

Population

Current definitions

Altitude areas

The National Institute of statistics classifies Italian municipalities in five zones according to their altitude threshold values. Classification criteria are listed in the publication of 1958 (Istat, Circostrizioni statistiche, Metodi e norme, serie C - n. 1 agosto 1958). Altitude areas are divided into mountain, hill and plain zones. Taking into account of the moderating climate of the sea, mountain areas and hills have been divided, respectively, in inland mountain and inland hill and coastal mountain and coastal hills, including territories, excluded from the lowland, washed by or close to the sea.

Average number of children per woman (or total fertility rate)

Average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current age-specific fertility rates through her lifetime, and she were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific rates at a given time.

Birth rate

The ratio between the number of live births during the year and the average population, times 1,000.

Citizenship

The status of belonging to a State which is required and certified and which entails both certain rights and responsibilities.

Dependency ratio

The percentage ratio between the population in non-active age (0-14 and 65 and over) and the population in active age (15-64).

Foreign resident citizen (in Italy)

A person of foreign citizenship or a stateless person recorded in the population register of an Italian municipality.

Growth rate

The ratio of the total population change for the year and the average population, times 1,000.

Inhabited area (as defined by the 2011 census)

An area of varying size forming part of the municipal territory, known by its own name, in which one or more grouped or scattered houses are situated. The borders of an inhabited area (town centre and inhabited nucleus) are drawn marking lines on the external limit of buildings located on the borders of a group of at least 15 buildings. The borders include gardens and other non-built adjacent lots (such as crops and/or land). Buildings located at a distance of above 70 meters are excluded from inhabited areas and above 40 meters from inhabited nucleus. If the buildings included in the new locality are contiguous or near (at a maximum distance of 140 meters for inhabited centres and 60 meters for inhabited nucleus) with linear elements namely, transport infrastructures or hydrographic limits, then the border line goes along or is extended up to the centre line of these elements.

They are divided into built-up areas, residential nucleuses or scattered houses:

- a *locality* is a group of houses located close to one another or with roads, squares or suchlike in between, or otherwise small gaps defined according to a variable value of approximately 70 meters, and characterised by the existence of public services or enterprises (schools, offices, chemists, shops and suchlike) creating the condition for an independent social life

and generally forming a gathering place where the inhabitants tend to congregate for religious, educational, business reasons or for obtaining provisions or suchlike, demonstrating the existence of a form of social life coordinated by the area itself. Tourist resorts, groups of chalets, hotels and similar accommodation used for tourism on a seasonal basis, are considered temporary localities, as long as they exhibit the features of a locality during the period of seasonal activity;

- *small inhabited areas* is an inhabited area, without the kind of gathering place that characterises a locality, formed by a group of houses close or attached to one another with at least five families, with roads, paths, squares, courtyards, small vegetable plots, small areas of uncultivated land and suchlike between them, on condition that the distance between houses does not exceed thirty metres and in any case is less than that between the nucleus itself and the closest of what are clearly scattered houses;
- *wide spread houses* are houses spread over the municipal area at such a distance from each other that they cannot even constitute a *small inhabited area*.

Large municipalities

Municipalities with at least 250,000 inhabitants in the 2001 census (Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Bari, Catania, Venice, Verona, Messina), to which the municipalities of Cagliari and Trieste have been added to provide a more complete geographical representation.

Live birth

The product of conception that, once entirely expelled or extracted from the mother's body, regardless of the length of the pregnancy, breathes or show other signs of life.

Long-term residence permit

The long-term permit has no expiration date (permanent). Non-Eu citizens are entitled to apply for it only if they have been legally and with no interruption resident in Italy for five years

Mean age at childbearing

The average age on giving birth, weighted using specific fertility rates by age of the mother.

Mortality rate

The ratio between the number of deaths during the year and the average population, times 1,000.

Natural change

The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths among Italian residents.

Natural increase rate

The ratio of the natural change for the year to the average population, times 1,000.

Net migration

The surplus or deficit of registrations due to immigration from abroad and deregistrations due to emigration abroad.

Net internal migration (by region)

The difference between registrations due to immigrations from another region and deregistrations due to emigrations to another region.

Net migration rate

The ratio between the net migration and the average population, times 1,000.

Net international migration rate

The ratio between net international migration and the average population, times 1,000.

Net internal migration rate

The ratio between net internal migration for the year and the average population, times 1,000.

Non-EU citizens holding a regular residence permits

All the non-EU citizens with a regular document of stay in Italy (temporary or long-term residence permits) and the non-EU citizens registered on the residence permit of a relative

Old age (index)

The percentage relationship between the population aged 65 or over and the population aged 0-14.

Population register

The registration system for the resident population. The register is constantly updated via registrations of births for parents resident in the municipality, deceased residents, and changes of residence between Italian municipalities or with abroad.

Present population

The number of people present and with place of usual residence in the municipality on at a given date, in addition to people actually present in the municipality on the same date but with place of usual residence in another municipality or abroad.

Registration of birth

Recording of a birth in the municipal population registers in the place where the parents are registered as residents, even if the birth took place in another municipality or abroad, as long as the relative certificates are presented for transcription.

Registration in or deregistration from municipal register due to transfer of residence

Registration regards those who transfer from another municipality or country. Deregistration regards those who transfer to another municipality or country. Transfers from one municipality to another are effective from the day on which registration is applied for at the new municipality of usual residence, but are recorded when the migration procedure is completed on being returned by the municipality in which deregistration took place. Transfers to and from other countries are recorded when registration or deregistration, respectively, are requested.

Resident population

People with place of usual residence in the municipality, even if they are absent on the date in question because they are temporarily in another Italian municipality or abroad.

Still birth

The death of a foetus after the 180th day of pregnancy.

Total migration

The difference between registrations due to transfers from other municipalities, from other countries and for other reasons, and deregistrations due to transfers to other municipalities, from other countries and for other reasons.

Total population change

The difference between registrations due to births and immigration and deregistrations due to deaths and emigration.

Total migration rate

The ratio between total migration plus total movements for other reasons and the average population, times 1,000.