria	1.020	30.309	10.302	672.681	1.405.396
17. Sicilia	5.919	110.888	34.077	1.416.946	3.679.450
18. Sardegna	839	28.121	8.127	326.204	851.952

(a) adjusted (see text)

TABLE A.3: 1911 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (a) (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce, Tourism (6)	Transports, Communica-tions (7)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	58.4	0.5	21.7	4.0	0.2	5.3	2.6
2. Liguria	39.2	0.5	25.2	5.5	0.5	9.1	7.4
8. Lombardia	47.3	0.3	30.2	4.7	0.4	6.5	2.6
4. Trentino Alto Adige	66.5	0.3	11.4	3.7	0.1	6.8	2.4
5. Veneto	64.2	0.2	16.4	3.3	0.2	5.9	2.7
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	51.9	0.5	19.8	4.6	0.3	7.6	4.2
7. Emilia-Romagna	63.8	0.2	16.0	5.1	0.1	5.0	2.6
8. Marche	71.6	0.2	14.0	2.7	0.1	2.9	2.3
9. Toscana	56.9	1.5	22.1	3.6	0.2	4.8	3.4
10. Umbria	74.3	0.4	11.5	2.9	0.1	2.6	1.8
11. Lazio	56.3	0.3	14.3	4.7	0.2	5.7	4.5
12. Campania	54.9	0.3	18.2	3.9	0.2	6.9	4.4
13. Abruzzi-Molise	80.3	0.2	8.8	1.9	0.1	2.5	1.6
14. Puglia	65.2	0.6	13.6	4.4	0.1	4.7	4.0
15. Basilicata	78.8	0.3	8.6	2.5	...	2.8	1.9
16. Calabria	73.7	0.2	11.2	2.9	...	2.9	2.9
17. Sicilia	54.3	2.8	14.1	5.1	0.1	7.5	5.5
18. Sardegna	60.9	4.9	11.5	3.9	...	4.0	3.3

(a) adjusted (see text)

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TABLE A.3: 1911 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administration (10)	Total labour force (a) (11)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	0.2	5.2	1.9	
2. Liguria	0.7	8.8	3.1	100
3. Lombardia	0.3	6.2	1.5	100
4. Trentino Alto Adige	0.2	6.0	2.6	100
5. Veneto	0.3	5.1	1.7	100
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	0.7	7.4	3.0	100
7. Emilia-Romagna	0.2	5.2	1.8	100
8. Marche	0.2	4.2	1.8	100
9. Toscana	0.3	5.5	1.7	100
10. Umbria	0.2	4.4	1.8	100
11. Lazio	0.5	9.3	4.2	100
12. Campania	0.4	8.2	2.6	100
13. Abruzzi-Molise	0.1	3.2	1.3	100
14. Puglia	0.2	5.3	1.9	100
15. Basilicata	0.1	3.8	1.2	100
16. Calabria	0.2	4.5	1.5	100
17. Sicilia	0.4	7.8	2.4	100
18. Sardegna	0.3	8.6	2.6	100

(a) adjusted (see text)

TABLE A.4: 1936 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce and Tou-rism (6)	Transports Communica-tions (7)
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	974.513	9.926	543.755	90.743	8.722	174.781	55.422
2. Liguria	209.252	3.759	188.065	46.491	4.397	93.247	60.198
3. Lombardia	1.023.051	9.989	1.085.925	169.720	13.221	299.124	81.070
4. Trentino Alto Adige	213.565	2.055	45.004	25.617	1.390	34.930	9.994
5. Veneto	973.584	7.496	290.600	85.197	4.501	132.774	48.309
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	269.731	2.753	104.914	49.527	2.159	53.584	26.163
7. Emilia-Romagna	1.121.246	3.920	248.503	78.415	4.628	121.693	48.493
8. Marche	466.565	3.699	83.054	22.986	1.378	29.853	13.751
9. Toscana	804.369	25.152	291.514	63.620	4.422	115.654	53.857
10. Umbria	269.140	1.707	50.902	12.026	1.049	15.497	7.682
11. Lazio	579.631	4.673	166.089	86.061	5.424	107.591	56.107
12. Campania	780.635	5.279	260.384	71.761	6.343	139.426	73.888
13. Abruzzi-Molise	582.684	1.375	61.839	21.277	1.948	30.224	13.078
14. Puglia	557.366	10.157	182.139	60.097	3.620	73.893	41.591
15. Basilicata	200.287	239	20.829	9.445	488	8.780	4.529
16. Calabria	520.800	1.226	75.860	33.822	1.379	35.804	23.359
17. Sicilia	731.511	21.387	186.874	90.717	4.056	130.694	74.803
18. Sardegna	224.983	12.002	40.299	25.324	1.146	25.234	15.758

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TABLE A.4: 1936 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administration (10)	Total labour force (11)	Total Population (12)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	9.487	133.197	57.013	2.057.559	3.525.546
2. Liguria	6.265	75.201	31.633	718.266	1.482.866
3. Lombardia	22.529	247.725	79.505	3.031.759	5.805.008
4. Trentino Alto Adige	1.598	29.466	15.697	379.316	693.478
5. Veneto	6.749	104.689	45.755	1.699.654	3.546.462
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.998	44.739	25.383	582.951	1.124.752
7. Emilia-Romagna	7.334	101.275	48.027	1.783.534	3.326.736
8. Marche	3.152	30.954	17.960	672.352	1.262.166
9. Toscana	7.128	98.710	46.499	1.510.725	2.965.520
10. Umbria	945	18.674	9.812	387.433	720.771
11. Lazio	12.103	147.444	95.840	1.260.963	2.683.544
12. Campania	5.894	118.030	59.146	1.520.786	3.679.060
13. Abruzzi-Molise	1.436	27.015	18.874	759.750	1.554.880
14. Puglia	2.641	60.837	35.435	1.027.736	2.643.560
15. Basilicata	358	8.502	6.226	259.683	538.141
16. Calabria	1.304	36.169	19.589	749.312	1.741.551
17. Sicilia	5.011	107.230	58.200	1.410.483	3.970.988
18. Sardegna	972	31.657	18.264	395.639	1.036.170

TABLE A.4: 1936 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce, Tourism (6)	Transports, Communica-tions (7)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	47.4	0.5	26.4	4.4	0.4	8.5	2.7
2. Liguria	29.1	0.5	26.2	6.5	0.6	13.0	8.4
3. Lombardia	33.7	0.3	35.8	5.6	0.4	9.9	2.7
4. Trentino Alto Adige	56.3	0.5	11.9	6.8	0.4	9.2	2.6
5. Veneto	57.3	0.4	17.1	5.0	0.3	7.8	2.8
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	46.3	0.5	18.0	8.5	0.4	9.2	4.5
7. Emilia-Romagna	62.9	0.2	13.9	4.4	0.3	6.8	2.7
8. Marche	69.4	0.6	12.4	3.4	0.2	4.4	2.0
9. Toscana	53.2	1.7	19.3	4.2	0.3	7.7	3.6
10. Umbria	69.5	0.4	13.1	3.1	0.3	4.0	2.0
11. Lazio	46.0	0.4	13.2	6.8	0.4	8.5	4.4
12. Campania	51.3	0.3	17.1	4.7	0.4	9.2	4.9
13. Abruzzi-Molise	76.7	0.2	8.1	2.8	0.3	4.0	1.7
14. Puglia	54.2	1.0	17.7	5.8	0.4	7.2	4.0
15. Basilicata	77.1	0.1	8.0	3.6	0.2	3.4	1.7
16. Calabria	69.5	0.2	10.1	4.5	0.2	4.8	3.1
17. Sicilia	51.9	1.5	13.2	6.4	0.3	9.3	5.3
18. Sardegna	56.9	3.0	10.2	6.4	0.3	6.4	4.0

TABLE A.4: 1936 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (AT PRESENT BOUNDARIES, 1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENATGE COMPOSITION

		Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administra- tion (10)	Total labour force (11)
1.	Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	0.5	6.5	2.7	100
2.	Liguria	0.9	10.5	4.3	100
3.	Lombardia	0.7	8.3	2.6	100
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	0.4	7.8	4.1	100
5.	Veneto	0.4	6.2	2.7	100
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	0.7	7.6	4.3	100
7.	Emilia-Romagna	0.4	5.7	2.7	100
8.	Marche	0.3	4.6	2.7	100
9.	Toscana	0.5	6.4	3.1	100
10.	Umbria	0.2	4.8	2.6	100
11.	Lazio	1.0	11.7	7.6	100
12.	Campania	0.4	7.8	3.9	100
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	0.2	3.6	2.4	100
14.	Puglia	0.3	5.9	3.5	100
15.	Basilicata	0.1	3.3	2.5	100
16.	Calabria	0.2	4.8	2.6	100
17.	Sicilia	0.4	7.6	4.1	100
18.	Sardegna	0.2	8.0	4.6	100

TABLE A.5: 1961 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufacturing (3)	Construction (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce and Tourism (6)	Transports Communications (7)
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	442.883	8.137	752,.871	143.878	14.044	188.632	73.634
2. Liguria	81.922	3.039	190,.791	74.574	5.578	101.392	78.526
3. Lombardia	428.013	12.903	1.525,.318	308.451	24.769	378.219	126.119
4. Trentino Alto Adige	101.929	3.384	66,.172	35.669	3.320	49.805	13.041
5. Veneto	446.178	9.083	459,.533	181.055	9.235	175.270	68.236
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	96.197	3.557	136,.673	77.076	3.309	63.656	31.669
7. Emilia-Romagna	584.180	5.987	415,.814	162.333	7.925	185.747	73.848
8. Marche	264.788	3.578	113,.424	59.070	2.178	44.376	21.747
9. Toscana	350.909	23.092	415,.860	128.862	6.928	151.251	69.830
10. Umbria	146.240	1.950	65,.983	37.749	1.431	23.949	13.062
11. Lazio	275.597	7.109	243,.790	204.291	10.889	168.737	96.639
12. Campania	584.875	6.145	318,.279	227.698	9.074	151.837	96.700
13. Abruzzi-Molise	285.159	3.942	78,.360	98.118	2.296	40.864	21.107
14. Puglia	663.419	12.283	222,.555	121.506	4.708	88.615	49.692
15. Basilicata	151.850	573	24,.401	44.582	827	10.935	6.637
16. Calabria	328.176	2.780	76,.449	149.568	2.129	42.220	29.184
17. Sicilia	610.333	18.480	199,.426	222.889	7.710	119.640	74.361
18. Sardegna	166.160	19.040	49,.106	68.099	2.610	37.383	22.598

TABLE A.5: 1961 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administration (10)	Total labour force (11)	Total Population (12)
1.	Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	20..697	124.080	82.516	1.851.354	4.015.209
2.	Liguria	11..062	64.587	52.476	663.947	1.735.349
3.	Lombardia	49..555	268.776	136.121	3.258.244	7.406.152
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	3.,311	30.898	26.718	334.247	785.967
5.	Veneto	13.,654	117.991	86.124	1.566.359	3.846.562
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	5.,615	40.152	46.902	504.506	1.204.298
7.	Emilia-Romagna	16,,576	111.354	93.891	1.657.655	3.666.680
8.	Marche	4.,450	36.764	33.811	584.186	1.347.489
9.	Toscana	15,,366	94.354	89.403	1.345.855	3.286.160
10.	Umbria	2,.161	21.258	19.535	333.318	794.745
11.	Lazio	29,.281	183.159	217.002	1.436.494	3.958.957
12.	Campania	14,.217	118.735	123.809	1.651.369	4.760.759
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	3..213	30.259	39.608	602.926	1.564.318
14.	Puglia	7,.173	65.721	81.757	1.317.429	3.421.217
15.	Basilicata	943	10.412	12.795	263.955	644.297
16.	Calabria	3,.645	35.374	44.575	714.100	2.045.047
17.	Sicilia	14,.599	96.712	123.092	1.486.702	4.721.001
18.	Sardegna	2,.851	33.288	41.898	443.033	1.419.362

TABLE A.5: 1961 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

		Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufacturing (3)	Construction (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce, Tourism (6)	Transports, Communications (7)
1.	Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	23.9	0.4	40.7	7.8	0.8	10.2	4.0
2.	Liguria	12.3	0.5	28.8	11.2	0.8	15.3	11.8
3.	Lombardia	31.1	0.4	46.8	9.5	0.8	11.6	3.9
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	30.5	1.0	19.8	10.7	1.0	14.9	3.9
5.	Veneto	28.5	0.6	29.3	11.5	0.6	11.2	4.4
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	19.1	0.7	27.0	15.3	0.6	12.6	6.3
7.	Emilia-Romagna	35.2	0.4	25.1	9.8	0.5	11.2	4.5
8.	Marche	45.3	0.6	19.4	10.1	0.4	7.6	3.7
9.	Toscana	26.1	1.7	30.9	9.6	0.5	11.2	5.2
10.	Umbria	43.9	0.6	19.8	11.3	0.4	7.2	3.9
11.	Lazio	19.2	0.5	17.0	14.2	0.8	11.7	6.7
12.	Campania	35.4	0.4	19.3	13.8	0.5	9.2	5.9
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	47.3	0.7	13.0	16.3	0.4	6.8	3.5
14.	Puglia	50.4	0.9	16.9	9.2	0.4	6.7	3.8
15.	Basilicata	57.5	0.2	9.3	16.9	0.3	4.2	2.5
16.	Calabria	46.0	0.4	10.7	20.9	0.3	5.9	4.1
17.	Sicilia	41.1	1.2	13.4	15.0	0.5	8.0	5.0
18.	Sardegna	37.5	4.3	11.1	15.3	0.6	8.4	5.1

TABLE A.5: 1961 POPULATION CENSUSBY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administra- tion (10)	Total labour force (11)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	1.1	6.7	4.4	100
2. Liguria	1.7	9.7	7.9	100
3. Lombardia	1.5	8.2	4.2	100
4. Trentino Alto Adige	1.0	9.2	8.0	100
5. Veneto	0.9	7.5	5.5	100
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.1	8.0	9.3	100
7. Emilia-Romagna	1.0	6.7	5.6	100
8. Marche	0.8	6.3	5.8	100
9. Toscana	1.1	7.0	6.7	100
10. Umbria	0.6	6.4	5.9	100
11. Lazio	2.0	12.8	15.1	100
12. Campania	0.9	7.1	7.5	100
13. Abruzzi-Molise	0.5	5.0	6.5	100
14. Puglia	0.5	5.0	6.2	100
15. Basilicata	0.4	4.0	4.8	100
16. Calabria	0.5	5.0	6.2	100
17. Sicilia	1.0	6.5	8.3	100
18. Sardegna	0.6	7.5	9.6	100

TABLE A.6: 1981 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION).

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Agricul-ture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac-turing (3)	Construc-tion (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce and Tou-rism (6)	Transports Communica-tions (7)
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	150.433	5.862	788.186	131.019	19.410	273.821	99.841
2.	Liguria	32.687	1.983	149.727	52.087	8.164	130.700	73.721
3.	Lombardia	140.700	11.320	1.635.636	278.290	33.542	574.174	180.174
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	37.202	1.977	76.147	36.102	3.422	79.299	17.779
5.	Veneto	144.266	4.629	640.388	151.738	15.345	280.889	92.677
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	27.347	1.437	142.959	47.858	4.338	84.893	33.824
7.	Emilia-Romagna	215.032	4.455	574.148	140.609	12.710	278.459	92.923
8.	Marche	65.115	1.778	207.226	51.235	4.068	78.080	28.448
9.	Toscana	94.040	8.528	518.173	104.357	3.045	233.204	84.953
10.	Umbria	32.138	1.018	98.139	31.107	12.308	40.758	17.361
11.	Lazio	106.941	7.118	326.248	148.007	20.050	263.140	150.074
12.	Campania	266.733	5.023	329.541	148.675	13.507	189.314	114.870
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	88.479	2.705	117.840	70.203	4.596	71.278	26.603
14.	Puglia	310.405	5.956	236.211	125.062	9.337	147.416	67.831
15.	Basilicata	56.018	613	26.765	37.427	2.132	18.798	8.053
16.	Calabria	144.222	1.798	67.651	103.202	5.054	64.951	40.269
17.	Sicilia	267.415	8.723	207.505	186.893	13.281	187.111	89.159
18.	Sardegna	62.145	6.761	79.844	69.434	6.351	75.489	31.519

TABLE A.6: 1981 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administra- tion (10)	Total labour for- ce (11)	Total Population (12)
1.	Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	40.534	195.807	169.614	1.874.527	4.591.384
2.	Liguria	16.937	83.999	87.772	637.777	1.807.893
3.	Lombardia	102.188	432.099	297.282	3.685.405	8.891.652
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	7.274	41.801	45.033	346.036	873.413
5.	Veneto	29.101	173.769	163.358	1.696.160	4.345.047
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	10.727	55.982	66.465	475.830	1.233.984
7.	Emilia-Romagna	37.181	188.369	169.384	1.713.270	3.957.513
8.	Marche	9.576	52.848	66.109	564.483	1.412.404
9.	Toscana	31.294	145.399	175.975	1.408.231	3.581.051
10.	Umbria	5.101	33.340	42.430	304.437	807.552
11.	Lazio	61.868	253.910	358.671	1.696.027	5.001.684
12.	Campania	20.979	157.420	262.561	1.508.623	5.463.134
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	6.427	46.871	80.403	515.405	1.546.162
14.	Puglia	13.840	110.160	183.137	1.209.355	3.871.617
15.	Basilicata	1.865	13.281	34.905	199.857	610.186
16.	Calabria	6.613	47.159	115.367	596.286	2.061.182
17.	Sicilia	22.560	133.730	224.754	1.341.131	4.906.878
18.	Sardegna	6.655	53.129	87.070	478.397	1.594.175

TABLE A.6: 1981 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufacturing (3)	Construction (4)	Electricity Gaz, Water (5)	Commerce, Tourism (6)	Transports, Communications (7)
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	8.0	0.3	42.0	7.0	1.0	14.6	5.3
2. Liguria	5.1	0.3	23.5	8.2	1.3	20.5	11.6
3. Lombardia	3.8	0.3	44.4	7.6	0.9	15.6	4.9
4. Trentino Alto Adige	10.7	0.6	22.0	10.4	1.0	22.9	5.1
5. Veneto	8.5	0.3	37.8	8.9	0.9	16.6	5.5
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	5.7	0.3	30.0	10.1	0.9	17.8	7.1
7. Emilia-Romagna	12.6	0.3	33.5	8.2	0.7	16.2	5.4
8. Marche	11.5	0.3	36.7	9.1	0.7	13.8	5.0
9. Toscana	6.7	0.6	36.8	7.4	0.9	16.6	6.0
10. Umbria	10.6	0.3	32.2	10.2	1.0	13.4	5.7
11. Lazio	6.3	0.4	19.2	8.7	1.2	15.5	8.8
12. Campania	17.7	0.3	21.8	9.9	0.9	12.5	7.6
13. Abruzzi-Molise	17.2	0.5	22.9	13.6	0.9	13.8	5.2
14. Puglia	25.7	0.5	19.5	10.3	0.8	12.2	5.6
15. Basilicata	28.0	0.3	13.4	18.7	1.1	9.4	4.0
16. Calabria	24.2	0.3	11.3	17.3	0.8	10.9	6.7
17. Sicilia	19.9	0.6	15.5	13.9	1.0	13.9	6.6
18. Sardegna	13.0	1.4	16.7	14.5	1.3	15.8	6.6

TABLE A.6: 1981 POPULATION CENSUS BY REGIONS (1961 CLASSIFICATION)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

		Credit Insurance (8)	Personal Services (9)	Public administration (10)	Total labour force (11)
1.	Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	2.2	10.5	9.0	100
2.	Liguria	2.7	13.2	13.8	100
3.	Lombardia	2.8	11.7	8.1	100
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	2.1	12.1	13.0	100
5.	Veneto	1.7	10.2	9.6	100
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	2.2	11.8	14.0	100
7.	Emilia-Romagna	2.2	11.0	9.9	100
8.	Marche	1.7	9.4	11.7	100
9.	Toscana	2.2	10.3	12.5	100
10.	Umbria	1.7	10.9	13.9	100
11.	Lazio	3.7	15.0	21.1	100
12.	Campania	1.4	10.4	17.4	100
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	1.2	9.1	15.6	100
14.	Puglia	1.1	9.1	15.1	100
15.	Basilicata	0.9	6.6	17.5	100
16.	Calabria	1.1	7.9	19.4	100
17.	Sicilia	1.7	10.0	16.8	100
18.	Sardegna	1.4	11.1	18.2	100

TABLE A.7: INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES 1911-1981 (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		1911		1927	1937-39
		(a)	(b)		
1.	Food and beverages	284.232	307.151	317.922	480.859
2.	Tobacco	20.336	20.341	25.512	48.745
3.	Leather, Shoes	120.282	168.356	209.108	215.528
4.	Textiles	505.806	508.076	645.358	604.556
5.	Clothing	167.669	198.147	304.306	284.689
6.	Furniture	220.673	264.332	282.950	283.576
7.	Paper	36.102	36.432	45.749	56.127
8.	Printing, Photographing	47.328	48.124	65.225	80.521
9.	Metallurgy	42.663	42.706	89.158	103.175
10.	Engineering	345.791	369.844	503.676	854.798
11.	Bricks, Glass, Tyles	182.701	187.171	171.922	206.762
12.	Chemicals	57.071	57.649	83.573	153.042
13.	Rubber	2.720	2.731	15.251	26.064
14.	Other	10.297	11.271	41.478	33.306
15.	Manufacturing	2.043.671	2..222.371	2.801.188	3.431.748
16.	Mining	98.362	99.362	98.778	137.404
17.	Construction	128.182	134.279	331.386	558.544
18.	Electricity, Gaz water	34.187	35.128	58.502	42.221
19.	Industry, Total	2.304.402	2..491.140	3.289.854	4.169.917

(a) excluding units with 1 worker
(b) including units with 1 worker

TABLE A.7: INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES 1911-1981 (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		1951	1961	1971	1981
1.	Food and beverages	360.058	396.947	374.307	395.072
2.	Tobacco	52.496	26.561	21.133	19.039
3.	Leather, Shoes	200.203	227.388	232.881	299.249
4.	Textiles	650.866	598.565	541.030	493.470
5.	Clothing	249.901	335.899	414.025	467.580
6.	Furniture	293.570	381.251	396.594	446.128
7.	Paper	63.449	84.208	94.256	98.800
8.	Printing, Photographing	85.550	131.822	166.579	216.555
9.	Metallurgy	145.071	191.794	245.648	256.797
10.	Engineering	909.261	1.399.902	1.937.812	2.408.364
11.	Bricks, Glass, Tyles	206.668	318.730	328.891	338.098
12.	Chemicals	199.811	270.900	317.346	322.590
13.	Rubber	40.127	53.759	84.568	85.909
14.	Other	41.189	77.798	144.616	186.621
15.	Manufacturing	3.498.220	4.495.584	5.299.686	6.034.272
16.	Mining	118.662	104.150	78.788	67.245
17.	Construction	532.055	894.407	997.534	1.264.609
18.	Electricity, Gaz water	92.964	116.046	155.156	177.124
19.	Industry, Total	4.241.901	5.610.187	6.531.164	7.543.250

TABLE A.7: INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES 1911-1981 (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE FIGURES

	1911 (a)	1911 (b)	1927	1937-39
1. Food and beverages	13.9	13.8	11.4	14.0
2. Tobacco	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4
3. Leather, Shoes	*S3*	7.6	7.5	6.3
4. Textiles	24.8	22.9	23.0	17.6
5. Clothing	8.2	8.9	10.9	8.3
6. Furniture	10.8	11.9	10.1	8.3
7. Paper	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
8. Printing, Photographing	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
9. Metallurgy	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.0
10. Engineering	16.9	16.7	18.0	24.9
11. Bricks, Glass, Tyles	8.9	8.5	6.1	6.0
12. Chemicals	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.5
13. Rubber	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
14. Other	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.0
Total Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15. Manufacturing	88.7	89.2	85.2	82.3
16. Mining	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.3
17. Construction	5.5	5.4	10.0	13.4
18. Electricity, Gaz, Water	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.0
19. Industry, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15. as a% of active population	---	12.7(c)	14.2(c)	16.7(c)
19. as a% of active population	___	14.3(c)	16.6(c)	20.3(c)

(a) excluding units with 1 worker
(b) including units with 1 worker
(c) the adjustment suggested in the text has been made to eliminate the effects of change in boundaries; these percentages, therefore, are reffered to present boundaries.

TABLE A.7: INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES 1911-1981 (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE FIGURES

	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Food and beverages	10.3	8.8	7.1	6.5
2. Tobacco	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
3. Leather, Shoes	5.7	5.7	4.4	5.0
4. Textiles	18.6	13.1	10.2	8.2
5. Clothing	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.6
6. Furniture	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.4
7. Paper	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6
8. Printing, Photographing	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.6
9. Metallurgy	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.3
10. Engineering	26.0	31.1	36.6	40.0
11. Bricks, Glass, Tyles	5.9	7.1	6.2	5.6
12. Chemicals	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.3
13. Rubber	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5
14. Other	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.1
Total Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15. Manufacturing	82.5	80.1	81.1	80.0
16. Mining	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.9
17. Construction	12.5	15.9	15.3	16.8
18. Electricity, Gaz water	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3
19. Industry, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15. as a% of active population	17.3	22.5	28.1	29.8
19. as a% of active population	20.9	28.0	34.7	37.3

TABLE A.8: 1911 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	25.491	1.517	12.392	107.026	27.064	27.688	7.479	5.657	4.948	53.478
2. Liguria	13.763	1.332	5.630	11.765	10.047	11.573	1.228	2.479	8.591	40.423
3. Lombardia	44.100	2.619	19.903	268.282	41.941	43.094	10.646	13.451	10.562	92.231
4. Trentino Alto Adige										
5. Veneto	23.400	1.079	7.176	51.646	13.508	24.409	3.762	3.108	1.178	27.049
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia										
7. Emilia-Romagna	28.714	1.883	7.168	8.905	13.471	18.814	1.534	3.047	620	23.830
8. Marche	6.198	1.212	3.956	7.409	4.302	5.308	1.910	812	238	5.335
9. Toscana	18.907	3.878	9.816	20.359	11.073	21.838	3.134	4.773	5.949	24.801
10. Umbria	5.348	49	2.553	3.646	1.750	2.103	204	792	4.119	3.817
11. Lazio	9.458	769	4.979	1.238	8.339	8.109	2.095	5.888	355	10.001
12. Campania	27.543	2.298	13.369	17.437	12.767	17.364	3.439	3.247	4.603	31.140
13. Abruzzi-Molise	8.812	0	4.454	966	3.378	4.226	119	482	302	3.910
14. Puglia	27.548	1.556	6.610	1.378	5.695	11.799	123	1.274	465	11.578
15. Basilicata	3.185	0	1.505	114	964	1.315	2	92	0	1.164
16. Calabria	11.518	0	5.667	2.814	4.260	5.283	131	282	12	3.003
17. Sicilia	24.938	1.456	12.539	2.807	8.096	14.505	245	1.641	590	11.366
18. Sardegna	5.309	688	2.545	14	1.014	3.245	51	303	131	2.665

TABLE A.8: 1911 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemicals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC-TURING	Mining	Construction	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	26.958	7.527	1.497	1.288	310.010	8.398	19.227	4.781	342.416
2.	Liguria	6.575	3.544	52	258	117.260	2.236	10.836	2.271	132.603
3.	Lombardia	39.125	11.444	850	4.541	602.789	7.299	36.657	11.098	657.483
4.	Trentino Alto Adige									
5.	Veneto	23.211	5.117	11	662	185.316	3.084	7.687	2.572	198.659
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia									
7.	Emilia-Romagna	18.350	3.447	25	595	130.403	2.348	11.861	1.734	146.301
8.	Marche	6.713	1.254	0	299	44.946	1.292	2.010	1.257	49.505
9.	Toscana	26.272	5.183	244	605	156.832	21.592	6.915	2.706	188.045
10.	Umbria	2.745	2.159	0	193	29.474	1.225	1.259	269	32.231
11.	Lazio	5.496	1.345	16	246	58.334	2.066	10.778	1.179	72.357
12.	Campania	7.132	5.724	22	710	146.795	3.011	5.938	2.375	158.119
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	5.085	840	0	143	32.717	963	2.735	551	36.966
14.	Puglia	3.077	2.502	0	301	73.906	2.393	5.092	1.289	82.680
15.	Basilicata	576	89	0	0	9.006	111	2.379	66	11.562
16.	Calabria	3.380	1.308	0	81	37.739	703	1.657	259	40.358
17.	Sicilia	6.843	5.348	3	313	90.690	26.130	2.458	1.463	120.741
18.	Sardegna	1.163	240	0	62	17.450	15.511	738	317	34.016

TABLE A.8: 1911 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	7.44	0.44	3.62	31.26	7.90	8.09	2.18	1.65	1.45	15.62
2. Liguria	10.38	1.00	4.25	8.87	7.58	8.73	0.93	1.87	6.48	30.48
3. Lombardia	6.70	0.40	3.03	40.78	6.38	6.55	1.62	2.04	1.61	14.02
4. Trentino Alto Adige										
5. Veneto	11.78	0.54	3.61	26.00	6.80	12.29	1.89	1.56	0.59	13.62
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia										
7. Emilia-Romagna	19.63	1.29	4.90	6.09	9.21	12.86	1.05	2.08	0.42	16.29
8. Marche	12.52	2.45	7.99	14.97	8.69	10.72	3.86	1.64	0.48	10.78
9. Toscana	10.05	2.06	5.22	10.83	5.89	11.61	1.67	2.54	3.16	13.19
10. Umbria	16.59	0.15	7.92	11.31	5.43	6.52	0.63	2.46	12.78	11.84
11. Lazio	13.07	1.06	6.88	1.71	11.52	11.21	2.90	8.14	0.49	13.82
12. Campania	17.42	1.45	8.46	11.03	8.07	10.98	2.17	2.05	2.91	19.69
13. Abruzzi-Molise	23.84	0.00	12.05	2.61	9.14	11.43	0.32	1.30	0.82	10.58
14. Puglia	33.32	1.88	7.99	1.67	6.89	14.27	0.15	1.54	0.56	14.00
15. Basiiicata	27.55	0.00	13.02	0.99	8.34	11.37	0.02	0.80	0.00	10.07
16. Calabria	28.54	0.00	14.04	6.97	10.56	13.09	0.32	0.70	0.03	7.44
17. Sicilia	20.65	1.21	10.39	2.32	6.71	12.01	0.20	1.36	0.49	9.41
18. Sardegna	15.61	2.02	7.54	0.04	2.98	9.54	0.15	0.89	0.39	7.83

TABLE A.8: 1911 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

		Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi-cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC-TURING	Mining	Construc-tion	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	7.87	2.20	0.44	0.38	90.54	2.45	5.62	1.40	100.00
2.	Liguria	4.96	2.67	0.04	0.19	88.43	1.69	8.17	1.71	100.00
8.	Lombardia	5.95	1.74	0.13	0.69	91.63	1.11	5.57	1.69	100.00
4.	Trentino Alto Adige									
5.	Veneto	11.68	2.58	0.01	0.33	93.28	1.55	3.87	1.29	100.00
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia									
7.	Emilia-Romagna	12.54	2.36	0.02	0.41	89.13	1.60	8.08	1.19	100.00
8.	Marche	13.56	2.53	0.00	0.60	90.79	2.61	4.06	2.54	100.00
9.	Toscana	13.97	2.76	0.13	0.32	83.40	11.48	3.68	1.44	100.00
10.	Umbria	8.52	6.70	0.00	0.60	91.46	3.80	3.91	0.83	100.00
11.	Lazio	7.60	1.86	0.02	0.34	80.62	2.86	14.90	1.63	100.00
12.	Campania	4.51	3.62	0.01	0.45	92.84	1.90	3.76	1.50	100.00
18.	Abruzzi-Molise	13.76	2.27	0.00	0.39	88.51	2.61	7.40	1.49	100.00
14.	Puglia	3.72	3.03	0.00	0.36	89.39	2.89	6.16	1.56	100.00
15.	Basilicata	4.98	0.77	0.00	0.00	77.89	0.96	20.58	0.57	100.00
16.	Calabria	8.38	3.24	0.00	0.20	93.51	1.74	4.11	0.64	100.00
17.	Sicilia	5.67	4.43	0.00	0.26	75.11	21.64	2.04	1.21	100.00
18.	Sardegna	3.42	0.71	0.00	0.18	51.30	45.60	2.17	0.93	100.00

TABLE A.9: 1937-39 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	42.697	1.802	22.235	134.234	37.127	27.321	9.807	9.446	21.824	145.328
2.	Liguria	18.180	0	5.849	11.240	9.910	8.879	1.462	3.200	14.272	74.843
3.	Lombardia	68.689	2.090	48.299	282.886	69.959	60.968	19.304	23.120	31.438	297.092
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	5.071	1.001	2.927	3.212	3.709	7.847	1.113	849	1.818	5.792
5.	Veneto	50.614	1.485	16.522	75.597	21.705	29.059	6.668	5.251	5.204	46.121
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	11.017	2.761	2.989	4.745	7.370	7.302	1.032	1.490	1.537	34.100
7.	Emilia-Romagna	62.030	3.796	14.229	12.951	24.953	17.790	3.324	4.562	387	54.231
8.	Marche	10.098	1.595	6.872	7.955	8.979	7.071	1.421	962	50	10.605
9.	Toscana	29.105	4.690	16.515	36.686	23.158	25.632	3.902	5.732	12.739	47.883
10.	Umbria	7.818	1.180	3.147	4.341	3.069	4.512	430	1.419	4.717	14.305
11.	Lazio	19.729	1.507	7.739	2.184	13.007	11.144	5.780	14.556	358	34.634
12.	Campania	42.378	7.099	18.520	15.956	18.036	20.841	1.401	3.882	6.313	38.286
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	12.689	1.677	6.059	2.862	6.636	5.969	131	819	0	5.321
14.	Puglia	32.259	15.903	10.898	3.476	12.097	12.213	157	1.606	430	19.818
15.	Basilicata	3.509	5	3.159	501	2.017	3.256	0	133	0	1.666
16.	Calabria	13.917	17	6.684	1.719	6.403	10.268	18	435	419	3.835
17.	Sicilia	40.441	1.410	19.163	3.044	12.590	16.578	134	2.544	4	16.358
18.	Sardegna	10.618	727	3.722	967	3.964	6.926	43	515	1.665	4.598

TABLE A.9: 1937-39 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi- cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC- TURING	Mining	Construc- tion	Pubiic Utilities	TOTAL
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	24.260	24.583	6.713	3.609	510.986	10.364	57.479	4.380	583.209
2.	Liguria	8.515	12.258	260	1.299	170.167	3.859	29.415	3.500	206.941
3.	Lombardia	39.309	41.532	16.479	11.379	1.012.544	9.480	119.941	8.764	1.150.729
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	1.844	1.210	19	226	36.638	2.973	12.268	849	52.728
5.	Veneto	21.693	12.936	142	3.589	296.586	6.733	50.942	3.660	357.921
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.840	3.887	45	156	82.271	13.199	10.853	1.234	107.557
7.	Emilia-Romagna	17.657	9.567	898	4.410	230.785	3.381	45.506	2.376	282.048
8.	Marche	5.778	2.070	60	3.498	67.014	4.074	13.476	542	85.106
9.	Toscana	34.303	13.291	340	1.112	255.088	24.889	32.451	2.305	314.733
10.	Umbria	4.102	4.225	18	12	53.295	2.404	6.208	249	62.156
11.	Lazio	10.112	7.948	737	1.577	131.012	4.284	70.629	4.041	209.966
12.	Campania	9.972	7.252	260	2.129	192.307	3.226	22.028	5.085	222.646
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	4.307	2.875	16	43	49.404	1.994	15.869	590	67.857
14.	Puglia	5.308	1.792	35	55	116.047	4.540	16.538	245	137.370
15.	Basilicata	802	44	0	0	15.092	427	4.437	110	20.066
16.	Calabria	3.656	2.593	7	6	49.977	1.612	11.417	584	63.590
17.	Sicilia	8.828	4.468	28	167	125.757	17.565	25.263	3.192	171.777
18.	Sardegna	2.476	511	7	39	36.778	22.400	13.824	515	73.517

TABLE A.9: 1937-39 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

		Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1.	Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	7.32	0.31	3.81	23.02	6.37	4.68	1.68	1.62	3.74	24.92
2.	Liguria	8.79	0.00	2.83	5.43	4.79	4.29	0.71	1.55	6.90	36.17
3.	Lombardia	5.97	0.18	4.20	24.58	6.08	5.30	1.68	2.01	2.73	25.82
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	9.62	1.90	5.55	6.09	7.03	14.88	2.11	1.61	3.45	10.98
5.	Veneto	14.14	0.41	4.62	21.12	6.06	8.12	1.86	1.47	1.45	12.89
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	10.24	2.57	2.78	4.41	6.85	6.79	0.96	1.39	1.43	31.70
7.	Emilia-Romagna	21.99	1.35	5.04	4.59	8.85	6.31	1.18	1.62	0.14	19.23
8.	Marche	11.87	1.87	8.07	9.35	10.55	8.31	1.67	1.13	0.06	12.46
9.	Toscana	9.25	1.49	5.25	11.66	7.36	8.14	1.24	1.82	4.05	15.21
10.	Umbria	12.58	1.90	5.06	6.98	4.94	7.26	0.69	2.28	7.59	23.01
11.	Lazio	9.40	0.72	3.69	1.04	6.19	5.31	2.75	6.93	0.17	16.50
12.	Campania	19.03	3.19	8.32	7.17	8.10	9.36	0.63	1.74	2.84	17.19
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	18.70	2.47	8.93	4.22	9.78	8.80	0.19	1.21	0.00	7.84
14.	Puglia	23.48	11.58	7.93	2.53	8.81	8.89	0.11	1.17	0.31	14.43
15.	Basilicata	17.49	0.02	15.74	2.50	10.05	16.23	0.00	0.66	0.00	8.30
16.	Calabria	21.89	0.03	10.51	2.70	10.07	16.15	0.03	0.68	0.66	6.03
17.	Sicilia	23.54	0.82	11.16	1.77	7.33	9.65	0.08	1.48	0.00	9.52
18.	Sardegna	14.44	0.99	5.06	1.32	5.39	9.42	0.06	0.70	2.26	6.25

TABLE A.9: 1937-39 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT HE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi- cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC- TURING	Mining	Construc- tion	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	4.16	4.22	1.15	0.62	87.	1.78	9.86	0.75	100.00
2. Liguria	4.11	5.92	0.13	0.63	82.62	1.86	14.21	1.69	100.00
3. Lombardia	3.42	3.61	1.43	0.99	87.23	0.82	10.42	0.76	100.00
4. Trentino Alto Adige	3.50	¿.29	0.04	0.43	69.99	5.64	23.27	1.61	100.00
5. Veneto	6.06	3,61	0.04	1.00	82.48	1.88	14.23	1.02	100.00
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.57	3.61	0.04	0.15	76.86	12.27	10.09	1.15	100.00
7. Emilia-Romagna	6.26	3.39	0.32	1.56	81.49	1.20	16.13	0.84	100.00
8. Marche	6.79	2.43	0.07	4.11	78.82	4.79	15.83	0.64	100.00
9. Toscana	10.90	4.22	0.11	0.35	81.74	7.91	10.31	0.73	100.00
10. Umbria	6.60	6.80	0.03	0.02	85.05	3.87	9.99	0.40	100.00
11. Lazio	4.82	3.79	0.35	0.75	62.74	2.04	33.64	1.92	100.00
12. Campania	4.48	3.26	0.12	0.96	86.40	1.45	9.89	2.28	100.00
13. Abruzzi-Molise	6.35	4.24	0.02	0.06	72.37	2.94	23.39	0.87	100.00
14. Puglia	3.86	1.30	0.03	0.04	84.81	3.30	12.04	0.18	100.00
15. Basilicata	4.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	75.48	2.13	22.11	0.55	100.00
16. Calabria	5.75	4.08	0.01	0.01	78.21	2.53	17.95	0.92	100.00
17. Sicilia	5.14	2.60	0.02	0.10	73.59	10.23	14.71	1.86	100.00
18. Sardegna	3.37	0.70	0.01	0.05	50.21	30.47	18.80	0.70	100.00

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TABLE A.10: 1961 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

		Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1.	Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	35.860	890	18.910	132.305	37.331	33.844	14.335	14.559	41.169	290.492
2.	Liguria	12.222	456	4.060	6.311	8.021	9.238	2.159	3.779	20.446	65.484
3.	Lombardia	69.674	1.132	55.171	262.886	80.156	87.668	27.965	43.952	76.967	508.850
4.	Trentino Alto Adige	4.693	1.041	1.446	2.560	4.003	11.590	1.170	1.382	5.553	13.928
5.	Veneto	32.776	3.793	26.386	51.793	30.088	40.632	8.684	8.921	9.345	98.629
6.	Friuli Venezia Giulia	8.835	797	4.392	13.020	7.011	15.032	3.015	2.510	3.837	37.067
7.	Emilia-Romagna	52.255	2.239	17.976	24.490	31.088	34.817	4.988	8.254	2.014	115.751
8.	Marche	7.352	973	13.802	4.365	8.603	12.674	2.088	1.332	296	18.686
9.	Toscana	21.259	3.452	29.926	62.342	34.869	34.660	6.406	7.440	12.102	76.050
10.	Umbria	6.475	657	2.201	4.662	3.352	4.317	407	1.929	4.211	9.402
11.	Lazio	18.256	1.951	6.210	5.868	15.839	17.359	6.817	23.562	1.294	45.910
12.	Campania	43.113	4.624	19.637	10.913	20.057	21.756	1.850	4.775	10.398	44.891
13.	Abruzzi-Molise	10.192	312	3.128	2.888	9.230	7.400	1.438	974	297	9.331
14.	Puglia	26.194	2.818	6.855	5.834	17.096	14.214	1.539	2.600	2.000	20.792
15.	Basilicata	3.108	110	1.488	722	2.667	2.296	40	219	23	2.323
16.	Calabria	12.327	18	3.188	2.543	7.009	8.738	325	873	651	5.581
17.	Sicilia	25.340	886	10.069	3.702	15.299	18.427	806	3.894	494	29.875
18.	Sardegna	7.016	412	2.543	1.361	4.180	6.589	176	927	697	6.488

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TABLE A.10: 1961 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi-cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC-TURING	Mining	Construc-tion	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	29.568	32.686	13.939	10.404	706.292	7.509	95.995	14.110	823.906
2. Liguria	10.234	16.288	581	1.411	161.054	2.181	50.109	5.078	218.422
3. Lombardia	57.071	110.150	26.297	37.252	1.445.199	10.253	187.541	25.984	1.668.977
4. Trentino Alto Adige	3.113	1.802	133	745	53.159	2.994	21.572	3.717	81.442
5. Veneto	37.519	19.971	1.218	8.203	377.958	5.865	80.580	9.440	473.843
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	6.183	3.587	1.442	618	107.346	1.954	28.487	2.245	140.032
7. Emilia-Romagna	35.525	19.347	3.507	4.967	355.218	4.416	90.226	8.001	457.861
8. Marche	8.328	2.348	350	6.527	87.724	1.533	22.900	2.107	114.264
9. Toscana	46.104	17.287	1.808	2.572	356.277	20.728	63.390	5.762	446.157
10. Umbria	5.817	6.143	149	120	49.842	1.397	11.612	1.624	64.475
11. Lazio	17.443	16.387	2.048	1.192	180.136	5.322	62.660	8.817	256.935
12. Campania	18.001	9.729	808	2.278	212.830	3.527	43.180	7.900	267.437
13. Abruzzi-Molise	8.077	1.196	208	211	54.882	2.038	20.161	2.164	79.245
14. Puglia	10.679	2.233	392	464	113.710	5.911	29.905	5.000	154.526
15. Basilicata	1.159	160	28	7	14.350	558	10.957	1.019	26.884
16. Calabria	5.200	1.718	231	270	48.672	1.515	19.346	2.180	71.713
17. Sicilia	15.629	9.292	482	371	134.566	13.179	38.311	7.983	194.039
18. Sardegna	5.080	576	138	186	36.369	13.270	17.475	2.915	70.029

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TABLE A.10: 1961 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	4.35	0.11	2.30	16.06	4.53	4.11	1.74	1.77	5.00	35.26
2. Liguria	5.60	0.21	1.86	2.89	3.67	4.23	0.99	1.73	9.36	30.15
3. Lombardia	4.17	0.07	3.31	15.75	4.80	5.25	1.68	2.63	4.61	30.49
4. Trentino Alto Adige	5.76	1.28	1.78	3.14	4.92	14.23	1.44	1.70	6.82	17.10
5. Veneto	6.92	0.80	5.57	10.93	6.35	8.57	1.83	1.88	1.97	20.81
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	6.31	0.57	3.14	9.30	5.01	10.73	2.15	1.79	2.74	26.47
7. Emilia-Romagna	11.41	0.49	3.93	5.35	6.79	7.60	1.09	1.80	0.44	25.28
8. Marche	6.43	0.85	12.08	3.82	7.53	11.09	1.83	1.17	0.26	16.35
9. Toscana	4.76	0.77	6.71	13.97	7.82	7.77	1.44	1.67	2.71	17.05
10. Umbria	10.04	1.02	3.41	7.23	5.20	6.70	0.63	2.99	6.53	14.58
11. Lazio	7.11	0.76	2.42	2.28	6.16	6.76	2.65	9.17	0.50	17.87
12. Campania	16.12	1.73	7.34	4.08	7.50	8.14	0.69	1.79	3.89	16.79
13. Abruzzi-Molise	12.86	0.39	3.95	3.64	11.65	9.34	1.81	1.23	0.37	11.77
14. Puglia	16.95	1.82	4.44	3.78	11.06	9.20	1.00	1.68	1.29	13.46
15. Basilicata	11.56	0.41	5.53	2.69	9.92	8.54	0.15	0.81	0.09	8.64
16. Calabria	17.19	0.03	4.45	3.55	9.77	12.18	0.45	1.22	0.91	7.78
17. Sicilia	13.06	0.46	5.19	1.91	7.88	9.50	0.42	2.01	0.25	15.40
18. Sardegna	10.02	0.59	3.63	1.94	5.97	9.41	0.25	1.32	1.00	9.26

TABLE A.10: 1961 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT HE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi- cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC- TURING	Mining	Construc- tion	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	3.	3.97	1.69	1.	85.72	0.91	11.	1.71	100.00
2. Liguria	4.59	7.46	0.27	0.65	73.74	1.00	22.65	2.32	100.00
8. Lombardia	3.69	6.60	1.58	2.	86.59	0.61	11.94	1.56	100.00
4. Trentino Alto Adige	3.42	2.21	0.16	0.23	65.27	3.68	26.24	4.56	100.00
5. Veneto	7.82	4.21	0.26	1.91	79.76	1.24	17.49	1.99	100.00
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	4.92	2.56	1.03	0.73	76.66	1.40	20.01	1.60	100.00
7. Emilia-Romagna	7.42	4.23	0.77	1.44	77.58	0.96	19.34	1.75	100.00
8. Marche	7.32	2.05	0.31	5.08	76.77	1.34	20.71	1.84	100.00
9. Toscana	10.29	3.87	0.41	0.71	79.85	4.65	14.04	1.29	100.00
10. Umbria	9.33	9.53	0.23	0.58	77.30	2.17	18.21	2.52	100.00
11. Lazio	6.02	6.38	0.80	0.19	70.11	2.07	24.01	3.43	100.00
12. Campania	6.79	3.64	0.30	0.46	79.58	1.32	16.39	2.95	100.00
13. Abruzzi-Molise	10.73	1.51	0.26	0.85	69.26	2.57	25.15	2.73	100.00
14. Puglia	4.19	1.45	0.25	0.27	73.53	3.83	19.44	3.24	100.00
15. Basilicata	4.91	0.60	0.10	0.30	53.38	2.08	40.35	3.79	100.00
16. Calabria	7.31	2.40	0.32	0.03	67.87	2.11	26.76	3.04	100.00
17. Sicilia	8.25	4.79	0.25	0.38	69.35	6.79	19.98	4.11	100.00
18. Sardegna	7.05	0.82	0.20	0.19	51.93	18.95	24.74	4.16	100.00
	25			27			95		

TABLE A.11: 1981 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	42.482	392	10.678	72.956	38.907	27.882	13.409	21.475	46.158	413.974
2. Liguria	9.430	0	1.744	2.521	5.120	6.299	1.433	4.615	16.772	73.699
3. Lombardia	73.571	596	44.421	172.890	102.097	90.138	28.546	76.408	78.891	710.492
4. Trentino Alto Adige	5.499	609	862	2.933	3.568	13.149	2.126	2.620	5.121	29.046
5. Veneto	35.076	885	50.113	54.017	72.604	72.526	10.301	18.231	13.155	215.843
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	8.011	352	3.442	6.979	4.322	30.380	3.990	3.587	6.324	63.893
7. Emilia-Romagna	50.977	1.529	20.552	39.602	47.352	36.758	6.319	16.840	7.832	250.231
8. Marche	9.959	757	52.283	7.908	23.669	27.377	3.433	2.771	2.081	47.192
9. Toscana	20.368	1.334	64.615	83.520	53.414	40.855	9.451	10.672	19.181	129.711
10. Umbria	9.650	432	2.455	8.907	13.695	6.692	1.805	2.155	8.685	22.640
11. Lazio	23.721	1.676	4.532	7.907	17.670	19.672	7.269	32.289	3.623	115.298
12. Campania	33.107	5.540	23.853	8.410	24.594	19.070	2.921	7.893	13.765	125.796
13. Abruzzi-Molise	12.793	547	5.271	4.106	18.987	8.824	2.395	1.964	2.007	38.446
14. Puglia	21.880	3.199	8.506	10.773	23.483	16.082	2.230	5.185	25.261	67.282
15. Basilicata	3.228	119	389	936	2.083	1.724	50	502	426	8.103
16. Calabria	9.397	132	981	2.227	2.855	5.999	339	1.543	1.048	14.153
17. Sicilia	17.476	670	3.787	3.891	11.167	15.312	1.802	5.888	1.860	64.203
18. Sardegna	8.447	270	765	2.987	1.993	7.389	981	1.917	4.607	18.416

TABLE A.11: 1981 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

I. ABSOLUTE FIGURES

	Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi-cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC-TURING	Mining	Construc-tions	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	20.100	25.250	24.951	24.563	783.177	4.733	105.135	19.589	912.634
2. Liguria	7.100	12.753	806	3.508	145.800	1.291	39.008	7.462	193.561
3. Lombardia	45.908	116.998	24.095	64.041	1.629.092	10.187	223.991	30.446	1.893.716
4. Trentino Alto Adige	3.333	2.602	623	3.265	75.356	2.970	33.571	3.504	115.401
5. Veneto	39.354	25.548	6.267	23.616	637.536	3.754	125.701	14.596	781.587
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	7.104	3.904	673	2.312	145.219	1.793	49.177	3.948	200.137
7. Emilia-Romagna	62.426	20.677	4.028	18.389	583.512	4.066	126.850	12.231	726.659
8. Marche	7.999	3.477	2.762	11.081	202.749	1.519	45.338	3.845	253.451
9. Toscana	37.986	19.581	2.466	11.752	504.906	8.668	86.958	11.570	612.102
10. Umbria	8.755	5.849	368	1.707	93.795	1.183	23.240	2.833	121.051
11. Lazio	19.410	24.936	7.038	5.193	290.234	5.501	76.796	16.820	389.351
12. Campania	18.564	12.687	2.134	7.009	305.343	2.211	66.158	12.408	386.120
13. Abruzzi-Molise	13.179	3.183	1.428	2.750	115.880	1.544	43.427	4.321	165.172
14. Puglia	14.336	7.821	4.031	2.829	212.898	3.869	64.486	7.935	289.188
15. Basilicata	2.394	4.046	227	546	24.773	773	20.290	2.172	48.008
16. Calabria	6.340	3.533	675	488	49.710	575	32.856	4.697	87.838
17. Sicilia	16.532	18.310	2.687	2.746	166.331	6.361	64.875	12.866	250.433
18. Sardegna	7.278	11.435	650	826	67.961	6.247	36.752	5.881	166.841

TABLE A.11: 1981 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF   THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Food, beverages	Tobacco	Leather, shoes	Textiles	Clothing	Furniture	Paper	Printing, photography	Metal	Engineering
1. Piemonte-Val D'Aosta	4.65	0.04	1.17	7.99	4.26	3.06	1.47	2.35	5.06	45.36
2. Liguria	4.87	0.00	0.90	1.30	2.65	3.25	0.74	2.38	8.66	38.08
3. Lombardia	3.89	0.03	2.35	9.13	5.39	4.76	1.51	4.03	4.17	37.52
4. Trentino Alto Adige	4.77	0.53	0.75	2.54	3.09	11.39	1.84	2.27	4.44	25.17
5. Veneto	4.49	0.11	6.41	6.91	9.29	9.28	1.32	2.33	1.68	27.62
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	4.00	0.18	1.72	3.49	2.16	15.18	1.99	1.79	3.16	31.90
7. Emilia-Romagna	7.02	0.21	2.83	5.45	6.52	5.06	0.87	2.32	1.08	34.44
8. Marche	3.93	0.30	20.63	3.12	9.34	10.80	1.35	1.09	0.82	18.62
9. Toscana	3.33	0.22	10.56	13.64	8.73	6.67	1.54	1.74	3.13	21.19
10. Umbria	7.97	0.36	2.03	7.36	11.31	5.53	1.49	1.78	7.17	18.70
11. Lazio	6.09	0.43	1.16	2.03	4.54	5.05	1.87	8.29	0.93	29.61
12. Campania	8.57	1.43	6.18	2.18	6.37	4.94	0.76	2.04	3.56	32.58
13. Abruzzi-Molise	7.75	0.33	3.19	2.49	11.50	5.34	1.45	1.19	1.22	23.28
14. Puglia	7.57	1.11	2.94	3.73	8.12	5.56	0.77	1.79	8.74	23.27
15. Basilicata	6.72	0.25	0.81	1.95	4.34	3.59	0.10	1.05	0.89	16.88
16. Calabria	10.70	0.15	1.12	2.54	3.25	6.83	0.39	1.76	1.19	16.11
17. Sicilia	6.98	0.27	1.51	1.55	4.46	6.11	0.72	2.35	0.74	25.64
18. Sardegna	7.23	0.23	0.65	2.56	1.17	6.32	0.84	1.64	3.94	15.76

TABLE A.11: 1981 INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY REGIONS (1951 CLASSIFICATION, AT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TIME)

II. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

	Bricks, glass, tyles	Chemi-cals	Rubber	Other	TOTAL MANUFAC-TURING	Mining	Construc-tion	Public Utilities	TOTAL
1. Piemonte-Val d'Aosta	2.20	2.77	2.73	2.69	85.82	0.52	11.52	2.15	100.00
2. Liguria	3.67	6.59	0.42	1.81	75.33	0.67	20.15	3.86	100.00
3. Lombardia	2.42	6.18	1.27	3.38	86.03	0.54	11.83	1.61	100.00
4. Trentino Alto Adige	2.89	2.25	0.54	2.83	65.30	2.57	29.09	3.04	100.00
5. Veneto	5.04	3.27	0.80	3.02	81.57	0.48	16.08	1.87	100.00
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.55	1.95	0.34	1.16	72.56	0.90	24.57	1.97	100.00
7. Emilia-Romagna	8.59	2.85	0.55	2.53	80.30	0.56	17.46	1.68	100.00
8. Marche	3.16	1.37	1.09	4.37	80.00	0.60	17.89	1.52	100.00
9. Toscana	6.21	3.20	0.40	1.92	82.49	1.42	14.21	1.89	100.00
10. Umbria	7.23	4.83	0.30	1.41	77.48	0.98	19.20	2.34	100.00
11. Lazio	4.99	6.40	1.81	1.33	74.54	1.41	19.72	4.32	100.00
12. Campania	4.81	3.29	0.55	1.82	79.08	0.57	17.13	3.21	100.00
13. Abruzzi-Molise	7.98	1.93	0.86	1.66	70.16	0.93	26.29	2.62	100.00
14. Puglia	4.96	2.70	1.39	0.98	73.62	1.34	22.30	2.74	100.00
15. Basilicata	4.99	8.43	0.47	1.14	51.60	1.61	42.26	4.52	100.00
16. Calabria	7.22	4.02	0.77	0.56	56.59	0.65	37.41	5.35	100.00
17. Sicilia	6.60	7.31	1.07	1.10	66.42	2.54	25.91	5.14	100.00
18. Sardegna	6.23	9.79	0.56	0.71	58.17	5.35	31.45	5.03	100.00