

In Emilia Romagna, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) represents an average share of 5,99% of the whole municipal employment in the coastal municipalities with respect to about 0,79% in the non-coastal municipalities. These values reach relatively high levels in the sector of fishing (5,74%) with respect to agriculture (0,2%). The manufacturing sectors have in average a higher employment level in non-coastal municipalities than in coastal ones. The services, instead, show higher averages of employment in coastal municipalities, especially for activities linked to tourism.

In Friuli Venezia Giulia, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) represents an average share of 6,53% of the whole municipal employment in the coastal municipalities with respect to 1,22% (with very high values for fishing). In the manufacturing sectors, the pattern shows a typical trend similar to other regions with higher averages in non-coastal municipalities.

In Liguria, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) represents an average share of 0,6% of the whole municipal employment in coastal municipalities with respect to about 0,9% in non-coastal municipalities. These values reach relatively high levels in the sector of fishing (0,5%) with respect to agriculture (0,04%), and this is the opposite trend of non-coastal municipalities.

In Liguria, constructions represent a significant sector of employment, with average percentages that reach 14,3% in coastal municipalities and 24,5% in non-coastal municipalities. Most of services have a higher average of the percentage of

the employment in coastal municipalities than in non-coastal ones.

In Apulia, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) represents an average share of 2,08% of the whole municipal employment in coastal municipalities with respect to about 0,99% in non-coastal municipalities. This percentage is mainly due to the employment in the fishing, which is 1,64% with respect to the 0,32% of agriculture. The manufacturing sector has an average employment of 16,63% in coastal municipalities and an average of 18,57% in non-coastal ones. It has to be noted that in some sectors, especially those in which a certain quantity of freshwater is required (such as the production of beverages or the leather manufacturing), the average employment is higher in coastal municipalities than in non-coastal ones. The building sector instead hires more people in non-coastal municipalities (17,24% with respect to 13,75%). Finally, in the sector of services the averages in the coastal municipalities (28,15%) is almost the same as in non-coastal ones (28,78%). In the tourism (hotels and restaurants), information services, financial services, education and real estate are generally higher in coastal municipalities.

In Sardinia, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) covers an average share of 3.17% of the occupation in coastal municipalities compared to a much lower 0.69% for non-coastal. This difference is due mainly to the level of employment of the fisheries sector, equal to 2.75% compared to 0.35% of the agriculture sector. These values are greater in comparison to the average share for the non-coastal areas.