





















9. Landscape and cultural heritage¹

Signals of improvement tend to prevail, in the most recent data, for all the dimensions considered by the Bes framework to represent the different aspects of well-being linked to this domain. The main pressures of the economic system on the landscape decrease: the illegal building rate is lowering after a long phase of growth interrupted in 2015, as well as the pressure of mining and quarrying activities. In 2018, the forest fires had also a limited impact, and the practice of rural tourism continued spreading all over the Country, consolidating its role in the conservation of rural landscapes. The indicator of density and importance of the museum heritage remains stable (the facilities open to the public decrease slightly, but visitors are significantly increasing), and there are no significant variations in the expenditure of the Municipalities on culture (whereas the central Government expenditure is back on the rise). As regards the perceptions, however, the combination of a decreasing concern for the deterioration of landscape with a growing dissatisfaction for the landscape of the place of living can be seen as a worrying signal, warning on a loss of social attention to the quality and value of the landscape. Moreover, large structural imbalances and inequalities remain, demonstrating how the constitutional principle of the protection of landscape and cultural heritage is not yet fully implemented over the entire national territory, and in particular in the southern regions.

Table 1. Landscape and cultural heritage indicators: value for the latest available year. Percentage variations on previous year and on 2010

INDICATOR	Latest available year value	% variation (compared to the previous year)	% variation (compared to 2010)
1. Current expenditure of Municipalities for culture (<i>euro per capita</i> , 2017)	18.8		
2. Density and importance of museums' heritage (<i>per 100 sq.km</i> , 2017) (a)	1.6		—
3. Illegal building rate (<i>per 100 building permits issued</i> , 2018)	18.9		
4. Erosion of farmland from urban sprawl (<i>percentage values</i> , 2011) (b)	22.2	—	—
5. Erosion of farmland from abandonment (<i>percentage values</i> , 2011) (b)	36.1	—	—
6. Pressures of mining and quarrying activities (<i>cubic meters per sq.km</i> , 2017) (c)	254		
7. Impact of forest fires (<i>per 1,000 sq.km</i> , 2018)	0.6		
8. Spread of rural tourism facilities (<i>per 100 sq.km</i> , 2018)	7.8		
9. Presence of Historic Parks/Gardens and other Urban Parks recognised of significant public interest (<i>per 100 sq.m</i> , 2018) (d)	1.8		
10. People that are not satisfied with the quality of landscape of the place where they live (<i>percentage values</i> , 2018) (e)	21.4		
11. Concern about landscape deterioration (<i>percentage values</i> , 2017) (c)	14.1		

— Comparison not available  Improvement  Stability  Deterioration

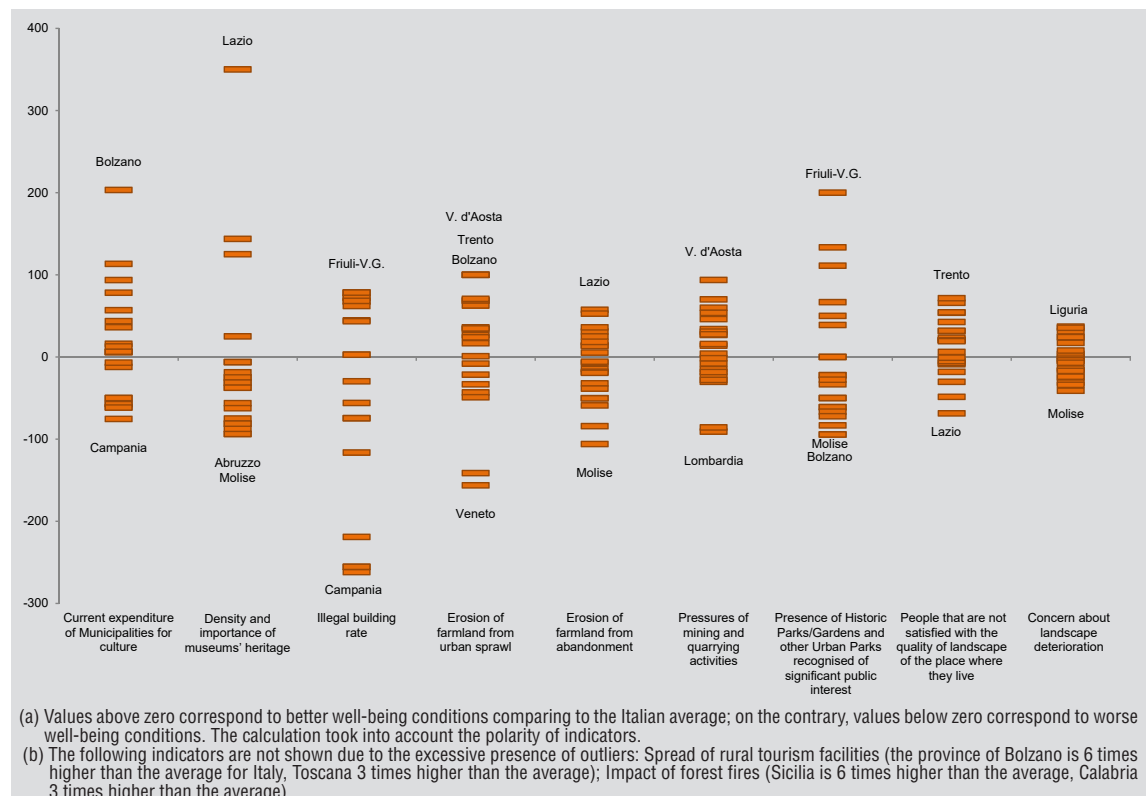
(a) Data 2016 not available, variation based on 2015;
 (b) Indicator sourced by Census data (previous value referred to 2001);
 (c) Data 2010 not available, variation based on 2013;
 (d) Data 2010 not available, variation based on 2011;
 (e) Data 2010 not available, variation based on 2012.

Note: variations between two points in time above 1% are considered positive (in green), below -1% are considered negative (in red). Variations between -1 and +1% refer to stability (in grey).

¹ This chapter was edited by Luigi Costanzo and Alessandra Ferrara, with contributions from: Elisabetta Del Bufalo, Antonino Laganà, Maria R. Prisco, Stefano Tersigni, Francesco G. Truglia, and Donatella Vignani.

The medium-term analysis shows off a more problematic picture, in which some positive signs combine with very worrying others, such as a significant reduction in the resources allocated by the local administrations to the protection and promotion of cultural heritage, an increase of illegal building, and a marked deterioration of the indicators of perception (Table 1).

Figure 1. Percentage variation for Landscape and cultural heritage indicators comparing to the value for Italy by region. Latest available year (a) (b)



For all the components being observed in this domain, the indicators show a considerable territorial variability: even putting the outliers aside, regional values span over very wide ranges, and only in three cases the difference between the extremes and the Italian average is less than 100%.

Among the pressure factors, illegal building activity concentrates in Campania, Calabria, Basilicata and Sicilia (where values are more than 3 times the Italian average), while the rest of the distribution ranges from a minimum of a fifth of the average (Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and the provinces of Trento and Bolzano) to a maximum of over 2 times the average (Puglia). Similarly, the impact of forest fires – quite modest overall in 2018 – highly concentrates in two regions: Calabria and Sicilia (2.7 and 6.4 times the average, respectively). The indicators of farmland erosion – measuring the incidence of two main forms of rural landscape degradation: the spreading of the urban sprawl, and the abandonment of rural areas – appear more homogeneous. The impact of the urban sprawl is most severe in Veneto and Lazio (about 2.5 times the average), and nearly null in Valle d’Aosta and in the provinces of Trentino-Alto Adige. Erosion from abandonment, instead, reaches its maximum in Molise and Valle d’Aosta (about 2 times the average), and its minimum in Lazio and Puglia (about half the average). The pressure of mining and quarrying activities is highest in Lombardia and Umbria (almost 2 times the average), and lowest in Valle d’Aosta, Calabria, and in the

province of Trento (less than half the average), while among the other regions it varies within a relatively narrow range.

The distances between regions are very wide also for the endowment indicators. The density and relevance of museum heritage exceeds in Lazio the national average by 4.5 times, while it is only one tenth of the average in Abruzzo, Molise and Basilicata. As for the density of urban parks and gardens of historical interest, the highest value (in Friuli-Venezia Giulia) is 3 times the average, while, at the other end of the ranking, Molise and the province of Bolzano reach only one tenth of the average. The density of farms that practice rural tourism also shows a great territorial variability: apart from the extreme value of the province of Bolzano (5.5 times the average), the range here spans from about one fifth of the average (the lowest values, found in Valle d'Aosta and Basilicata) to over 2 times the average (in Toscana and Umbria). The province of Bolzano is also in the first place by far for the municipal expenditure on culture per capita (3 times the average), whose distribution, for the rest of the country, is comprised between the lower bound of Campania (one fifth of the average) and the value of the province of Trento (about 2 times the average). In South and Islands, only Sardegna exceeds the national average, while all the other regions reach at most half of that value.

Variability is significantly more limited for the two perception indicators: the dissatisfaction about the landscape of the place of living, and the concern for the landscape's deterioration – which reflects a greater uniformity in the people's judgements about the quality of the landscape and its protection. The dissatisfaction for the landscape, a measure of the perception of degradation, ranges from 0.3 times the average in the provinces of Trento and Bolzano to 1.7 times in Lazio. The range of the indicator of concern, a measure of the social attention to the protection of the landscape, is even narrower: from a minimum of 0.6 times the average in Molise to a maximum of 1.4 times in Liguria and in the province of Bolzano.

International comparison

Since July 2019, Italy is sharing with China the first place in the UNESCO World Heritage List for the number of properties inscribed. After the inscription of the *Prosecco Hills of Conegliano and Valdobbiadene*, the number of Italian properties rose to 55, equal to 4.9% of the total.² Italy and China are followed by Spain (48 properties), Germany (46) and France (45). Of the Italian properties, 50 are classified as cultural sites (of which 27 belong to the category of “cities”, and eight to that of “cultural landscapes”) and five as natural sites (of which one belongs to the category of “forests”). Currently, the Italian candidate properties, proposed for inscription, are 41: 28 cultural sites (of which eight “cultural landscapes”), 11 natural, and 2 mixed³ (Figure 2).

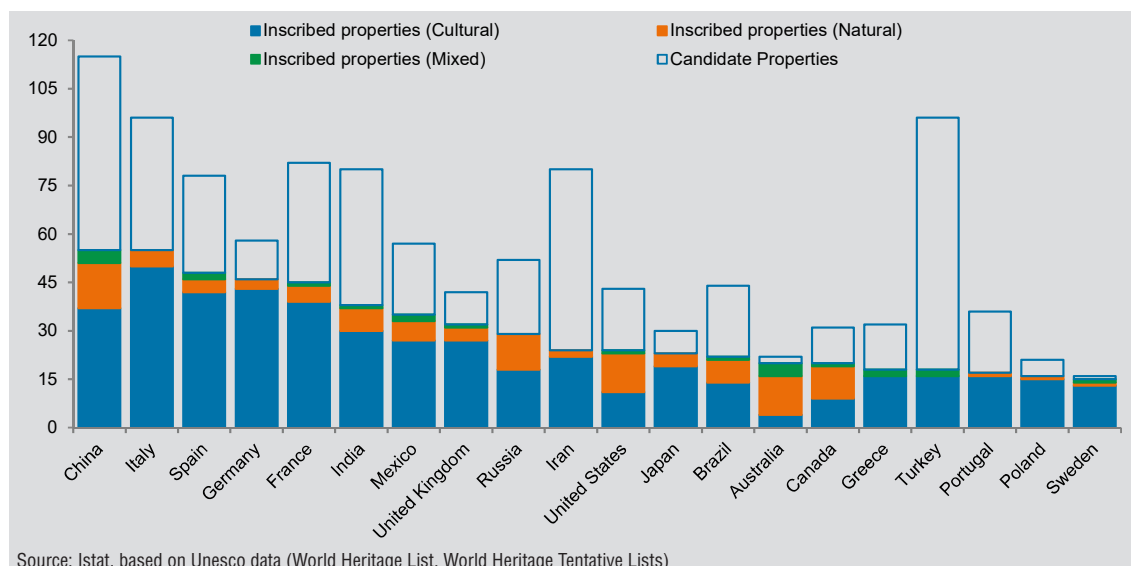
Italy's public expenditure on Cultural services (which include the protection and valorization of heritage) remains, in 2017, among the lowest in the EU, in terms of percentage of the GPD: 0.30%, same value of the previous year. This ranks Italy in the 23rd place among the 28 member States, significantly beneath the EU average (also stable at 0.44%).⁴ Among the

² Including six transboundary properties; source: UNESCO, *World Heritage List*. The properties inscribed in the World Heritage List are 1,121, of which 39 transboundary, located in two or more States (data referred to July 2019).

³ Source: UNESCO, *World Heritage Tentative Lists* (data referred to July 2019).

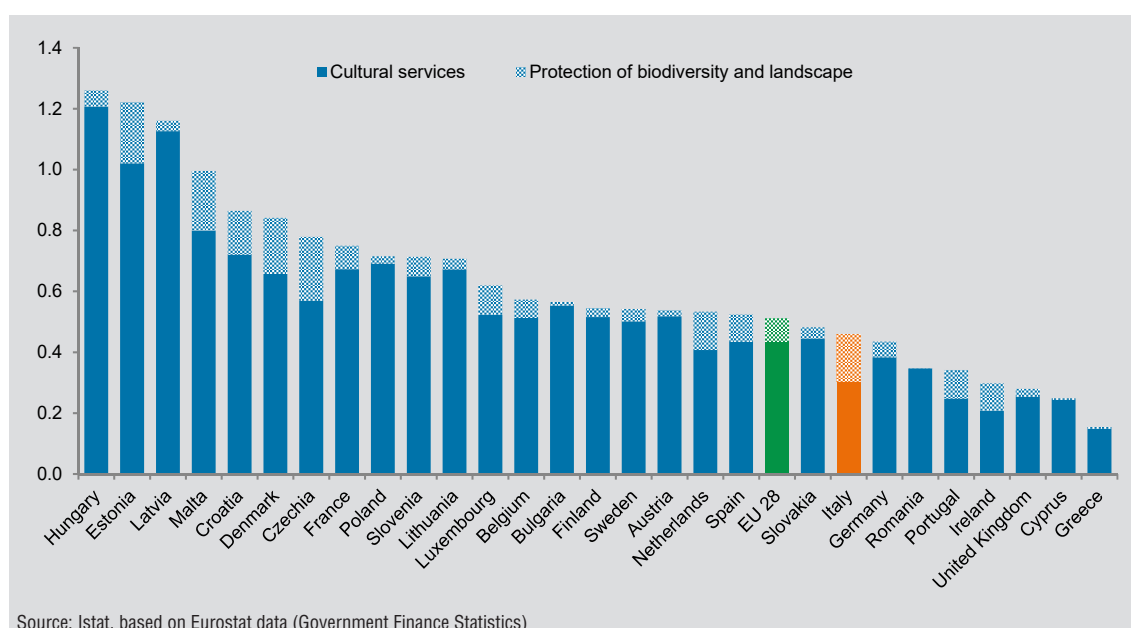
⁴ Source: Eurostat, *Government Finance Statistics*. General public expenditure on the class 08.2.1 of the International classification of public spending by function (Cofog).

Figure 2. Properties inscribed in the Unesco World Heritage List by criterion and candidate properties, by country (first 20 countries by number of inscribed properties). Year 2019. Absolute values



other European countries comparable in size, only the United Kingdom spends on culture a lower share of its GDP (0.25%), while Spain and Germany are close to the EU average (0.43 and 0.38%), and France and Poland place far above it (0.67 and 0.69%). Italy ranks best in the expenditure for the protection of biodiversity and landscape (which includes the naturalistic protection of the landscape), that is equal to 0.16% of the GDP against 0.07% of the EU average.⁵ Considering the whole of both items, Italy therefore reaches 0.46% of its GDP, not so far from the EU average (0.51%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Public expenditure on Cultural services and Protection of biodiversity and landscape in the EU countries. Year 2017. Percentage of GDP

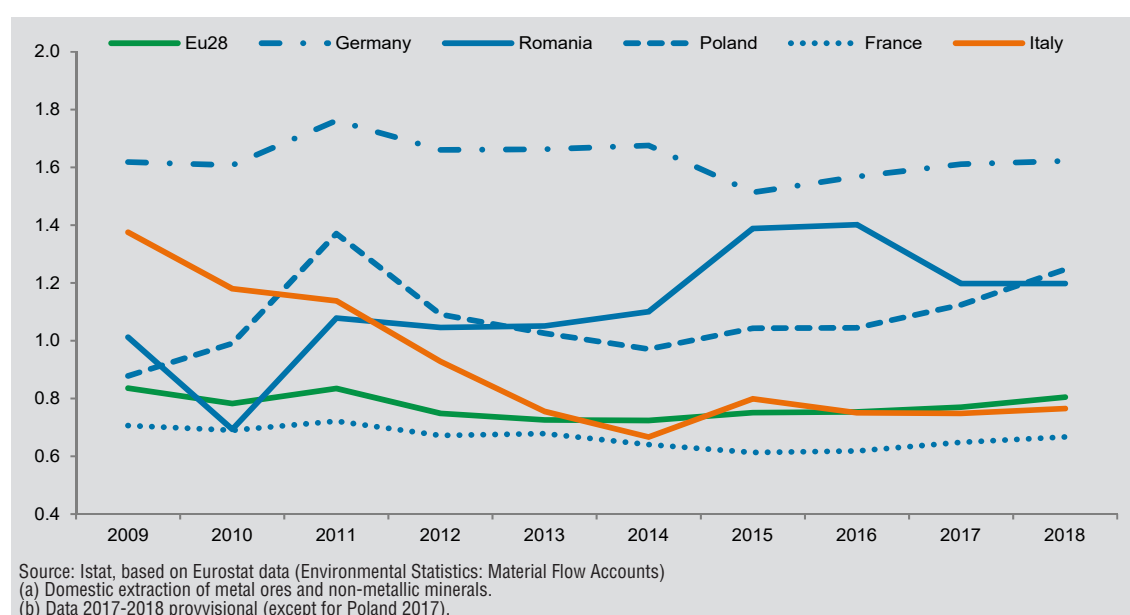


⁵ Source: Eurostat, *Government Finance Statistics*. General public expenditure on the class 05.4.1 of the Cofog.

9. Landscape and cultural heritage

The extraction intensity of mineral resources – a measure of the pressure on the landscape exerted by the activity of mines and quarries – is one of the few indicators of this domain that allow to compare the Italian situation to that of other countries.⁶ In 2018, it is estimated that 765 tonnes of non-energy minerals per sq.km were extracted in Italy, less than the EU average (805).⁷ The lowering of the extraction intensity in Italy, probably linked to the lasting crisis of the construction sector, led to a gradual alignment of our Country to the EU average in the period 2009-2014, followed by a stabilization in the subsequent years (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Intensity of extraction of non-energy minerals (a) (EU and first 5 EU countries by quantity extracted). Years 2009-2018 (b). Thousands tonnes per km²



National data

Public spending of the State on culture is back on the rise

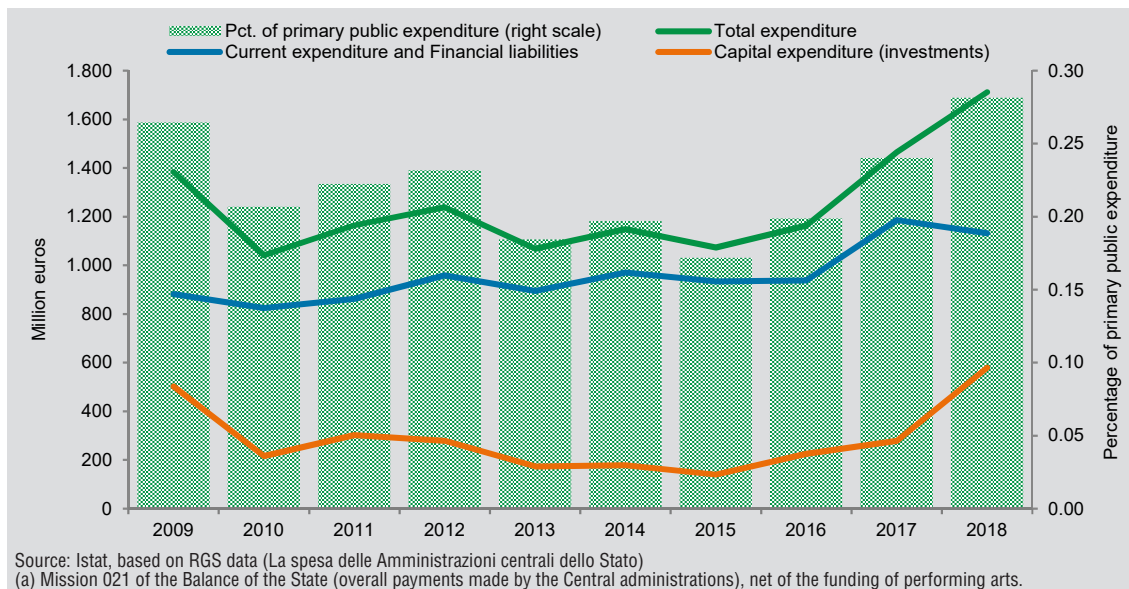
The expenditure of the central Government on the protection and valorization of heritage and landscape (including the funding of cultural activities) is consolidating a positive trend: in 2018, the payments of the central administrations on this item of the State balance reached 1.71 billion euros (1.66 net of financial liabilities, equal to 0.28% of the primary public expenditure).⁸ The most encouraging signal is the growth, for the third year in a row, of the spending in capital account, which brings the public investments back to the levels of 2009, face to a slight decrease of the current spending (-4.5%) (Figure 5).

⁶ The intensity of extraction is the quantity of material extracted per surface unit. The international comparison, based on the material flow accounts, is possible by measuring this quantity in tonnes, while the Bes indicator measures it in m³, because it is believed that a volume measure is more relevant in relation to the landscape.

⁷ Source: Eurostat, *Environmental Statistics: Material Flow Accounts*. This indicator takes into account the domestic extraction of non-energy minerals (both metal ores and non-metallic minerals).

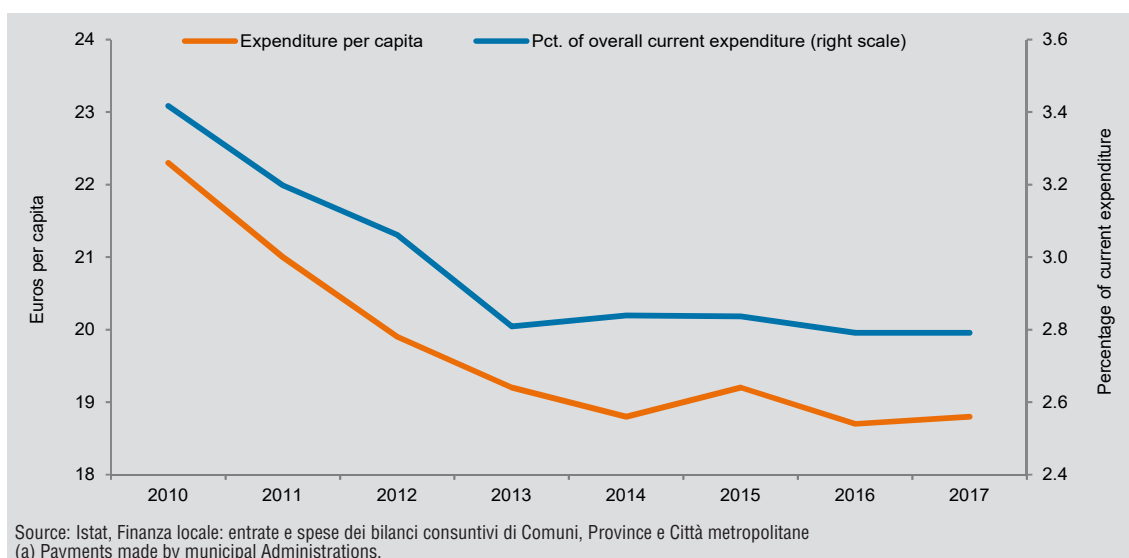
⁸ Source: Ragioneria generale dello Stato, *La spesa delle Amministrazioni centrali dello Stato*. Primary public expenditure is net of the refunding of public debt.

Figure 5. Central government expenditure on Protection and valorization of cultural heritage, cultural activities and landscape (a), by category. Years 2009-2018. Million euros and percentage values



In 2017, Italian Municipalities spent 18.8 euros per capita on the management of heritage and cultural activities: 10 cents more than the previous year, but 3.5 euros less than 2010. Since 2010, the current expenditure of Municipalities on culture decreased, on average, by 2% a year, despite of a growth of the overall spending (+ 0.8% a year). Consequently, the share of culture in the municipal balance sheets decreased, from 3.4% of 2010 to 2.8% of 2013, and remained substantially stable since then (Figure 6).

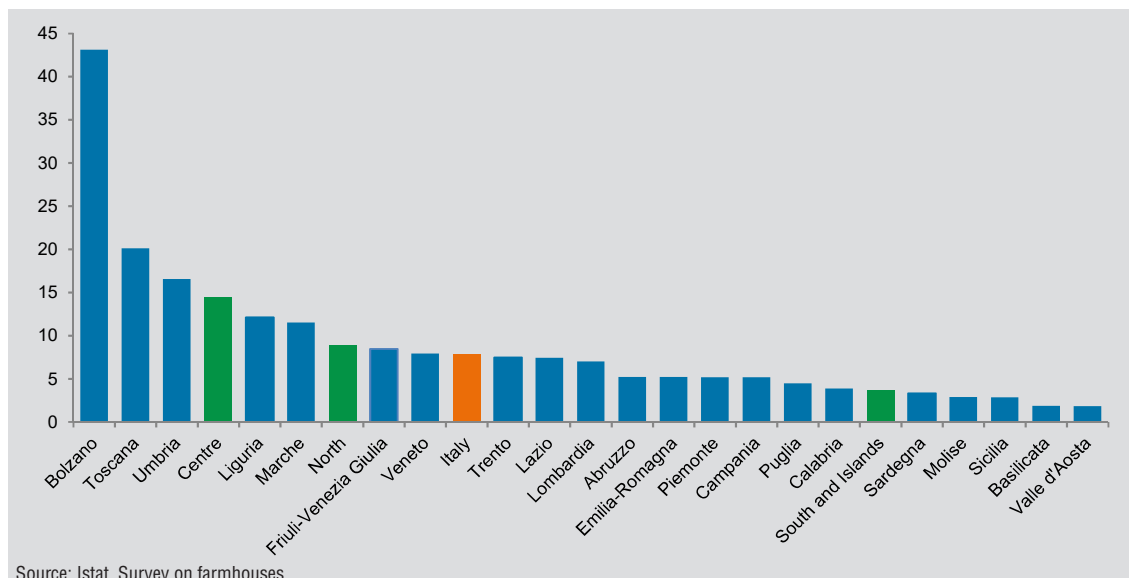
Figure 6. Current expenditure of Municipalities on Protection and valorization of cultural heritage, cultural activities and landscape (a). Years 2010-2017. Euros per capita and percentage values



Farms that practice agritourism are increasing also in South and Islands

Agritourism has become one of the main engines of rural development in Italy, being also encouraged by regional laws for the strategic role it can play in safeguarding the environment, the landscape and the cultural heritage of rural areas. In 2018, the number of farms that host agritourism facilities keeps growing (+0.9% nationwide), and is equal to nearly eight units per 100 km². In the last year, the number of these farms has grown all over the Country, albeit at a slower pace than in recent past. In the Centre, where this kind of facilities is more widespread (14.4 farms per 100 km²), the leading regions are Toscana and Umbria (20.1 and 16.6 farms per 100 km², respectively). The highest density in Italy, however, is by far that of the province of Bolzano, which is 43 farms per 100 km² (about 5 times the Italian average) (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Farms that practice agritourism by region and geographical area. Year 2018. Values per 100 km²



Source: Istat, Survey on farmhouses

In 2019, 10 new applications were submitted for the *National register of historic rural landscapes and traditional agricultural practices*, but no new registrations were made.⁹ The presence of historic parks and gardens is a qualifying element of the urban landscape in Italian cities: only three of the 109 provincial capitals do not have at least one green area recognized of considerable public interest, based on its cultural or historical value.¹⁰ The overall surface of these historic green areas sums up to over 74 million m², equal to 1.8% of the built-up area of the provincial capitals, but in seven cities (among which Turin, Venice and Florence), the ratio is equal or higher to 5 m² every 100 m².

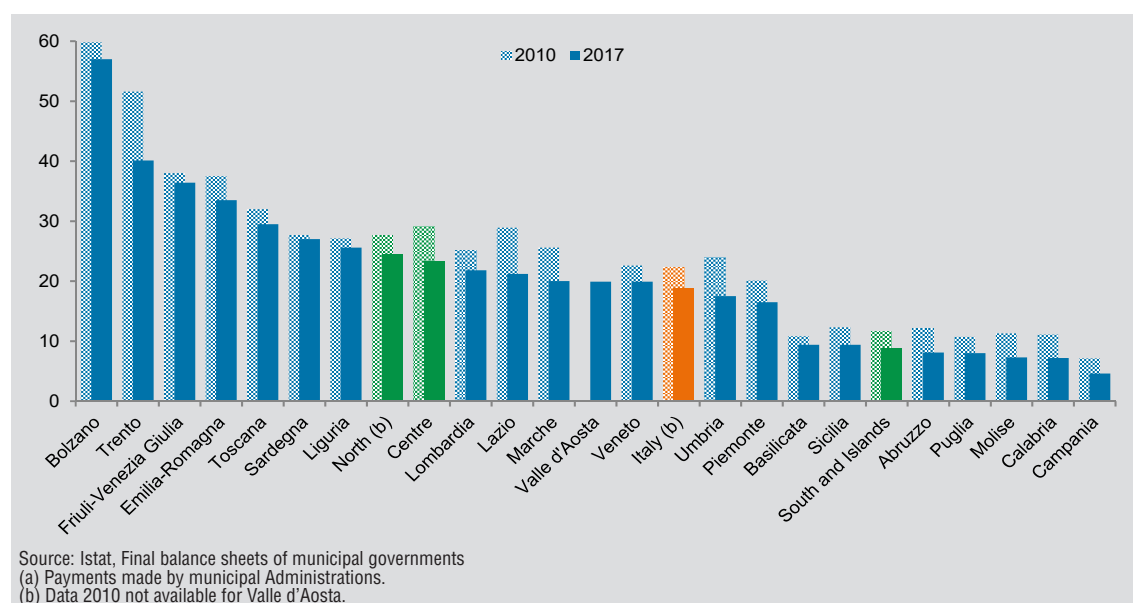
⁹ The implementation of the *National register of rural landscapes of historical interest, agricultural practices and traditional knowledge*, established by the Ministry of agriculture in 2012, actually started in 2014. Registrations are made by the Ministry after an assessment of the nominations proposed by local stakeholders. Currently, the Register holds 12 landscapes and 2 agricultural practices of historical interest, of which six located in the South and Islands, five in the Centre, and three in the North. Source: Rete rurale nazionale, *Registro nazionale dei paesaggi rurali storici*.

¹⁰ According to the Code of cultural heritage and landscape (Legislative Decree n. 42 of 2004).

A huge territorial gap in the expenditure of Municipalities for culture

The expenditure of municipal administrations for the management of cultural heritage and activities provides a clear example of the widening gap that separates South and Islands from the rest of the Country. In 2017, the Municipalities of the North spent on average 24.4 euros per capita on culture: slightly more than those of the Centre (23.3), but almost three times those of South and Islands (8.8).¹¹ Of course, at regional level the inequality is even greater, as the values range from 4.6 euros per capita (Campania) to 57 (province of Bolzano). In the period 2010-2017 inequality increased, in the context of a generalized shrinking of the local public spending on culture. In fact, per capita values decreased in all regions, but in 2010 the top value of Bolzano was about 8 times that of Campania, while in 2017 the ratio is about 12 to 1 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Current expenditure of Municipalities on Protection and valorization of cultural heritage, cultural activities and landscape (a). Years 2010 and 2017 (b). Euros per capita



Visitors to museums, monuments and archaeological sites are sharply increasing

In 2017, the permanent exhibition sites open to public throughout Italy were 4,889:¹² 1.62 every 100 km². Compared to 2015, there are a bit less sites open (-1.7%), but much more visitors (119.1 million, +7.7%). Much of the museum heritage is managed by local institutions, public or private. The sites managed by the State are 478, just under 10%, but they welcome 44.3% of visitors. Almost a third of the visitor flow is concentrated in 15 sites, which exceed one million entrances.¹³ In the State sites, for which the Ministry of culture

¹¹ This indicator considers the current expenditure (payments) on the "mission" *Tutela e valorizzazione di beni e attività culturali* (protection and valorization of cultural heritage and activities).

¹² Of which: 4,026 museums and galleries, 293 archaeological sites and parks, 570 monuments and monumental complexes.

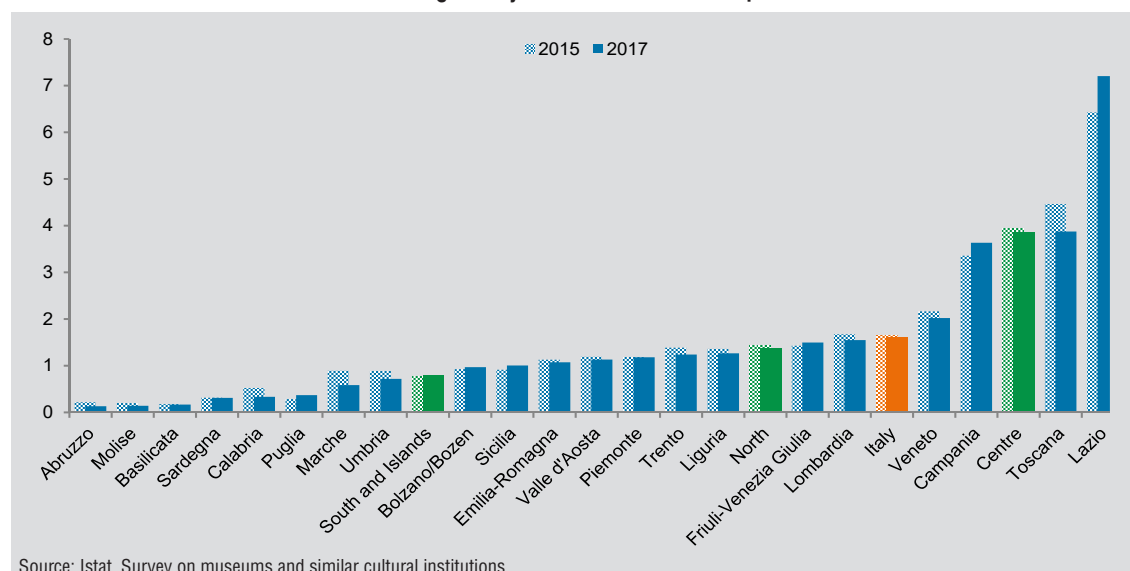
¹³ One in Piemonte (*Venaria Reale*), one in Veneto (*Palazzo Ducale*), six in Toscana (*Galleria degli Uffizi e Corridoio vasariano*, *Galleria dell'Accademia e Museo degli strumenti musicali*, *Giardino di Boboli*, *Grande museo del Duomo*, *Cattedrale di Santa Maria*; *Museo dell'Opera della Metropolitana di Siena*), five in Lazio (*Monumento a Vittorio Emanuele II*, *Pantheon*, *Colosseo*, *Museo Nazionale di Castel Sant'Angelo*, *Foro Romano e Palatino*), two in Campania (*Parco di Capodimonte*, *Parco archeologico di Pompei*).

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provides time series, the number of visitors, boosted by national and international tourism, is continuously growing (by more than 10%, both in 2017 and 2018).¹⁴

The indicator of density and importance of the museum heritage is calculated as the number of permanent exhibition sites open to public per 100 km², where each site is weighted according to the number of visitors.¹⁵ The result shows a high concentration of the heritage (and its attractive capacity) in the regions of Centre (3.87 weighted units per 100 km²) compared to those of North (1.37) and of South and Islands (0.80). Only four regions, home to the great magnets of cultural tourism, exceed the national average: Lazio (7.20), Toscana (3.87), Campania (3.63) and Veneto (2.02). In the North, Lombardia (1.55) and Friuli-Venezia Giulia (1.49) are quite close to the average, while most of the Southern regions are disadvantaged by lesser flows of visitors (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Density and importance of the museum heritage by region and geographical area. Years 2015 and 2017. Museums and similar facilities weighted by the number of visitors per 100 km²



Source: Istat, Survey on museums and similar cultural institutions

Perception indicators on landscape depict wide regional diversity

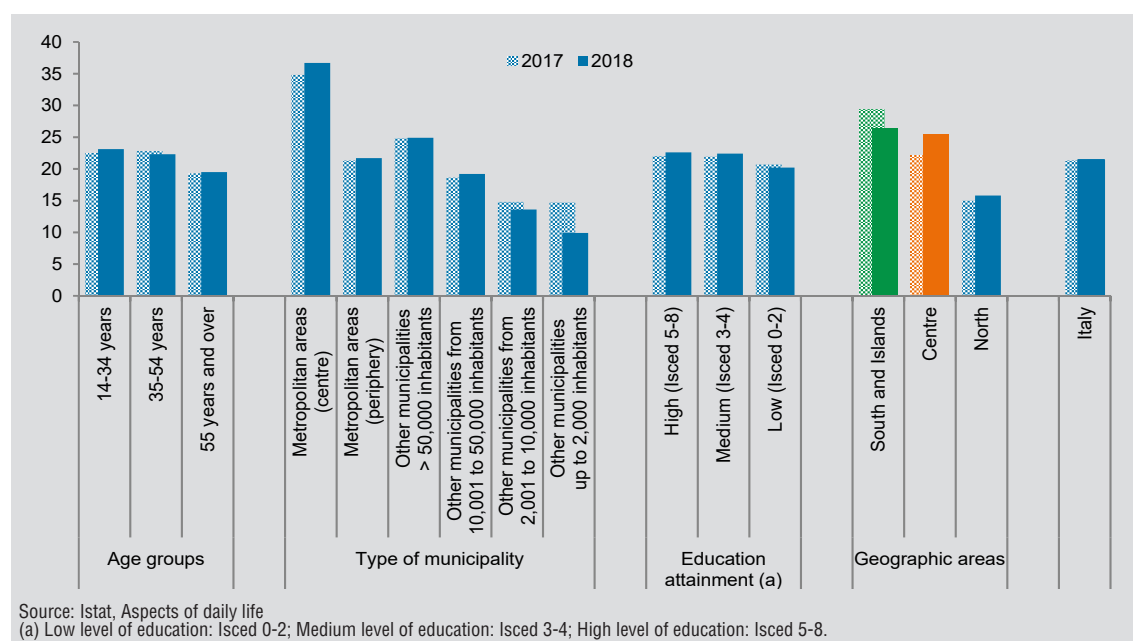
In 2018, 21.4% of Italians consider the landscape of the place they live in affected by “evident degradation”. While the share is quite stable nationwide, significant variations can be observed over the last years at the regional level. In the Centre, dissatisfaction for the quality of landscape is clearly on the raise (3.4 pct. points more than in 2017), and is expressed by over a quarter of the population. In the North, the share of dissatisfied people is far smaller (15.8%), and growing only by 0.8 points. In South and Islands, on the contrary, the perception of degradation remains higher (26.4%), but decreases significantly (nearly 3 points less than 2017). This convergent trend can be seen as a positive sign for the southern regions, where a lowering dissatisfaction combines with an increasing concern for the deterioration of the landscape (expressed by 12% of people: 0.7 points more than in 2016), in contrast with the national trend (14.1%, but decreasing by 1 point from 2017). In South

¹⁴ Source: Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo, *Visitatori e introiti di musei, monumenti e aree archeologiche statali*.

¹⁵ For the formula of this indicator, see the Methodological Note.

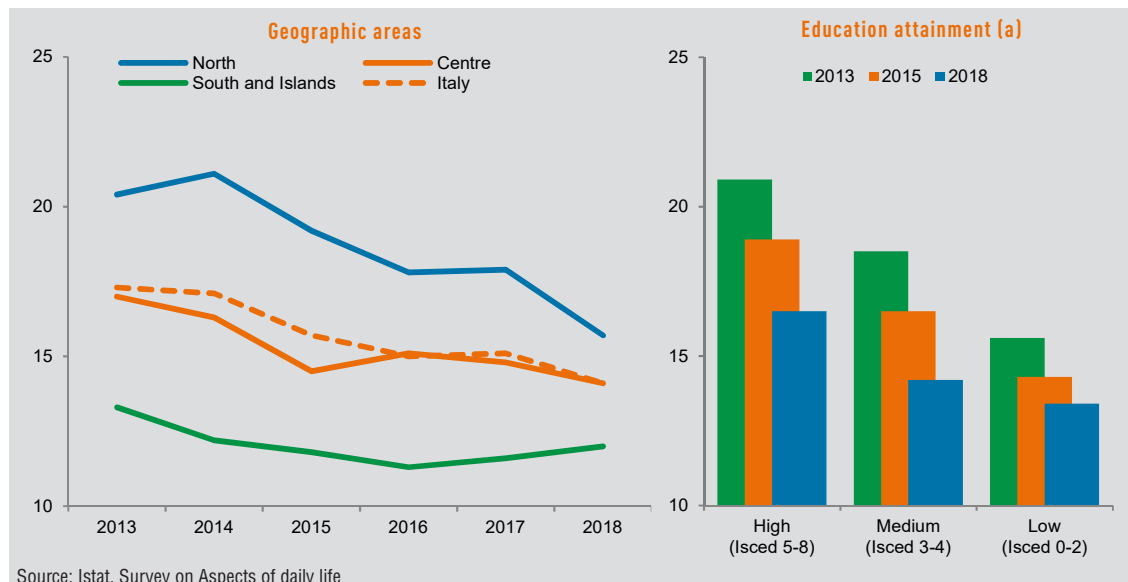
and Islands, therefore, a growing attention to the quality of landscape seems to go with the perception of some improvement in the state of urban landscapes, while in the Centre-North the feeling of a lesser pressure on the landscape (at least in the opinion of the public) may result into a loss of attention to its protection. The perception of landscape degradation is more felt (and increasing) in larger cities, among the younger and the more educated people, and – at the territorial level – among those living in the Centre-South (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Dissatisfaction for the landscape of the place of living by age group, type of municipality, education attainment and geographical area. Years 2017 and 2018. Per 100 people of 14 years and over



The indicator of concern for the deterioration of landscape, a measure of the social attention paid to landscape protection, has been declining throughout Italy in recent years, except in South and Islands – where its figures, however, are lower (12%). Compared to the dissatisfaction indicator, the correlation with the education attainment appears more evident (Figure 11), while in relation to the age of respondents, the highest values are observed among the younger (14-19 years) and the elderly (60 years and over).

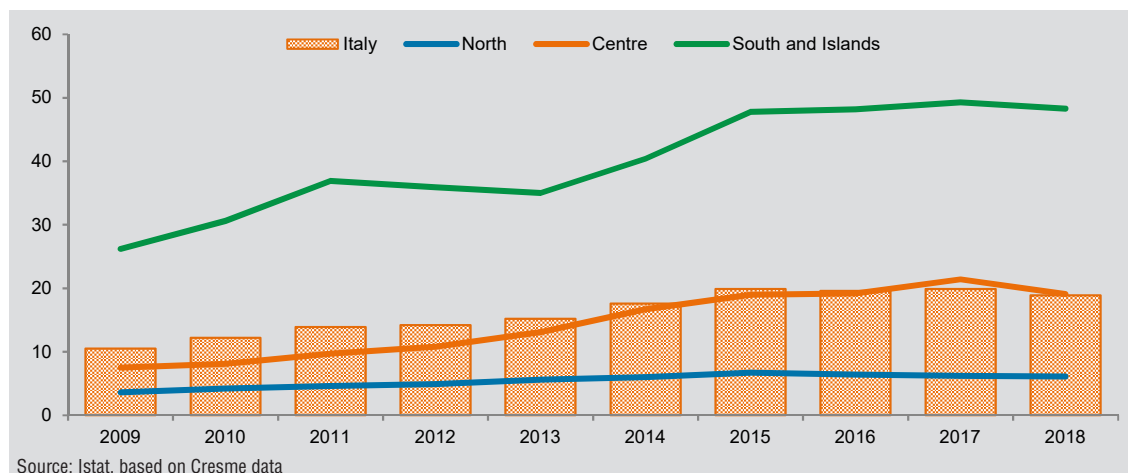
Figure 11. Concern for the deterioration of landscape by geographical area and by education attainment. Years 2013-2018. Per 100 people aged 14 years and over



Illegal building rate decreasing

After three years of relative stability, the illegal building rate recorded a slight decrease in 2018 (19 unauthorized constructions per 100 authorized, compared to 19.8 of the previous year).¹⁶ This confirms the exhaustion of a phase of growth for this phenomenon, which lasted from 2008 to 2015, in conjunction with the economic crisis and the stall of the construction sector (Figure 12). Nevertheless, in some regions illegal building still shows no signs of regressing, and has reached alarming proportions: in 2017 it is estimated that two new illegal constructions were built every three authorized in Campania, and one every two in South and Islands.

Figure 12. Illegal building rate by geographical area. Years 2009-2018. Newbuilt illegal constructions for residential use every 100 authorized

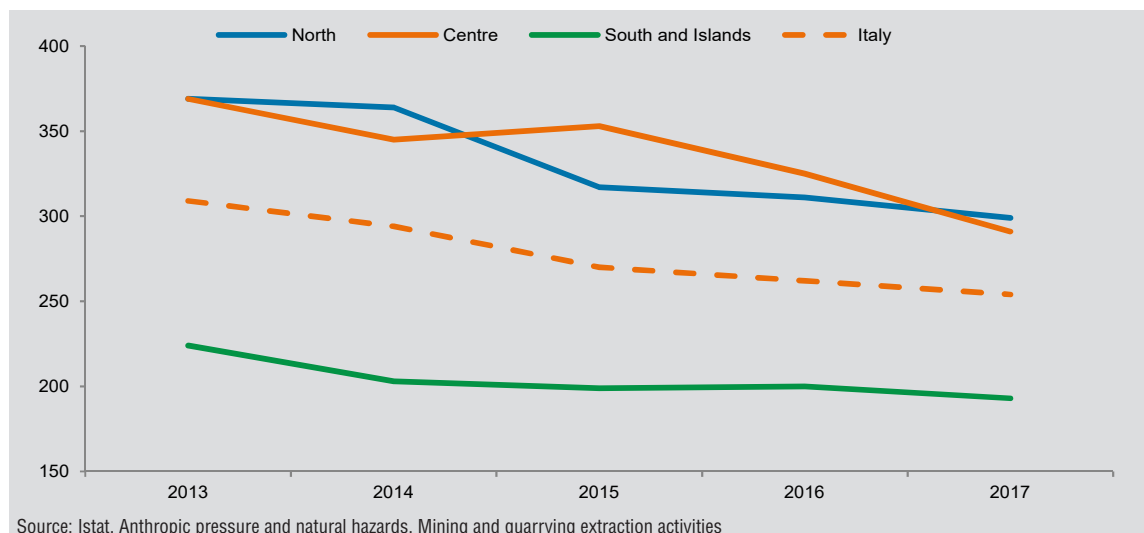


¹⁶ This indicator estimates, for each year, the proportion of the unauthorized constructions to those authorized by the Municipalities – not the stock of unauthorized constructions that lay on a given territory.

Pressure of quarrying and mining activities continues to drop

The pressure of quarrying and mining activities on environment and landscape keeps decreasing: in 2017, 254 m³ of mineral resources per km² were extracted in Italy, compared to 262 of the previous year. Since 2013, this value has recorded, on average, a drop of 4.8% per year¹⁷ (Figure 13). The most significant reductions are observed in North and Centre (-19% and -21.1% respectively, since 2013), where the extraction intensity is higher (299 and 291 m³ per km², compared to 193 in South and Islands). Despite the decreasing trend, the extraction activities continue to exert a considerable pressure on the landscape: in 2017, over 5,000 extraction sites were authorized nationwide, of which almost 4,500 were actually in operation (quarries, in large prevalence): about 15 per 100 km². Furthermore, in the period 2013-2017, approximately 420 million m³ of mineral resources were extracted in Italy (1,388 per km², with a maximum of almost 3,000 in Lombardia, and values between 1,900 and 2,400 in Umbria, Lazio and Puglia).

Figure 13. Pressure of mining and quarrying activities by geographical area. Years 2013-2017. m³ of mineral resources extracted per km²

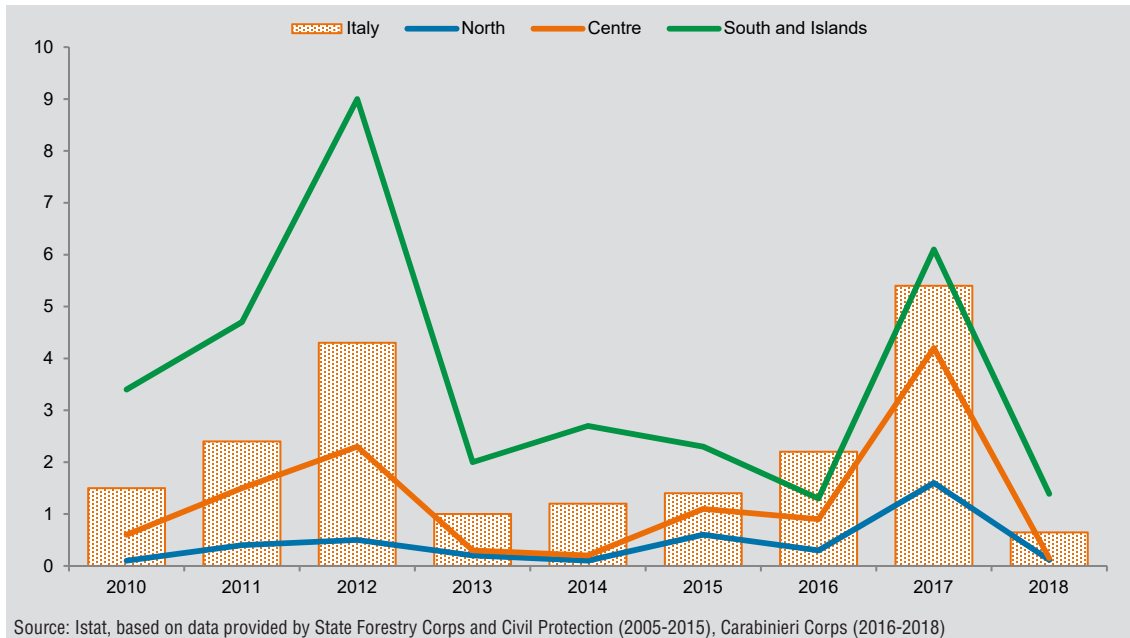


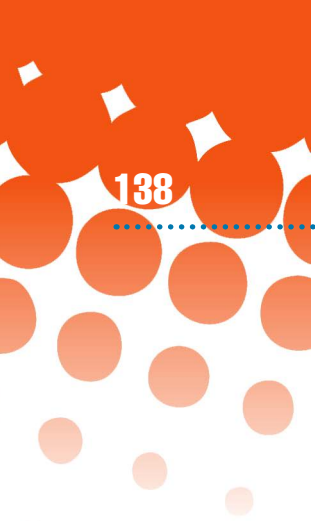
Limited impact of forest fires in 2018

In 2018, the forest area affected by fires decreased significantly (0.6 km² of surface covered by fire per 1,000 km²), after reaching a peak of 5.4 per 1,000 in the previous year. The variability is strongly influenced by meteo-climatic conditions (in particular, by rainfall and temperature), but part of this reduction can also be attributed to the adoption of more effective prevention measures. The extent of impacted areas, although lesser than the previous year, remains comparatively high in Calabria and Sicilia: 1.8 and 4.2 km² per 1,000, respectively – equal to 3 and 7 times the national average (Figure 14).

¹⁷ 2013 is the first year of a new Istat survey on the extraction of non-renewable natural resources, whose data are used to calculate the intensity of extraction.

Figure 14. Impact of forest fires by geographical area. Years 2010-2018. Hectares of forest area covered by fires per 1,000 hectares of land area





Indicators

- 1. Current expenditure of Municipalities for culture:** Current expenditure for protection and valorisation of cultural properties and activities in euro per capita.
Source: Istat, Processing of data from Istat, Final balance sheets of municipal governments.
- 2. Density and importance of museums' heritage:** Number of permanent exhibition facilities per 100 sq.km (museums, archaeological sites and monuments open to public), weighted by the number of visitors. The weight for each facility is set at $(V_i / V \times M)$, where V_i is the number of visitors, M the total number of facilities and V the total of visitors.
Source: Istat, Survey on museums and other cultural institutions.
- 3. Illegal building rate:** Ratio of the number of unauthorised buildings to the number of building permits issued by the Municipalities.
Source: Center for social, economic and market research for building and the territory (Cresme).
- 4. Erosion of farmland from urban sprawl:** Percentage ratio of rural areas affected by urban sprawl to the total of rural areas ("rural areas affected by urban sprawl": rural areas with increasing population and decreasing agricultural land).
Source: Istat, Processing of data from General Census on Agriculture, General Census on Population and Housing, Census Mapping.
- 5. Erosion of farmland from abandonment:** Percentage ratio of abandoned rural areas to the total of rural areas ("abandoned rural areas": rural areas with decreasing population and decreasing agricultural land).
Source: Istat, Processing of data from General Census on Agriculture, General Census on Population and Housing, Census Mapping.
- 6. Pressures of mining and quarrying activities:** Volume of mineral resources extracted (cubic metres) per sq.km.
Source: Istat, Anthropic pressure and natural hazards. Mining and quarrying extraction activities.
- 7. Impact of forest fires:** Burnt forest area (wooded and non-wooded) per 1,000 sq.km.
Source: Istat, Processing of data from the State Forestry Corps.
- 8. Spread of rural tourism facilities:** Number of farmhouses per 100 sq.km.
Source: Istat, Survey on farmhouses.
- 9. Presence of Historic Parks/Gardens and other Urban Parks recognised of significant public interest:** Percentage ratio of the area of parks and gardens classified as "historic" and/or "of a significant public interest" by the Legislative Decree no. 42/2004 to the total area of the provincial capital Municipalities.
Source: Istat, Processing of data from Survey on urban environmental data and Census Mapping.
- 10. People that are not satisfied with the quality of landscape of the place where they live:** Proportion of regional population reporting that the landscape of the place where they live is affected by evident deterioration.
Source: Istat, Survey on Aspects of daily life.
- 11. Concern about landscape deterioration:** Proportion of population reporting, among the environmental problems for which they express more concern, the decay of landscape due to overbuilding.
Source: Istat, Survey on Aspects of daily life.

Indicators by region and geographic area

REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	Current expenditure of Municipalities for culture (a)	Density and importance of museums' heritage (b)	Illegal building rate (c)	Erosion of farmland from urban sprawl (d)	Erosion of farmland from abandonment (d)	Pressures of mining and quarrying activities (e)
	2017	2017	2018	2011	2011	2017
Piemonte	16.5	1.2	5.3	18.5	41.4	331
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	19.9	1.1	5.3	-	66.5	16
Liguria	25.6	1.3	10.5	31.8	57.4	186
Lombardia	21.8	1.5	6.2	24.0	31.0	485
Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol	48.4	1.1	4.1	-	28.4	138
<i>Bolzano/Bozen</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>....</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>168</i>
<i>Trento</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>....</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>102</i>
Veneto	19.9	2.0	7.2	56.9	23.1	292
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	36.4	1.5	4.1	7.0	54.2	274
Emilia-Romagna	33.5	1.1	6.0	27.0	42.6	244
Toscana	29.5	3.9	10.7	14.2	47.7	312
Umbria	17.5	0.7	18.4	8.3	50.0	472
Marche	20.0	0.6	18.4	14.7	38.8	137
Lazio	21.2	7.2	24.5	53.6	15.4	258
Abruzzo	8.1	0.1	33.0	16.3	43.1	118
Molise	7.3	0.1	33.0	6.9	74.4	325
Campania	4.6	3.6	68.4	29.6	34.2	219
Puglia	8.0	0.4	40.9	33.1	17.1	301
Basilicata	9.4	0.2	67.2	14.5	38.2	214
Calabria	7.2	0.3	67.2	22.0	54.3	76
Sicilia	9.4	1.0	60.3	16.9	29.5	176
Sardegna	27.0	0.3	29.5	6.5	27.1	184
North	24.4	1.4	6.1	24.3	37.5	299
Centre	23.3	3.9	19.1	25.1	37.0	291
South and Islands	8.8	0.8	48.3	18.8	34.2	193
Italy	18.8	1.6	18.9	22.2	36.1	254

(a) Euro per capita.

(b) Number of museums and similar structures per 100 sq.km, weighed by the number of visitors.

(c) Illegal buildings per 100 authorized buildings. Values of Piemonte and Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Umbria and Marche, Abruzzo and Molise, Basilicata and Calabria refer to the two regions as a whole.

(d) Percentage of regional territory.

(e) Cubic metres extracted per sq.km of regional territory. The value of Lazio was calculated upon a provisional estimate.

(f) Area covered by fires, values per 1.000 sq.km.

(g) Number of farms per 100 sq.km.

(h) sq.m per 100 sq.m of built-up area.

(i) Per 100 people aged 14 and over.

9. Landscape and cultural heritage

Impact of forest fires (f)	Spread of rural tourism facilities (g)	Presence of Historic Parks/ Gardens and other Urban Parks recognised of significant public interest (h)	People that are not satisfied with the quality of landscape of the place where they live (i)	Concern about landscape deterioration (i)
2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
0.2	5.2	3.8	17.0	13.4
..	1.8	0.9	9.9	18.5
0.2	12.1	0.9	23.3	19.3
0.1	7.0	2.7	16.9	17.5
..	26.8	0.9	6.7	17.8
..	43.1	0.1	7.3	19.1
..	7.5	1.2	6.1	16.5
0.3	7.9	3.0	14.7	17.5
..	8.5	5.4	9.8	14.6
..	5.2	0.7	14.6	10.6
0.1	20.1	1.8	16.4	14.2
..	16.6	2.5	17.1	11.8
..	11.5	1.4	12.3	10.7
0.3	7.4	1.4	36.1	15.2
0.2	5.2	0.7	17.3	12.1
..	2.9	0.1	20.1	8.3
0.4	5.2	1.8	31.8	9.7
0.3	4.5	0.6	27.9	13.8
0.3	1.9	4.2	23.0	9.3
1.8	3.9	0.5	22.5	11.7
4.1	2.9	1.3	25.3	13.5
0.9	3.3	0.3	21.6	13.1
0.1	8.9	2.4	15.8	15.7
0.2	14.4	1.6	25.5	14.1
1.4	3.7	1.1	26.4	12.0
0.6	7.8	1.8	21.4	14.1