

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

Sviluppo urbano e rurale: parallelismi ed antagonismi del periodo 1960-2010

di

Roberto Fanfani e Lucilla Spinelli

Il presente intervento riprende quello

Urban VS Rural development, presented at EXPO 2015 , 31 August 2015 , Conference organised by Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna (E. Carfagna, P. Tassinari). *Measuring agricultural and rural planning with advanced methods: "New challenges and cross-cutting issues in agricultural and rural planning", **Second session: Rural land management and planning: crosscutting and interdisciplinary issues***

The urban and rural development processes are strictly related to:

- **continuous and non-linear changes among multi-dimensional aspects:** *demographic, socio-economic, environment and resources endowment , Cultural heritage and landscape, Institutional and governance aspects.*
- **changing of the U/R relationships over time and space.**

The complex and changing relationships amplify the difficulties to **define:**

- **a taxonomy of rural and urban areas**
- **an appropriate policy mix for development**

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

To better understand the relationships between U/R areas we could consider some aspects of demographic changes.

- **Demographic changes over time and space**
- **Demographic changes in the structure of population in U/R areas**
- **Some interesting examples from Italy**
 - a country with a rapid process of development after WW2 :**
 - a fast passage from agriculture to industrialization
 - a great movement of resident population:
 - **inside the country (from country-side to cities, from South to Nord)**
 - **a great migration toward european countries**

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015, Istat :Aula Magna, Via Cesare Balbo, 14

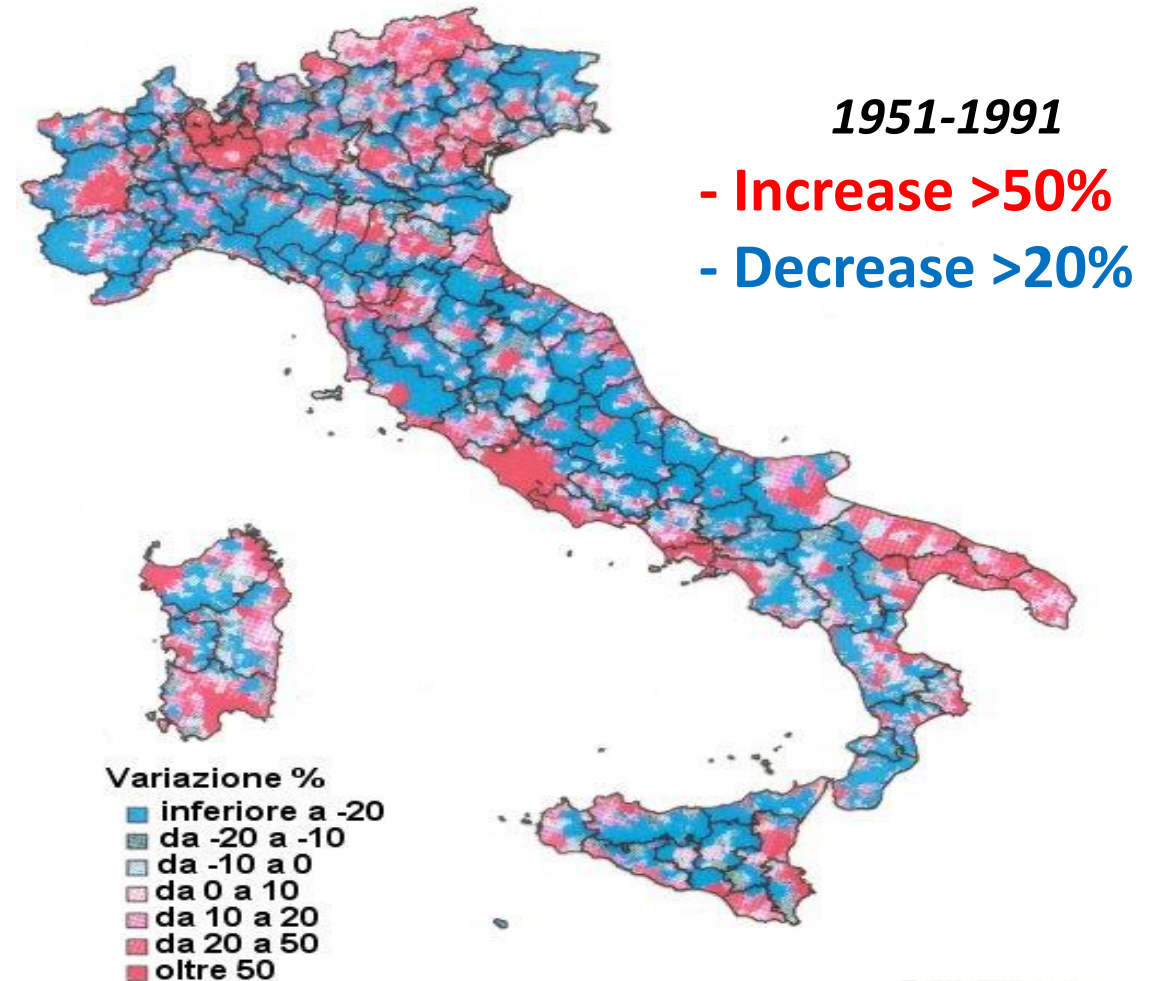
Demographic changes of resident population in Italy

- over time (1951-1991)
- and space (municipalities)

The great change of resident population between 1951-1991 has interested:

- more than **>30%** of population
 - - **Increase by more than 50%**
 - - **Decrease by more than 20%**

DINAMICA DELLA POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE 1951-1991



Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna, Via Cesare Balbo, 14

The Degree of urbanization in Italy:

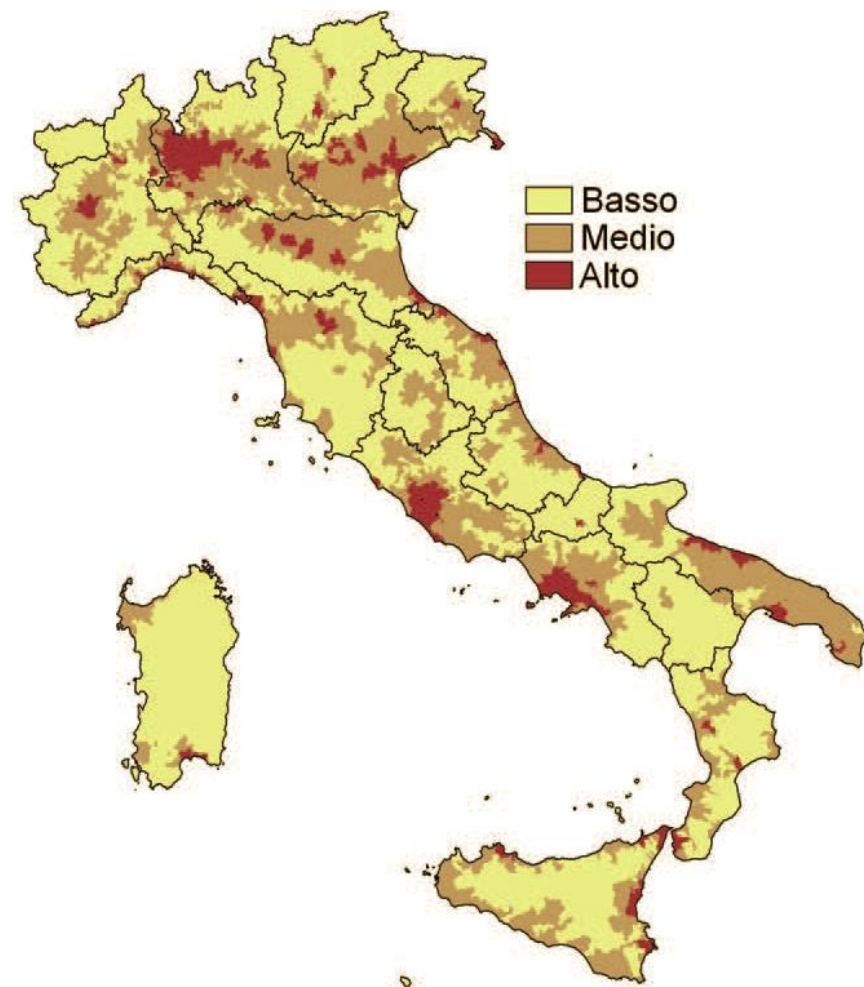
- great importance of High and medium degrees

Year 2001 – (municipalities, Lau2 level)-

High (44%), Medium (39%), Low (16%)

Urbanization degree in Italy and EU (%)			
	Italy(%)	EU-27(%)	
High(alto)	44,6	47,0	Densità popolazione >500 ab/Km2 e >50,000 ab.
Medium (medio)	39,3	25,0	Densità popolazione >100 ab/Km2 e >50,000 ab. Close to high density area
Low (basso)	16,1	28,0	The other areas

European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Eu-Silc- Unità amministrative locali (Lau2) -Comuni per l'Italia



Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

The Degree of urbanization in Italy 2013:

greater importance of population in medium degrees of urbanization areas

Superficie territoriale, popolazione residente e densità per grado di urbanizzazione dei comuni e regione -Anno 2013, valori percentuali sul rispettivo totale

REGIONI	Grado di Urbanizzazione								
	Basso	Medio	Alto	Basso	Medio	Alto	Basso	Medio	Alto
	Superficie (%)			Popolazione (%)			Densità (a)		
Nord-ovest	70,2	25,2	4,7	16,8	46,2	36,9	67	512	2.204
Nord-est	70,3	24,0	5,8	27,2	46,2	26,6	72	360	863
Centro	72,9	21,7	5,4	25,2	37,7	37,1	72	361	1.415
Sud	73,7	21,3	5,0	27,5	37,1	35,4	72	334	1.366
Isole	75,9	21,2	2,9	28,9	46,1	25,0	52	294	1.178
ITALIA	72,5	22,7	4,8	24,3	42,4	33,3	67	376	1.390

Fonte: Istat, Movimento e calcolo della popolazione residente annuale (R); Variazioni territoriali, denominazione dei comuni, calcolo delle superfici comunali (E); Eurostat. (a) La densità è data dal rapporto tra la popolazione residente e la superficie in km².

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015, Istat :Aula Magna, Via Cesare Balbo, 14

Surface of inhabited localities in Italy (Cities, Towns + production localities)

2011: - 6.7% of Total Land Area (20,000 skm over 300,000 skm)

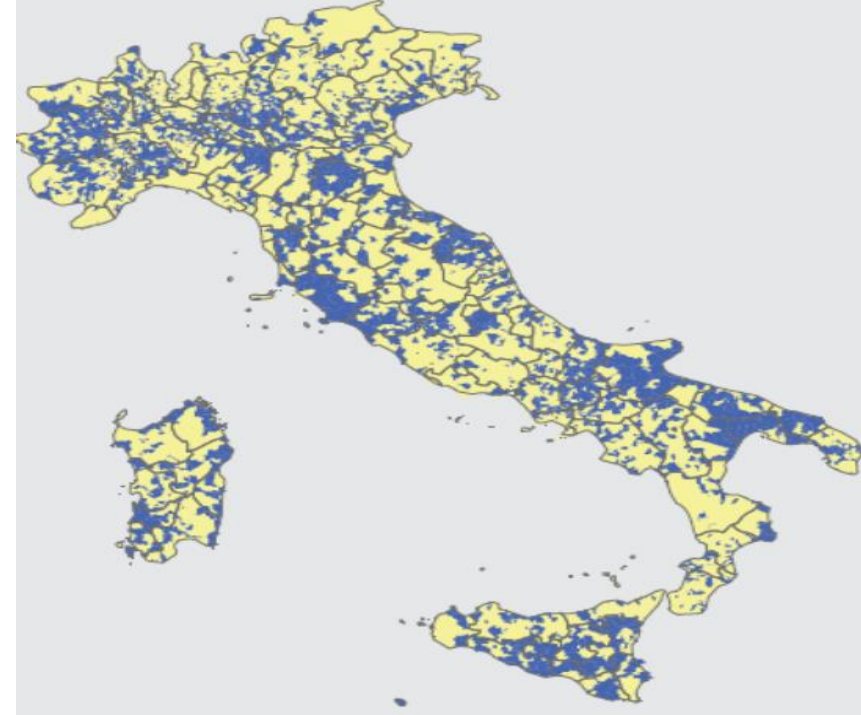
Urban-Sprawl 2000-2011: Increase + 8.8 % of surface

2011: value > national average(6,7%)



Variazione % 2001-2011

Urban-sprawl > media nazionale (+8,8)



Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna, Via Cesare Balbo, 14

**The complexities to define a taxonomy of rural and urban areas
depend on
the diversities existing within and between U/R areas.**

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

Some characteristics of Urban Areas

- **Dimensions of cities (small, medium, big, metropolitan areas)**
- **Urbanization degree (High, medium, low)**
- **Dynamic changes of**
 - **Population (growing, stable, decreasing)**
 - **Economic activities (manufacturing, services, tourism)**
 - **Higher education and S3**

Some characteristics of Urban Areas in Italy and in the EU

City Dimension (Italy)		Urbanization degree (Italy/Eurostat)		Dynamic changes (%)	
Small	< of 50,000 ab.	Low	<i>No medium and High</i>	Decreasing	> -5%
Medium	50 to 250,000 ab.	Medium	<i>Densità popolazione >100 ab/Km2 e >50,000 ab. Close to high density area</i>	Stable	-5 to +5%
Large	> 250,000 ab.	High	<i>Densità popolazione >500 ab/Km2 e >50,000 ab.</i>	Growing	> +5%
Metropolitan	ten areas (Mi, To, Ge, Bo, Fi, Roma, Na, Pa)				

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna, Via Cesare Balbo, 14

Increasing complexity to define Rural areas:

- **Simple indicator** (i.e. density of population-OECD)
- **Multiple-Threshold indicators**
- **Multiple sets of indicators** (demographic, socio-economic, resource endowment, Human capital, Territorial capital, specific disadvantages)
- **Dynamic trends of variables or set of variables**
- **More detailed analysis at disaggregated territorial level (NUTS2, Lau 2)**

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

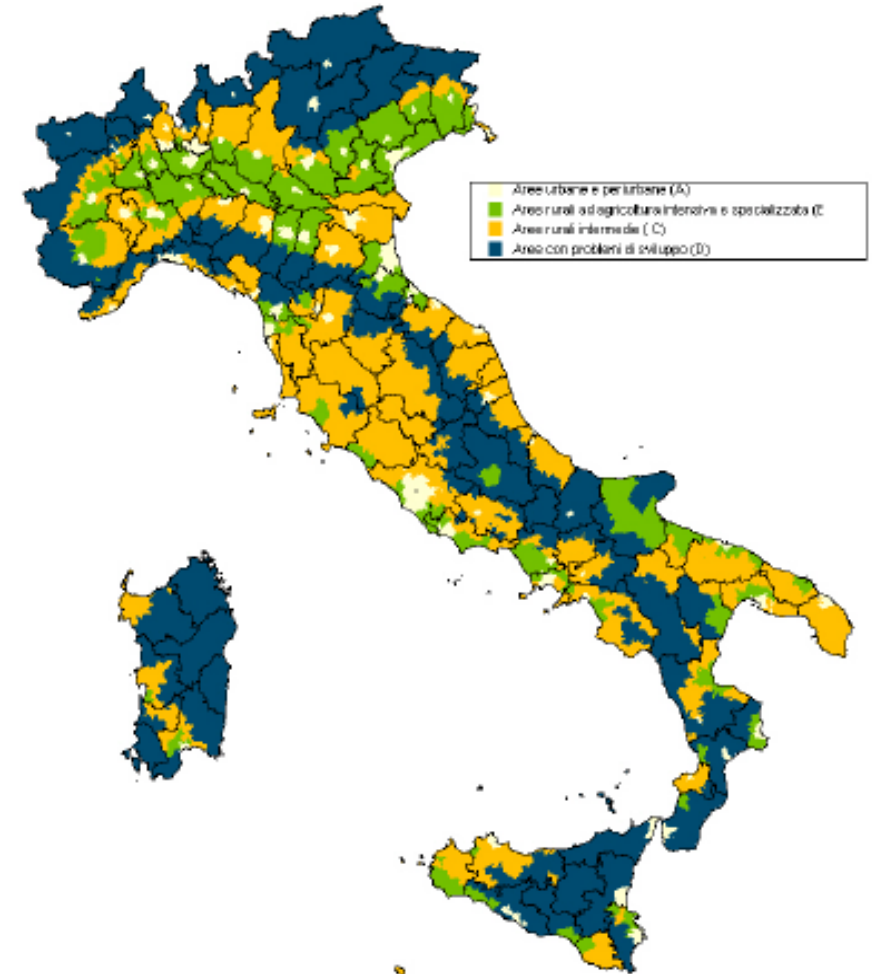
The complexities to define a taxonomy of rural and urban areas

Rural Development Plans of 2014-2020 consider four typologies of areas

- a) Urban and periurban areas;
- b) Rural areas with intensive agriculture;
- c) Rural areas intermedie;*
- d) Rural areas with development problems*.-

* In rural areas (c) and (d) it applies a new governance approach – the “Community Led Local Development” (CLLD) – and may use structural Funds (ERDF, ESF, EMFF- In rural areas (d) it is possible to use specific measures and programmes such as for Mountain areas.

** A new map of Rural Disadvantaged areas will be defined in 2017, with a complex system of indicators: socio-economic, but also technological and environmental indicators (low temperature, heat stress, soil drainage, soil texture and stoniness, soil rooting depth, soil chemical properties, soil moisture balance and slope).



Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna, Via Cesare Balbo, 14

The complexities to define a taxonomy of rural and urban areas

Mapping different URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (example, CAIRE 2014)

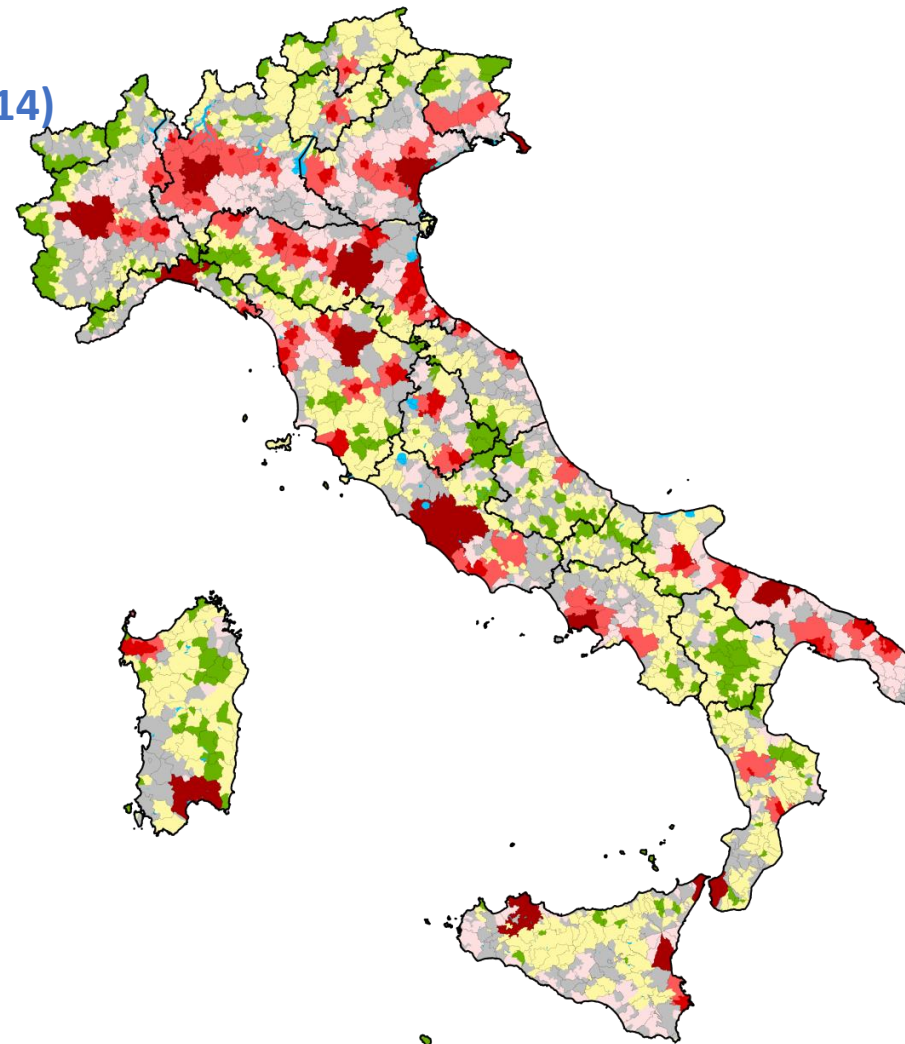
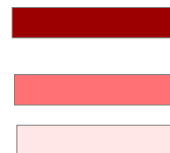
-----URBAN- PERI-URBAN Areas

- **Metropolitan Cities**
- **Cities with > 90.000 residents**
- **Local system of Cities with >250,000 residents**
- **Other Local system > 35,000 inhabitants**

and > 200,000 inhabitants with great accessibility (<30')

-----RURAL areas

- **Intermediate Areas**
- **Internal Areas** (comuni <50.000 abitanti accessibili in 30')
- **Ultra-peripheral internal areas**
- **Regional border**



Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

**Great structural changes
in Agriculture and Land utilisation in Rural areas
over the last 50 years: 1961-2010**

**The profound change of the territorial distribution of population has been
accompanied and determined by:**

- **the decline in the number of Farms,**
- **the shrinking of Agricultural areas,**
- **the reduction in the number of days worked**

Great structural changes of Farms and Land utilisation (last 50 years:1961-2010)

- **Number of Farms** - **62%**
- **Total Agricultural Areas (TAA)** - **35%**
- **Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)** - **26%**

Total territorial area of Italy

(302.073 sqkm: 35% mountain, 42% hill)

- (1961 -TAA was 88 % of Total)
- 1982 - TAA was 75% of total *
- 2010 -TAA was 56% of Total *

	Farms		(TAA)		(UAA)	
	Number (000)	Var %	HA (000)	Var %	Ha (000)	Var %
UNIVERSO ITALIA						
1961	4.294	-	26.572	-	-	-
1970	3.607	-16,0	25.065	-5,7	17.491	
1982	3.269	-9,4	23.631	-5,7	15.843	-9,4
UNIVERSO UE*						
1982	3.133	-	22.398	-	15.973	-
1990	3.023	-3,5	22.702	1,4	15.046	-5,8
2000	2.396	-20,7	18.767	-17,3	13.182	-12,4
2010	1.621	-32,4	17.081	-9,0	12.856	-2,5

* Universo UE, comprende le aziende con più di un ettaro ed una produzione superiore a 2500€.

The structural changes continue in the recent years (2010- 2013)

- Greater reduction of (UAA - 3,3%) respect to (TAA -2,4%)
- Continue the reduction of Farms (9,2%)

	Farms		(TAA)		(UAA)	
	Number (000)	Var %	HA (000)	Var %	Ha (000)	Var %
UNIVERSO ITALIA						
1961	4.294	-	26.572	-	-	-
1970	3.607	-16	25.065	-5,7	17.491	
1982	3.269	-9,4	23.631	-5,7	15.843	-9,4
UNIVERSO UE*						
1982	3.133	-	22.398	-	15.973	-
1990	3.023	-3,5	22.702	1,4	15.046	-5,8
2000	2.396	-20,7	18.767	-17,3	13.182	-12,4
2010	1.621	-32,4	17.081	-9,0	12.856	-2,5
2013	1.471	-9,2	16.678	-2,4	12.426	-3,3

* Universo UE, comprende le aziende con più di un ettaro ed una produzione superiore a 2500€.

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

Utilization of agricultural surface 2000-2013 (TAA e UAA) hectares

Uso dei suoli agrari (Universo UE)							
	Superficie agricola utilizzata				Superficie a boschi ²	Altra superficie	Totale
	seminativi ¹	prati perm. e pascoli	coltivazioni permanenti	Totale			
Superficie in ettari							
2000	7.297.409	3.418.083	2.346.764	13.062.256	4.064.163	1.490.442	18.616.858
2005	7.075.224	3.346.951	2.285.671	12.707.846	3.770.223	1.324.945	17.803.014
2007	6.969.257	3.451.756	2.323.184	12.744.196	3.813.643	1.283.705	17.841.544
2010	7.041.206	3.434.073	2.380.769	12.856.048	3.002.666	1.222.385	17.081.099
2013	6.827.444	3.338.571	2.259.979	12.425.995	3.027.854	1.224.447	16.678.296
Variazione 2013/2000 (ettari)							
Italia	-469.965	-79.512	-86.785	-636.261	-1.036.309	-265.995	-1.938.562
Variazione 2013/2000 (percentuale)							
Italia	-6,4	-2,3	-3,7	-4,9	-25,5	-17,8	-10,4

² Somma di boschi e arboricoltura da legno annessi alle aziende agricole

Fonte: CREA-INEA: elaborazioni su dati ISTAT, Indagine sulla struttura e sulle produzioni delle aziende agricole (2005, 2007, 2013, Universo UE, inclusi gli enti pubblici) e Censimenti Agricoltura 2000 e 2010

Farms and Agricultural land Acceleration of reduction in the last decades (1982-2010)

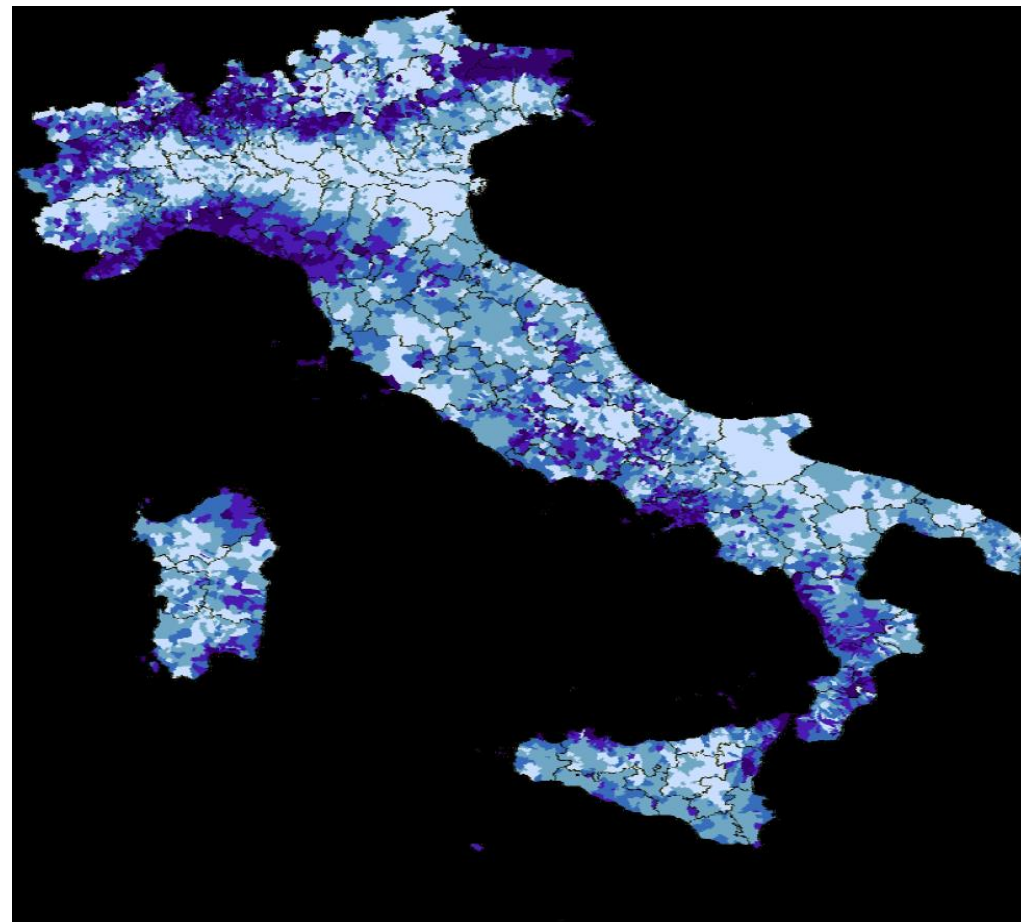
- **50% of Farms*** (1,5 mln)
- **24% of TAA** (5,3 mln Ha)
- **20% of UAA** (3,0 mln Ha)

Strong reduction in Mountain and Hill areas

Mountain areas - 408.000 farms - 60%
- 2,5 mln Ha of TAA -34%

Hill areas -731.000 farms - 47%
-2,2 mln Ha of TAA -23%

Lowland areas - 373.000 farms -42%
- 570 mln ha of TAA -11%



Reduction of TAA 1961-2010 (Caire)
- greater than 80%
- less than 20%

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

Raising of forest : 2 million hectares between 1985-2014 (+27%)

Total forest surface- Italy 1985-2014 (hectares)			
	Forest	other areas with forest	Total forest surface (Ha)
1985	7.200.000	1.475.100	8.675.100
1990	7.589.800	1.533.408	9.123.208
2000	8.369.400	1.650.025	10.019.425
2005	8.759.200	1.708.333	10.467.533
2010	9.032.299	1.760.404	10.792.703
2014	9.196.158	1.791.647	10.987.805
Var. % 2014/1985	27,7	21,5	26,7

Fonte: CREA-INEA: elaborazione su dati Corpo forestale dello Stato e CRA-MPF.

Workshop ISTAT

Scenari e tendenze dell'agricoltura italiana tra tradizione ed innovazione

Roma, 17 dicembre 2015 , Istat :Aula Magna,Via Cesare Balbo, 14

How to reconcile Urban and Rural areas

A better classification of urban and rural areas and their structural and dynamic changes*

play a crucial role

in defining the road map for a possible reconciliation (partnership) between the different typologies of urban and rural areas

* in the previous part we presented some examples of possible taxonomy and structural changes, mainly referring to rural areas.

** (REURBAN "Partnership for sustainable rural-urban development: existing evidences, 2012 ")
"rural-urban relationships as the basis for the partnership"

How to reconcile and establish partnerships between Urban and Rural areas

• Better food for better cities*

- Satisfy Increasing need for better food and a healthy diet (secure, safety and quality of foods)
- Satisfy the food consumption of different aging groups and categories (changing models inside as outside the family)
- Shortening the food chain and utilization of social innovation
 - availability of fresh food, organic and certified foods (PDO - PGI foods and drinks), traditional and local foods

• Public goods and resources utilization

- Sustainable agriculture and resources preservation,
- Improve the availability/distribution of natural resources (water, energy),
- Better provision of public goods inside the cities (greening) and in rural and peripheral areas (parks and natural reserves)
- Territorial and landscape safeguard (avoid hydrological and territorial disaster)

• Infrastructure and services

• Improved accessibility in rural areas

- ICT–Broadband National Plan for Rural and Urban Area (Rural development and Cohesion Funds)
- Accessibility and health, educational and social services
- Rural and cultural tourism
- **Higher education, Research and innovation, Smart specialisation (S3)**