

According to the Census of Industries and Services developed by Istat in 2011, in Campania the employees in all sectors were 939,776 (17% of the total regional population), of these, 43% of the total were employed in activities located in coastal municipalities. This indicates an even higher density of employment for coastal municipalities, albeit slightly, with respect to the population density and, therefore, these coastal municipalities could be thought as net attractors of work.

In Emilia-Romagna the employees in all sectors were 1,518,243 (35% of the population), of these, about 10% of the total were employed in businesses located in coastal municipalities. This value still indicates a lower density of employment than population density and therefore, the coastal municipalities of Emilia Romagna might be seen as net "exporters" of work.

In Friuli-Venezia Giulia, the employees in all sectors were 352,169 (29% of the population). Of these the 23% of the total were employed in activities located in coastal municipalities (net attractors of work). In Liguria the employees in all sectors were 433,371 (28% of the population). The 86% of the total were employed in businesses located in coastal (net attractors of work). Apulia has 700,432 employed which represent about 17% of the entire population. Of these, 316,009 were employed in companies located in the coastal municipalities, a value equal to 45% of the total (net exporters of work).

Sardinia has 294,992 employed which represent about 18% of the entire population. Of these, 184,472 were employed in companies located in the

coastal municipalities, a value equal to 63% of the total (net attractors of work).

In Veneto, finally, the employees in all sectors were 1,642,359 (34% of the population). Of these, 144,527 (8% of the total) were employed in businesses located in coastal municipalities. Value that still indicates a density of employment in line with the population density. These data therefore draw a very heterogeneous picture between regions.

2.1 Absolute economic specialization

A first indicator of (absolute) specialization is represented by the percentage of each sector on the employment in the municipality. The main results are presented as the average of all municipalities of a region in Tab.3.

In Campania, considering the major sectors as presented by ATECO 2007, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) represents an average of 1,53% of the whole municipal employment in the coastal municipalities with respect to about 0,6% in the non-coastal municipalities. Almost all the manufacturing sectors have a higher average of the percentage of the employment in the non-coastal municipalities than in the coastal ones. On the contrary, most of services have a higher average of the percentage of the employment in the coastal municipalities than in the non-coastal ones. More specifically, the trade represents a very high level of employment in the coastal municipalities (an average of 27,32% with respect to the 26,98% in the non-coastal municipalities), and the same happens in the sector of tourism.