



Finanziato nell'ambito del Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza PNRR. Missione 4, Componente 2, Investimento 1.3 Creazione di "Partenariati estesi alle università, ai centri di ricerca, alle aziende per il finanziamento di progetti di ricerca di base"



DELIVERABLE 3.1

Repository of solutions for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of specific areas

Document data	
Repository of solutions for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of specific areas	Spoke 7 Work Package 3 D 3.1 - Repository of solutions for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of specific areas
Owner	UNIBA owner deliverable
Contributor/s	POLIMI owner contributors UNICA, UNICT, UNIBO contributors
Document version	D 3.1 – v.1.0_Draft
Last version date	09/12/2023

CREDITS

Attributions:

This report was coordinated and written by the University of Bari “Aldo Moro” and Politecnico di Milano and UNIBA research groups. UNICA, UNICT and UNIBO have collaborated in the writing.

Composition of the research groups:

UNIBA Research group: Angela Stefania Bergantino (Coordinator and Spoke 7 leader); Mario Intini (GRInS critical mass); Alessandro Buongiorno (GRInS researcher).

POLIMI Research group: Arturo Lanzani (Coordinator); Francesco Curci, Andrea Gritti, Cristina Renzoni (GRInS critical mass); Sara Caramaschi, Ettore Donadoni, Marco Voltini (GRInS researchers); Maria Aldera, Giacomo Ricchiuto (GRInS Ph.D. candidates); Antonio Longo, Cristiana Mattioli, Chiara Nifosi (DASU professors and researchers).

UNICA Research group: Raffaele Paci (Coordinator), Luca Frigau, Paolo Mattana, Gianpaolo Zammarchi (Research group).

UNICT Research group: Benedetto Torrisi (Coordinator); Gianpiero Torrisi (Research group).

UNIBO Research group: Elisa Conticelli (Coordinator and GRInS critical mass), Dorotea Ottaviani (GRInS post-doc), Simona Tondelli (Research group).

Executive summary

The present *Repository of solutions for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of specific areas*, constitutes the first Deliverable (D.7.3.1. Repository) of the WP3 Area Specific Planning and is fully within the actions related to the Milestones M.7.3.1. *Selection of Case studies for each territorial typology* (M12) and M.7.3.2. *Completion of local data collection and integration to WPI data for each case study* (M18).

The main activities are related to Tasks 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.3.3 of the WP3, which were conducted in parallel by the research units of UNIBA, POLIMI, UNINA, UNIBO, UNICA, UNICT:

- Task 7.3.1. *Integrate data from WPI with local level data and analysis to define detailed vulnerability maps for specific case studies;*
- Task 7.3.2. *Identify infrastructures and services digitalization policies to reduce divides between city centers, suburbs, and outskirts;*
- Task 7.3.3. *Analyze the role of infrastructures and related services on urbanization, residential choices, mobility patterns and choices, firms' relocation decisions and urban economic integration of inner and marginal areas, also through lab-in the field experiments and design thinking approach involving local actors.*

The first year of work was dedicated to defining some interpretative frameworks starting from the territorial typologies identified by the research. The activity involved the construction of integrated and dialoguing databases to define the characteristics, dimensions, and dynamics of Italian territories through the categories of: Metropolitan Italy, Inner Italy, Intermediate Italy, to which a fourth transversal category was added, that of the insular Italy. This part of the work held together quantitative and qualitative analysis starting from the spatialisation and cartographic visualisation of data and indicators to be integrated with the sets of indicators elaborated within the framework of WPI (Human Capital, Social Capital, Physical Capital, Economic Capital).

The document returns the work of defining interpretative frameworks for the sustainability of Italian territories and the specification of a hybrid taxonomy in 13 classes, which allow for a preliminary classification that problematises and complexifies the territorial typologies of metropolitan, inner and intermediate Italy. This taxonomy is intertwined with a macro-regional classification that allows insular Italy to be distinguished from the rest of Italy (North, South, Centre), starting from the recognition of the country's settlement and geomorphological structures. The classification can be read in its extended or reduced dimension, with some elements of overlapping between the three territorial typologies, as for example, in the case of the metropolitan fringes that can participate in the macro-class Italy Metropolitan or Intermediate Italy.

The document provides the methodologies adopted, references and main work themes, research operations and articulation of activities carried out. The final part of the Repository is tripartite into Bibliographic Repository, Dataset, and Indicators. The final part of the Repository is divided into bibliographic Repository, dataset, and indicators.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive summary	3
1. Spoke 7 Territorial Sustainability	6
1.1 WP3 Area-specific planning.....	6
1.1.1 Deliverable 3.1 Repository of solutions for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of specific areas.....	6
1.1.2 The refinement of the territorial typologies: toward selecting case studies from an institutional meta-classification of the Italian municipalities.....	6
1.1.2.1 <i>A hybrid taxonomy in 13 classes</i>	7
1.1.2.2 <i>Classification methodology</i>	9
1.1.3 Thematic framework: Four territorial typologies	15
1.1.3.1 <i>Profiles of Metropolitan Italy</i>	15
1.1.3.2 <i>Profiles of Intermediate Italy</i>	20
1.1.3.3 <i>Profiles of Inner Italy</i>	22
1.1.3.4 <i>Profiles of Insular Italy</i>	24
1.1.4 First comparisons between territorial typologies.....	26
1.1.4.1 <i>Demography</i>	26
1.1.4.2 <i>Economy, society, real estate</i>	30
1.1.4.3 <i>Environment, soil, energy</i>	36
1.1.4.4 <i>Intensity and forms of urbanisation, land consumption, risks and pollution</i>	41
1.1.4.5 <i>Geographies of renewable energy production</i>	45
1.1.4.6 <i>Infrastructures of everyday life</i>	48
1.2 Repository of data and references.....	56
1.2.1 Bibliography	56
1.2.1.1 <i>Metropolitan Italy</i>	56
1.2.1.2 <i>Intermediate Italy</i>	57
1.2.1.3 <i>Inner Italy</i>	61
1.2.1.4 <i>Insular Italy</i>	63
1.2.2 Datasets.....	66
1.2.2.1 <i>Metropolitan Italy</i>	66
1.2.2.2 <i>Intermediate Italy</i>	66
1.2.2.3 <i>Inner Italy</i>	67
1.2.2.4 <i>Insular Italy</i>	67

1.2.3	Indicators	69
1.2.3.1	<i>Metropolitan Italy</i>	69
1.2.3.2	<i>Intermediate Italy</i>	69
1.2.3.3	<i>Inner Italy</i>	71
1.2.3.4	<i>Insular Italy</i>	71

1. Spoke 7 Territorial Sustainability

1.1 WP3 Area-specific planning

1.1.1 Deliverable 3.1 Repository of solutions for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of specific areas

The WP3 intends to identify challenges for the transition towards sustainable, attractive, and smart cities and territories with a focus to specific territorial typologies: inner regions, islands, large urban areas and the so-called "Intermediate Italy", i.e. urban areas including mid-size cities and their wider polycentric and low-density urban systems. To this scope, a preliminary structure of the repository of solutions has been developed, which includes a bibliographic repository, a dataset and a list of preliminary indicators for monitoring and increasing the local attractiveness and resilience of each specific areas.

The activities were required to address the following main tasks:

- Integrate data from WP1 with local level data and analysis to define detailed vulnerability maps for specific case studies;
- Identify infrastructures and services digitalization policies to reduce divides between city centers, suburbs, and outskirts;
- Analyze the role of infrastructures and related services on urbanization, residential choices, mobility patterns and choices, firms' relocation decisions and urban economic integration of inner and marginal areas, also through lab-in the field experiments and design thinking approach involving local actors.

The first part of the work was dedicated to the definition of some interpretative frameworks starting from the territorial typologies identified by the research. The activity involved the construction of integrated and dialoguing databases to define the characteristics, dimensions and dynamics of Italian territories through the categories of: Metropolitan Italy, Inner Italy, *Intermediate Italy*, to which a fourth transversal category is added, which looks at the Insular Italy.

1.1.2 The refinement of the territorial typologies: toward selecting case studies from an institutional meta-classification of the Italian municipalities.

1.1.2.1 *A hybrid taxonomy in 13 classes*

The study proposes a preliminary classification into 13 classes that allow for a problematic definition of metropolitan, interior, and intermediate Italy. This taxonomy is interwoven with a macro-regional classification that allows insular Italy to be distinguished from the rest of Italy (North, South, Centre), starting from the recognition of the country's settlement and geomorphological structures. The classification can be read in its extended or reduced dimension, with some elements of overlap between the three territorial typologies, as for example in the case of the metropolitan fringes that can participate both in the macro-classification metropolitan Italy and intermediate Italy.

Given the complexity and variety of the Italian territory that we are trying to represent, it is essential to relate and make interact the studies that question the hierarchies and development trajectories of some of the main urban realities, those that concern socio-economic gaps and fractures – to orient, above all, cohesion policies – with those that, instead, try to construct geographical representations of settlement forms and systems. The elaboration of the classification underlying this research is in debt to certain conceptualizations, research, and analyses of spatial and territorial dynamics at different scales. To understand its innovation and potential, however, it is necessary to start from the reasons that have generated a multiplicity of classifications, mappings, and studies of our country: the growing territorial polarization of certain systems, the consequent marginalization of other portions of territories and the changes in urban polycentrism.

Territorial polarization – in some contexts referred to as territorial disparity or inequality – refers to the difference in access to resources, economic opportunities, public services, income, and welfare between different territories within a given country or geographical area. This phenomenon indicates that some areas prosper and develop much faster than others, creating significant imbalances in economic and social development. Many studies discuss its causes, effects, and policy implications. While GRINS research aims to promote interventions and policies of equity, inclusion, sustainability, resilience, and cohesion that tend to improve people's quality of life, social stability, and economic competitiveness, it is crucial to question the processes of polarization in territories. Indeed, understanding the geography of territorial disparities underpins the design of targeted policies that address the specific challenges of each area and promote equitable and sustainable development.

Polarization is also a factor contributing to **territorial marginalization** since the concentration of resources and opportunities in certain areas can exclude or marginalize those that do not benefit from them. Marginalization refers, in fact, to the process by which portions of territory or entire regions are excluded or placed on the margins of socio-economic and territorial development. Marginalized areas are often at a structural disadvantage compared to more developed areas, with less accessibility to services, limited employment, and lower quality of life.

In Italy, the processes of marginalization and territorial polarization are structural and have involved several recent public policies at national, regional and local level. For instance, thanks to the European Union's structural and investment funds (e.g. ERDF, EAFRD), development strategies

and projects have been launched to reduce territorial disparities and promote economic and social cohesion. In this context, the National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI) aims to promote the sustainable development of those territories facing challenges related to depopulation, geographical isolation, scarcity of services and limited access to economic opportunities.

These processes have stimulated a dense network of research and studies – both academic and non-academic – that focus on the analysis of territorial dynamics and strategic planning to reduce dependence on a few large cities or metropolises. This is how the concept of **“urban polycentrism”** developed, an approach that aims to build a network of complementary centers – of varying size and importance within a region or geographical area – decentralizing economic, social and cultural functions to contribute significantly to the integrated development of the entire territory.

Territorial polarization, marginalization and urban polycentrism have therefore led many to set up national taxonomies, statistical analyses and mapping of our country, analysis tools useful for highlighting possible geographies, identifying recurring dynamics, selecting samples of territory on which to launch intervention or research programs. This has produced a plurality of representations, sometimes unprecedented, others overlapping, often characterized by a specific thematic focus. Although crucial for our research intentions and shareable in the methodological structure, we believe that it is necessary to construct a new classification of Italy that holds together different criteria that, to this day, have characterized specific research paths or analyses. The reason is the need to overcome both the fragmentation and the partiality of some mappings, as well as the urgency of holding together differentiated indicators and criteria that open new scenarios and possible avenues of investigation and research.

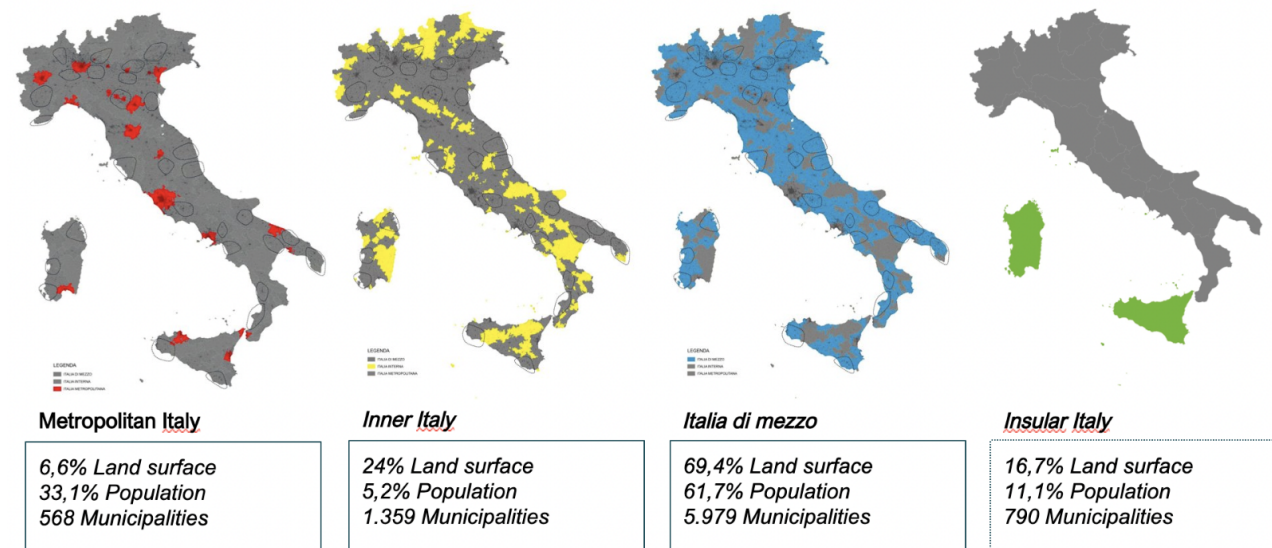


Figure 1: The four territorial typologies (elaboration by DASTU – POLIMI).

1.1.2.2 Classification methodology

The first methodological step was the classification of all Italian municipalities, updated to ISTAT 2021 borders and codes, following four main criteria:

- i. the classification underlying the 2014 National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI);
- ii. the same classification was updated and revised in 2020;
- iii. the belonging or not belonging to a Metropolitan City as a territorial body of a vast area;
- iv. the belonging or not belonging to one of the Functional Urban Areas (FUA) defined by the OECD in 2022.

SNAI ranked, first in 2014 and then in 2020, all Italian municipalities based on the presence of, or the travel time to reach by car, certain essential services such as education, health and rail. In short, SNAI classifies them as: "Poles" or "Inter-municipal Poles" the municipalities, single or aggregated, able to simultaneously offer all secondary school offerings, a hospital home to a Level I DEA and at least one Silver category railway station; "Belt" the municipalities less than 20' (2014) or 27' (2020) by car from Poles; "Intermediate" the municipalities requiring up to 40' of travel time; "Peripheral" the municipalities within 75' (2014) or 66' (2020) minutes from Poles; and, finally, as "Ultrapерipheral" the municipalities with travel times greater than 75' (2014) or 66' (2020).

Instead, the OECD uses population density to identify central urban nuclei (defined as "City" or "Greater City", depending on whether the cluster of maximum density extends over one or more municipalities), and then the origin of commuter flows to these nuclei to identify the relative "Commuting Zones", to arrive at a classification of the various FUAs on the basis of their overall population: "Large Metropolitan" for FUAs with a population of over 1.5 million; "Metropolitan" if with a population of between 250. 000 to 1.5 million; 'Medium-sized' between 100,000 and 250,000; 'Small' between 50,000 and 100,000.

By cross-referencing the presence or absence of the four criteria described above, and considering in addition the criterion relating to the administrative status of a capital municipality (of a Province or Metropolitan City), it was possible to recognise in the first place the three macro-classes of *Inner Italy*, *Metropolitan Italy* and *Intermediate Italy*.

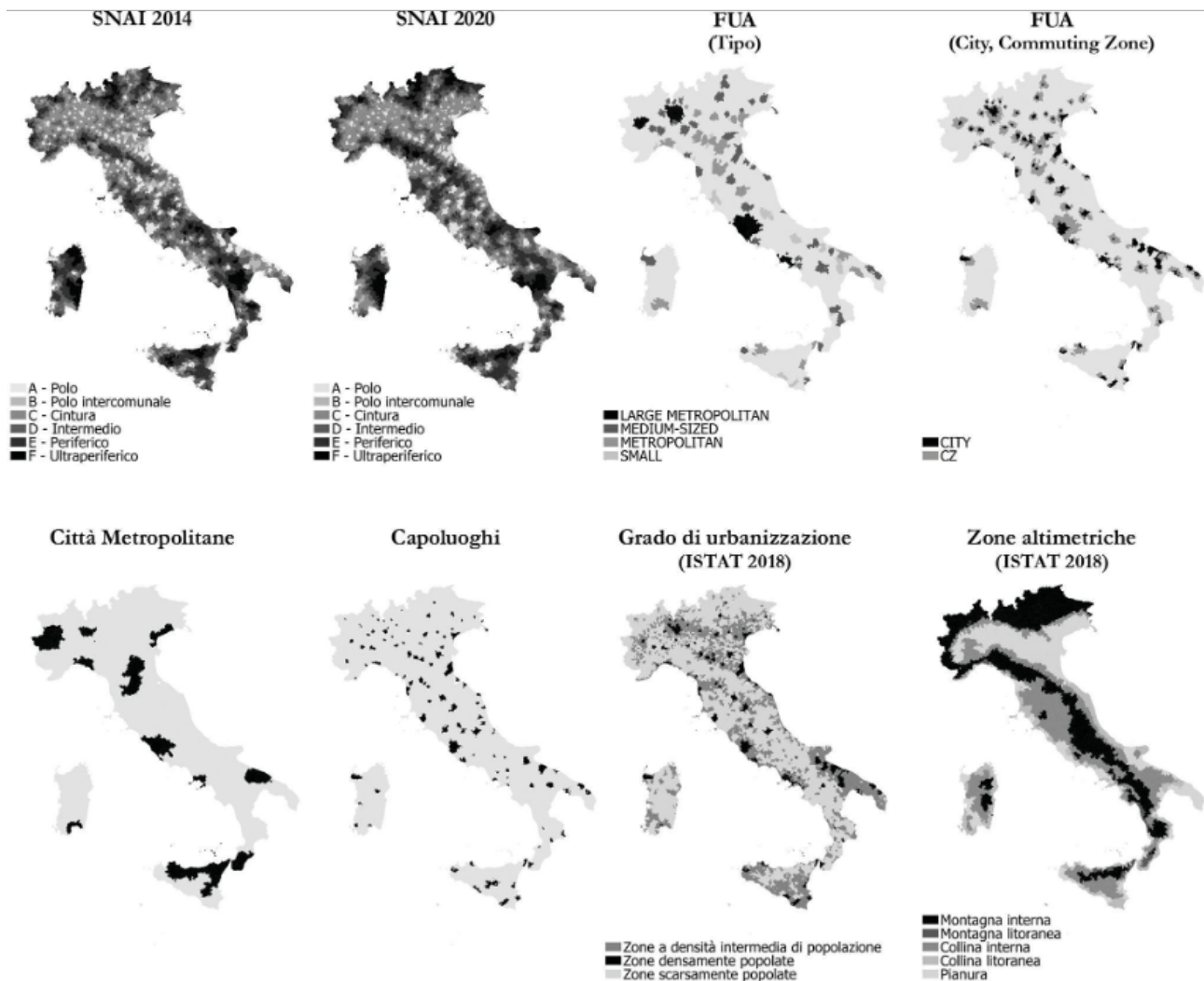


Figure 2: The classifications underlying the criteria for constructing the municipal taxonomy (elaboration by DASTU- Polimi on data from ISTAT, Agenzia per la Coesione Territoriale and OECD).

The inner Italy that emerges from our classification is that portion of the territory that presents characteristics of peripherality or ultra-peripherality that are confirmed by both SNAI classifications (2014, 2020). Although the condition of peripherality dominates, the municipalities belonging to this macro-class can be included in a de jure and/or de facto metropolitan city or area. A first disaggregation of the municipalities of inner Italy was carried out based on the presence or absence of points of contact - i.e. of potential overlap - with metropolitan Italy. Two types of internal municipalities emerged from this first operation: those that we defined as "remote", insofar as they are outside the de jure and de facto metropolitan areas, and those that we defined as "proximate" insofar as, although peripheral or ultra-peripheral according to SNAI, they are located within a metropolitan city or functional urban area (FUA) of metropolitan rank.

Metropolitan Italy, on the other hand, is composed of municipalities that in both SNAI classifications are outside the "peripheral" and "ultra-peripheral" classes and that belong de jure and de facto or only de facto to metropolitan-type contexts. On the basis of belonging to a Metropolitan City (de jure metropolis), to a FUA of metropolitan rank (de facto metropolis) and of

the status of capital (of Province or Metropolitan City), it has been possible to distinguish three subclasses of metropolitan Italy: the metropolitan capitals are the de facto metropolitan municipalities and de jure metropolitan city capitals (Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bari, Cagliari, Palermo, Catania, Messina), with the sole exception made to include in metropolitan Italy the city of Reggio Calabria which, despite its 202.000 inhabitants, has been considered on a par with a FUA city of metropolitan rank; the de jure and de facto metropolitan areas include all the remaining de facto and de jure metropolitan municipalities; finally, the de facto and non-de facto metropolitan poles are municipalities classified by the OECD as FUA Metropolitan Cities but which are not part of a Metropolitan City (Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, Padua, Modena, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Prato, Perugia, Taranto) to which is added the municipality of Monza as a provincial capital included in a FUA Large Metropolitan City (that of Milan).

If we exclude metropolitan and inner Italy, the geography of intermediate Italy emerges. Due to its large extension and rather heterogeneous demographic and settlement composition, it was necessary to distinguish this macro-class into several subclasses.

Firstly, we can distinguish the Medium Cities or non-metropolitan capitals as that sub-class which includes all municipalities in FUA Small and Medium and all provincial capitals not classified as FUA because they have a population of less than 50,000 inhabitants. Secondly, we can recognise the de jure or de facto Metropolitan Fringes as the subclass of municipalities included in de jure and/or de facto metropolitan areas that have never been classified by SNAI as 'peripheral' or 'ultra-peripheral' or classified as such by only one of the two SNAI classifications (2014, 2020). The remaining municipalities in intermediate Italy have been classified as urban-rural continuum.

A further classificatory step was necessary to account for some differences within the classes of remote Inner Italy, near Inner Italy municipalities and, above all, the very extensive class of the Urban-Rural Continuum, also in order to facilitate a more accurate reading of the interdependencies and overlaps between Inner Italy and metropolitan Italy. Using the classification relative to the degree of urbanisation provided by ISTAT (2018), it was possible to disaggregate the two classes of near and remote inner Italy by making a distinction between sparsely populated municipalities and municipalities with intermediate population density. Using the urbanisation degree and altitude zone classifications - the latter also provided by ISTAT (2018) - it was also possible to disaggregate the Urban-Rural Continuum class by distinguishing between: sparsely populated mountain/inland hilly municipalities, intermediate-populated mountain/inland hilly municipalities, sparsely populated coastal and/or lowland municipalities and intermediate-populated coastal and/or lowland municipalities.

CRITERIO 1		CRITERIO 2		CRITERIO 3		CRITERIO 4		CRITERIO 5		OUTPUT INTERMEDIO	CRITERIO 6		CRITERIO 7		OUTPUT FINALE
Comune periferico o ultraperiferico (SNAI 2014)		Comune periferico o ultraperiferico (SNAI 2020)		Comune facente parte di una Città metropolitana (de jure)		Comune incluso in una FUA di rango Large metropolitan o Metropolitan		City di FUA small o medium o comuni capoluogo al 31/12/2021			fascia altimetrica del comune (ISTAT)		grado di urbanizzazione (ISTAT)		
si	no	si	no	si	no	si	no	si	no		montagna/collina	pianura/litoraneo	scarsamente popolato	a media densità di popolazione	
X		X			X		X	non considerato		Interno remoto	non considerato		X	Interno remoto scarsamente popolato	
X		X			X	X		non considerato		Interno prossimo	non considerato		X	Interno remoto a media densità di popolazione	
X		X		X			X	non considerato				X		Interno prossimo scarsamente popolato	
X		X		X			X	non considerato					X	Interno prossimo a media densità di popolazione	
X			X		X		X		X	Continuum urbano-rurale	X		X	Continuum urbano-rurale di montagna/collina interna scarsamente popolato	
													X	X	Continuum urbano-rurale di montagna/collina interna a media densità di popolazione
	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	Continuum urbano-rurale litoraneo e/o di pianura scarsamente popolato	
	X		X		X		X		X				X	Continuum urbano-rurale litoraneo e/o di pianura a media densità di popolazione	
	X	X			X		X	X		Città media o capoluogo non metropolitano	non considerato		non considerato	Città media o capoluogo non metropolitano	
	X		X	X			X		X	Frangia metropolitana de jure o de facto	non considerato		non considerato	Frangia metropolitana de jure o de facto	
	X	X			X	X					non considerato		non considerato		
	X	X			X		X				non considerato		non considerato		
X			X		X	X					non considerato		non considerato		
X			X	X			X				non considerato		non considerato		
	X		X		X	X					non considerato		non considerato		
	X	X			X		X				non considerato		non considerato		
X			X	X		X					non considerato		non considerato		
	X		X		X	X		non considerato		Polo metropolitano de facto e non de jure	non considerato		non considerato	Polo metropolitano de facto e non de jure	
	X		X	X		X			X	Area metropolitana de jure e de facto (extra-capoluogo)	non considerato		non considerato	Area metropolitana de jure e de facto (extra-capoluogo)	
								X		Capoluogo metropolitano	non considerato		non considerato	Capoluogo metropolitano	

Figure 3: Synoptic overview of the criteria and steps taken for the classification of Italian municipalities. Elaboration DASTU - POLIMI

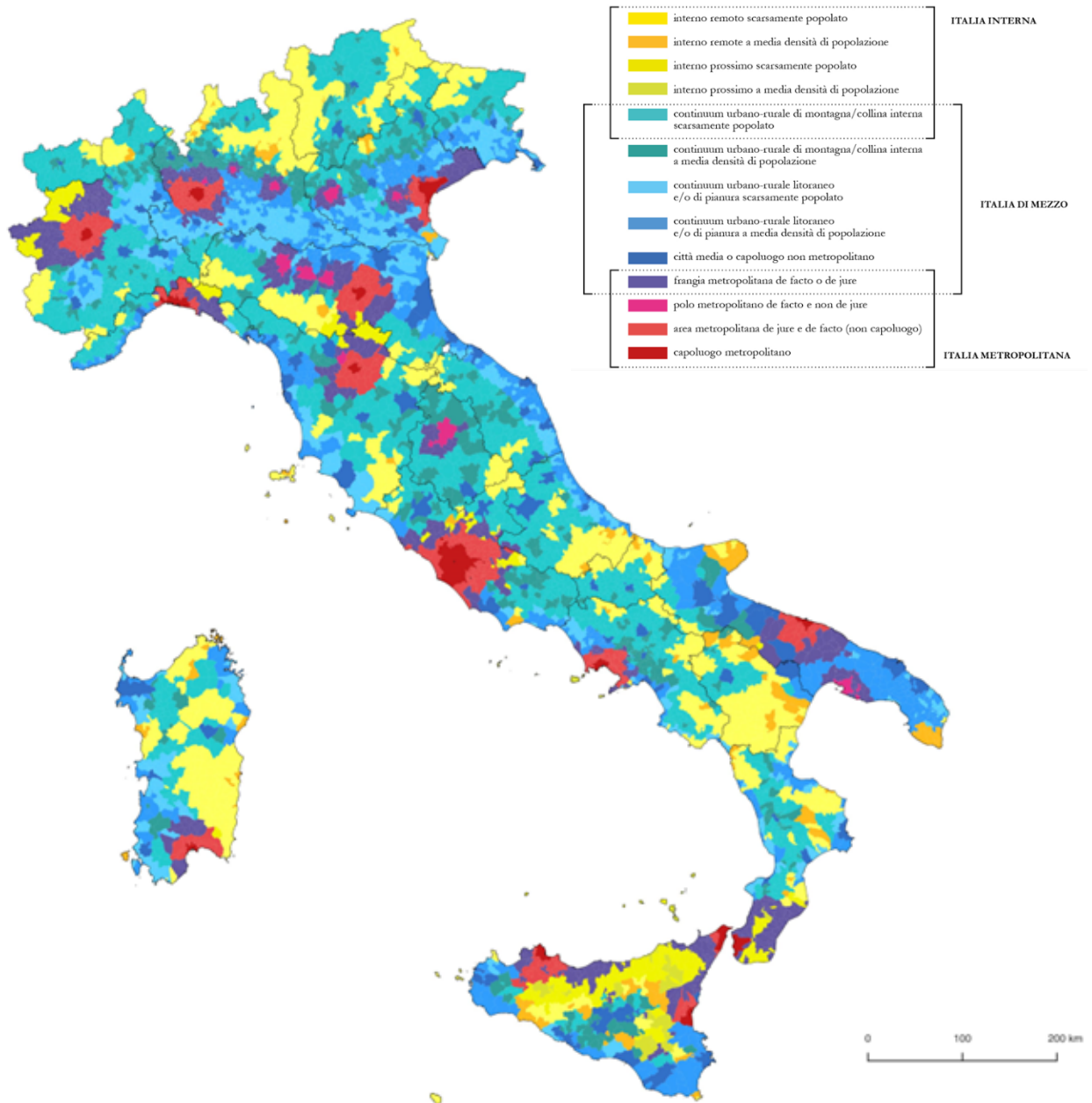


Figure 4: Overview map of the 13 subclasses resulting from the classification of Italian municipalities. Elaboration by DASTU - POLIMI.

	mappe	regioni	territori interessati	comuni	% pop.	% sup.
Interno remoto scarsamente popolato		tutte	Alta Valtellina, Alpi Orobie, Val Camonica, Abruzzo interno, Appennino Emiliano, Appennino tra Toscana Marche e Umbria, territori tra Abruzzo e Molise, Monti Sibillini, Pollino, Basilicata, Ogliastra.	1024	2,6	17,6
Interno remoto a media densità di popolazione		tutte tranne Valle d'Aosta, Liguria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Marche, Umbria.	Gargano, basso Salento.	127	1,6	2,7
Interno prossimo scarsamente popolato		Piemonte, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Lazio, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna.	Aree interne dentro le città metropolitane di Torino, Firenze, Messina, Catania, Palermo e Reggio Calabria.	177	0,5	3,0
Interno prossimo a media densità di popolazione		Lazio, Campania, Calabria, Sicilia.	Aree interne dentro le città metropolitane siciliane.	31	0,5	0,7
Continuum urbano-rurale di montagna/collina interna scarsamente popolato		tutte.	Valle d'Aosta, Montagne della provincia di Imperia e di Cuneo, Val d'Ossola, provincia di Bolzano, alte Langhe, Monferrato, montagne delle cinque terre, dorsale appenninica, Cilento, Presila cosentina.	2311	7,0	26,2
Continuum urbano-rurale di montagna/collina interna a media densità di popolazione		tutte.	Pedemonte alpino, Conche interne tra Umbria, Lazio, Marche e Campania.	841	9,9	8,6
Continuum urbano-rurale litoraneo e/o di pianura scarsamente popolato		tutte tranne Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Umbria.	Asse del Po, Collina costiera adriatica, Maremma, Sulcis, Olbia, Trapani, Ragusa.	979	4,4	8,8
Continuum urbano-rurale litoraneo e/o di pianura a media densità di popolazione		tutte tranne Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Umbria.	Costa adriatica, Salento, Sicilia meridionale.	788	16,4	11,5
Città media o capoluogo non metropolitano		tutte.	*VC, NO, CN, AT, AL, AO, IM, SV, SP, VA, CO, SO, PV, CR, MN, BZ, TN, VI, BL, TV, RO, UD, GO, TS, PC, CP, S, Sassuolo, FE, RA, FC, PS, AN, MC, AP, FM, MS, LU, PT, LV, PI, AR, SI, GR, TR, VT, RI, LT, FR, CE, BN, AV, Battipaglia, SA, AQ, TE, PE, CH, CB, Cerignola, FG, Altamura, Andria, Barletta, Bisceglie, Trani, BR, LE, PZ, MT, CS, CZ, TP, AG, CL, Gela, EN, Acireale, RG, SR, SS, NU, Carbonia, PN, IS, OR, BI, LC, RN, KR, VV, VB.	91	11,4	5,2
Frangia metropolitana de jure o de facto		tutte tranne Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Marche, Molise, Basilicata.	Frangie metropolitane delle città di Torino, Milano, Venezia, Genova, Bologna, Firenze, Roma, Napoli, Bari, Cagliari, Palermo, Catania, Messina e Reggio Calabria.	967	12,6	9
Polo metropolitano de facto e non de jure		Lombardia, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Umbria, Puglia.	Monza, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, Padova, Modena, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Prato, Perugia, Taranto.	11	3,4	0,6
Area metropolitana de jure e de facto (extra-capoluogo)		Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Lazio, Campania, Puglia, Sicilia, Sardegna.	Aree metropolitane delle città di Torino, Milano, Venezia, Genova, Bologna, Firenze, Roma, Napoli, Bari, Cagliari, Palermo, Catania e Messina.	543	14,0	4,7
Capoluogo metropolitano		Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Toscana, Lazio, Campania, Calabria, Puglia, Sicilia, Sardegna.	Torino, Milano, Venezia, Genova, Bologna, Firenze, Roma, Napoli, Bari, Cagliari, Palermo, Catania, Messina e Reggio Calabria.	14	15,6	1,2

Figure 5: Analytical table of the subclasses of Intermediate Italy. Elaboration by DASTU - POLIMI