



PRIN 2015

*TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DELLA COESIONE TERRITORIALE  
DELLE REGIONI ITALIANE*

*Modello, su base place evidence, per la valutazione di policy rivolte allo sviluppo della  
green economy in aree interne e periferie metropolitane*

International Conference

*Territorial Impact Assessment of Territorial Cohesion  
in Italy and Europe*

Rome, 11-12 April 2019

University of Rome "Tor Vergata"

# Emerging topics in Italy: The Territorial Capital value

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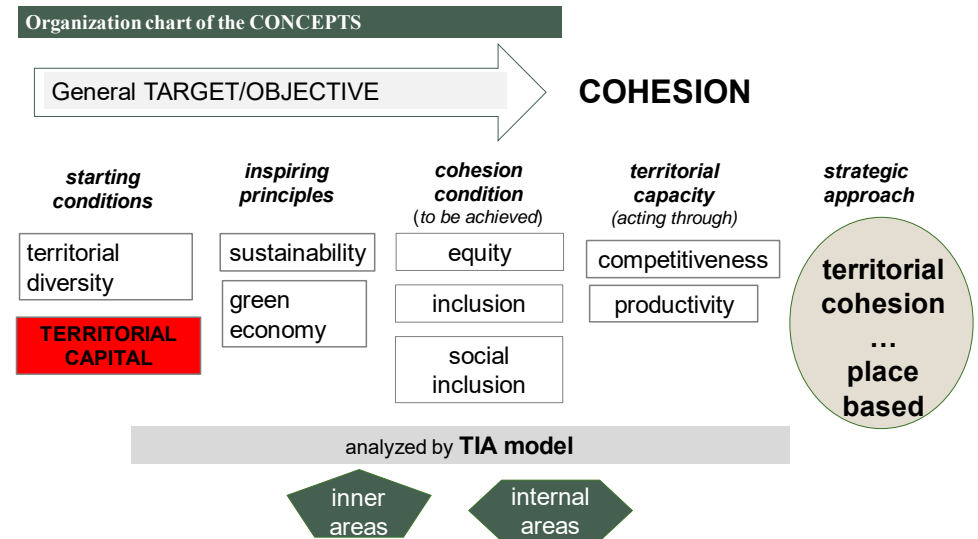
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from a LIST OF CONCEPTS

to

an ORGANIZATION CHART OF CONCEPTS

1	COHESION
2	COMPETITIVENESS
3	SUSTAINIBILITY
4	TERRITORIAL DIVERSITY
5	INCLUSION
6	EQUITY
7	<i>TIA</i>
8	SOCIAL INCLUSION
9	TERRITORIAL COHESION
10	<i>INNER AREAS, INTERNAL AREAS</i>
11	<b>TERRITORIAL CAPITAL</b>
12	GREEN ECONOMY
13	PRODUCTIVITY



**Organization chart of the CONCEPTS**



**COHESION**

*starting conditions*

territorial diversity

**TERRITORIAL CAPITAL**

*inspiring principles*

sustainability

green economy

*cohesion condition (to be achieved)*

equity

inclusion

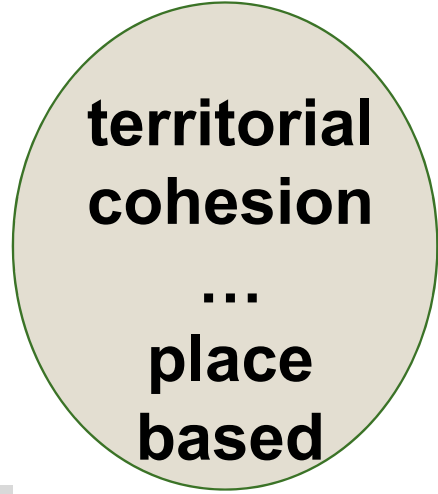
social inclusion

*territorial capacity (acting through)*

competitiveness

productivity

*strategic approach*



analyzed by **TIA model**



# Work scheme UL4

## **1 the Territorial Capital concept**

- *in literature*
- *in programming documents*

## **2 an own definition of the concept**

## **3 for a measure of territorial capital**

## **4 identification and selection of indicators (*by the local unit*) and verification of their measurability**

## **5 examples of regional ex ante data by some maps**



# THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL CONCEPT: A SYNTHETIC REVIEW

## in literature

- in economic studies
- in territorial studies («territorialist» approach)

## in programming documents

- at international scale
- at national scale
- at local scale

## THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL CONCEPT IN ECONOMIC STUDIES

Studies on endogenous development (*milieux innovateurs*, industrial districts, production clusters) have paid great attention to the intangible components of what was subsequently called territorial capital, investigating in particular:

- ❑ social capital (Bourdieu, 1984; Coleman, 1988; Putnam, 1993; Gidwani, 2009),
- ❑ relational capital (Camagni, 2004; Fratesi e Senn, 2008),
- ❑ cognitive capital (Foray, 2000; Storper, 2003; Camagni e Capello, 2002).

The broader concept of territorial capital made its appearance in economic studies, starting **from the second half of the 2000s** (Camagni, 2008, 2009; Capello, Caragliu and Nijkamp 2009; Affuso and Camagni, 2010; Fratesi U., Perucca G., 2014), **after the first statements elaborated by the OECD (2001) and the European Union** (Farrell *et al*, 1999; Ec, 2005)

Territorial capital is read, in this context, as a localized system of economic and technological externalities, of production activities, of knowledge, skills, traditions; of relations of proximity, of cultural elements and local identity values, of rules and practices of governance.

A concept therefore that «unifies all those diversified assets that can guarantee attractiveness and well-being competitiveness to a territory» (Camagni and Dotti, 2010)

# 1

## TERRITORIAL CAPITAL IN THE «TERRITORIALIST» APPROACH

### Dematteis e Governa, 2005

The authors consider territorial capital as «a localized set of common goods that produce collective advantages that are not divisible and cannot be appropriated privately» (*ibidem*, p. 27)

The components of this set have three joint characteristics:

- **immobility**: they are permanently incorporated in certain places
- **specificity**: they are difficult to find elsewhere
- **assets**: they accumulate and settle only in the medium-long term....

also grouped into four classes that represent the local endowment of common goods

- 1) conditions and resources of the natural environment, including geographical location;
- 2) historical-cultural heritage, both material (monuments, landscapes, etc., and immaterial (languages and dialects, traditional knowledge, etc.)
- 3) fixed capital accumulated in infrastructures and plants, considered as a whole for the externalities deriving from it;
- 4) relational goods (Storper, 1997) incorporated into local human capital, such as local cognitive capital, social capital, cultural variety, institutional capacity

Passive  
endowment  
(1-2-3)

Active  
endowment  
(4)



## TERRITORIAL CAPITAL IN THE «TERRITORIALIST» APPROACH

**Poli, 2015**

She proposes replacing the concept of T.C. that suffers from utilitarian vision of the territory and its resources with the concept of **TERRITORIAL HERITAGE** «a useful fertilization between the terms of heritage (Choay 1995), territorial capital (Oecd 2001) and territorial resource (Corrado 2005; Gumuchian, Pecquer, 2007)» .

In this perspective the territorial heritage is recognized, «a value of existence in itself, because it includes the non-negotiable identity values and the intrinsic rules of building an asset that the inconsistent use could destroy» (*ibid*, p. 128).

According to the Author, the territorial heritage, although existing beyond the start of capitalization processes, «can be the basis and at the same time the driving force for the strengthening of the identity and the economy of a local context» (*ibid.*, p. 129). To this end, a «proactive capitalization» is needed that does not end with the use and economic enhancement of the territorial resource, but relates the binomial territorial resource - territorial identity and, in doing so, it creates territorial added value and new opportunities for the local community.

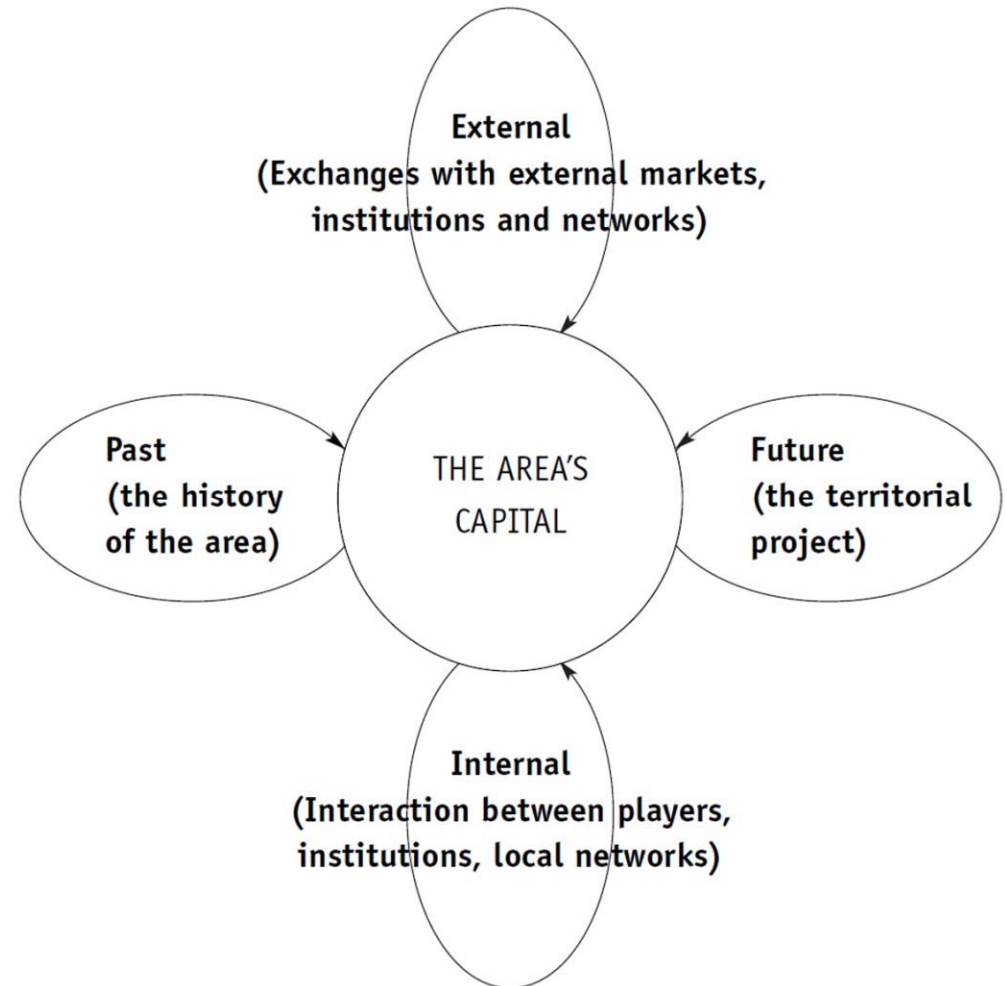
## Leader Observatory Report

According to Farrell (1999), «*the territorial capital represents all of the elements available to the area, both tangible and intangible, which in some respects constitute assets and in others constraints.*

*Each area endeavours to find its place by focusing on access to markets, its image, its potential to attract people and businesses, its ability to renew its governance» (ibidem, p. 19)*

It is a dynamic concept related to the bid for territorial competitiveness and to the territorial project concept (the area's capital depends on how people see their future).

## At international scale



# 1

## TERRITORIAL CAPITAL IN PROGRAMMING DOCUMENTS

OECD, 2001

At international scale

The concept of territorial capital refers to the set of territorialized resources - unique assets -, which can be used to initiate endogenous development paths and reach higher levels of productivity, competitiveness and well-being.

Three main categories of assets (OECD, 2001, p. 15):

### **1. tangible assets**

such as the area's geographical location, size, endowment, climate, traditions, natural resources, quality of life, agglomeration economies, industrial districts, business networks

### **2. no market interdependencies**

such as understandings, customs and informal rules enabling actors working together, solidarity, mutual assistance

### **3. intangible factors**

something in the air" which is the outcome of a combination of institutions, rules, practices, producers, researchers and policy-makers that make a certain creativity and innovation possible

**At international scale****European Commission, 2005**

In the document the Commission recognizes that «each region has a specific territorial capital that is distinct from that of other areas and generates a higher return for certain kinds of investments than for others, since these are better suited to the area and use its assets and potential more effectively.

(...) Public policies aimed at promoting territorial development and limiting disparities should first and foremost help areas to develop their territorial capital and to maximize their competitive advantage»(*ibid.*, 2005, p. 3)

**Barca, 2009****At international scale**

In the report there is no explicit reference to territorial capital, but the new place based paradigm proposed by Barca focuses on the recognition of the specificity of places («one size does not fit all», (*ibid.*p. 25) and on the need to direct public action towards targeted interventions, aimed «at tackling persistent underutilisation of potential and reducing persistent social exclusion in specific places» (*ibid.*, p. VII)

**Territorial Agenda 2020, 2011**

«Places – according to Agenda (*ibid.*, p. 5) can utilize their territorial capital to realise optimal solutions for long-term development, and contribute in this way to the achievement of the Europe 2020 Strategy objectives».

# 1

## TERRITORIAL CAPITAL IN PROGRAMMING DOCUMENTS

### At national scale

#### National Strategy for Internal Areas, 2014

The document refers to the **«unused territorial capital»** present in the internal areas, read as a «measure of the development potential» of these territories.

The following components are included: «natural, cultural and cognitive capital, the social energy of the local population and of potential residents, the productive systems (agricultural, tourism, manufacturing) » (*ibidem*, p. 11).

# TERRITORIAL CAPITAL IN PROGRAMMING DOCUMENTS

## Analyzed documents

Programming and planning documents	Territorial area
RDP (Rural Development Program) Basilicata ERDF 2014/2020	Basilicata Region
OP (Operational Program) Basilicata ESF 2014-2010	Basilicata Region
OP (operational program) Basilicata ERDF 2014-2020	Basilicata Region
Provincial Structural Plan Potenza	Provincia Potenza
RDP (Rural Development Program) Calabria ERDF 2014/2020	Calabria Region
OP (Operational Program) Calabria ESF 2014-2010	Calabria Region
OP (Operational Program) Calabria ERDF 2014-2020	Calabria Region
PTCP (Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan) Catanzaro	Catanzaro Provincia
PTCP (Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan) Cosenza	Cosenza Provincia
PTCP (Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan) Reggio Calabria	Reggio Calabria Provincia

## At local scale

## Our territorial focus



2

# TERRITORIAL CAPITAL: OUR DEFINITION



2

## **Towards a shared definition of Territorial Capital**

**Territorial conditions / specificities  
that must be usefully activated to implement  
territorialized and place-based policies**

3

For a

**MEASURE OF TERRITORIAL**

**CAPITAL: the analytical**

**dimensions**

# 3

## For a measure of territorial capital: the analytical dimensions

### Farrell et al., 1999

*Eight components identified*

1. physical resources
2. human capital
3. cultural and identity
4. competence and know-how,
5. management of public affairs and financial resources
6. activities and companies,
7. markets and foreign relations,
8. image and perception

### Camagni e Dotti, 2010

*Seven components considered*

1. productive component
2. cognitive component
3. social component
4. relational component
5. environmental component
6. settlement component
7. infrastructure component

### Franzato, 2009

*The analytical components of the territorial capital are traced back to 4 pillars*

1. environmental components
2. economic components
3. social components
4. symbolic cultural and identity components

### RegiosS Report, 2012 (Brasili)

1. productive capital
2. cognitive capital
3. share capital
4. relational capital
5. environmental capital
6. settlement capital
7. infrastructural capital
8. human capital

# 4

**IDENTIFICATION AND  
SELECTION OF INDICATORS**  
*by the local unit*

**and**

**VERIFICATION OF THEIR  
MEASURABILITY**

# 4

This phase was characterized by the search for specific indicators able to:

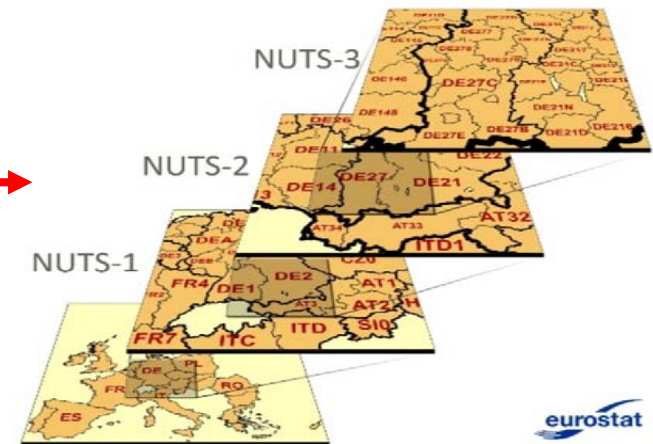
be useful in relation of the 4 selected **DETERMINANTS** (in PRIN model)

*but..most of all*

be **MEASURED** at the level of NUTS2 and NUTS3

*Determinants in PRIN model*

1. SMART GROWTH
2. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
3. INCLUSIVE GROWTH
4. RESOURCES and FUNDS



4

a critical issue

interesting indicators for  
the measurement of  
territorial capital

*but..*

not (*adequately*) measurable

Example:

index of centrality of  
the cultural heritage  
of the municipalities

*(Provincial structural Plan of Potenza, 2013)*

$$\Sigma (Pc*100/p)$$

$Pc$  = number of elements by type of  
cultural heritage present in single  
municipality

$P$  = provincial total for each province

*expressed in 4 classes (high,  
medium high, medium low, low)*

UL4\_SA\_capitale\_territoriale\_INDICATORI - Excel

File Home Inserisci Layout di pagina Formule Dati Revisione Visualizza Che cosa si desidera fare? Accedi Condividi

Appunti Carattere Allineamento Numeri Stili Celle Modifica

C208 Metri di accosti dei porti per 100 metri di lunghezza delle coste

Cod.	Indicatore	Struttura indicatore (metodo di calcolo e/o specificazioni)	Numero mappa	Nome fonte	Note	Scala geografica	At
146	Area di rilevante interesse naturalistico	Area di rilevante interesse naturalistico	Mappa 22	Ministero dell'Ambiente - Rete Natura 2000		Regionale	
147							
148	Trasporto pubblico locale nelle città	Reti urbane di trasporto pubblico nei comuni capoluogo di provincia per 100 Kmq di superficie comunale di		Istat		provinciale	200
143	Passeggeri trasportati dal TPL nei comuni capoluogo di provincia per abitante	Rapporto tra il numero di passeggeri trasportati dal Trasporto pubblico locale nei comuni capoluogo di provincia e la popolazione residente media nell'anno		Istat		provinciale	2000-2015
150	Posti-km offerti dal TPL nei comuni capoluogo di provincia	Posti-km offerti dal Trasporto pubblico locale nei capoluoghi di Provincia (migliaia per abitante)		Istat, Dati ambientali nelle città			
151	Dotazione di parcheggi di corrispondenza	Reti urbane di trasporto pubblico nei comuni capoluogo di provincia per 100 Kmq di superficie comunale		Istat, Dati ambientali nelle città		COMUNI CAPOLUOGO	200
152	Autovetture circolanti	Numero di stalli di sosta nei parcheggi di corrispondenza dei comuni capoluogo di provincia per 1.000 autovetture circolanti		Rapporto tra il numero di passeggeri trasportati dal Trasporto pubblico locale nei comuni capoluogo di provincia e la popolazione residente media nell'anno		COMUNI CAPOLUOGO	20
153	Posti-km offerti dal TPL nei comuni capoluogo di provincia	Posti-km offerti dal Trasporto pubblico locale nei capoluoghi di Provincia (migliaia per abitante)		Posti-km offerti dal TPL nei comuni capoluogo di provincia, Popolazione residente media nei comuni capoluogo di		COMUNI CAPOLUOGO	200
154	Indice di accessibilità verso i nodi urbani e logistici	Indice di accessibilità verso i nodi urbani e logistici		Elaborazioni Istat		PROVINCE	
155	Indice del traffico aereo	Passeggeri sbarcati e imbarcati per via aerea per 100 abitanti		Passeggeri sbarcati via aerea, Passeggeri imbarcati via aerea, Popolazione residente media	Fonte: Istat	PROVINCE	200
156	densità rete stradale	chilometri di strade comunali per 10 kmq di superficie territoriale		ACI <a href="http://www.aci.it/acistudi-e-ricerche/dati-statistiche/veicoli-e-mobilita.html">http://www.aci.it/acistudi-e-ricerche/dati-statistiche/veicoli-e-mobilita.html</a>			
157	tipologia strade	Chilometri di strade e provinciali regionali (fino al 2002 solo provinciali) per 100 Kmq di superficie territoriale				PROVINCE	200
158	tipologia strade	DITR04 Chilometri delle strade di interesse nazionale (ex strade statali) per 100 kmq di superficie territoriale		<a href="http://fasti.istat.it/fasti">http://fasti.istat.it/fasti</a>		PROVINCE	200
159	tipologia strade	DITR05 Chilometri di autostrade per 1.000 kmq di superficie territoriale		<a href="http://fasti.istat.it/fasti">http://fasti.istat.it/fasti</a>		PROVINCE	200
		DITR07 (inizia) Locali dei trasporti terrestri per 100 kmq di					

Indicatori capitale territorial Foglio1

- code
- indicator
- indicator structure (calculation method and / or specifications)
- map number
- data source
- note
- geographical scale
- year

5

# Regional ex ante date: maps and comments



# 5 SG 14 Cluster

involvement of all public and private actors in research and innovation processes

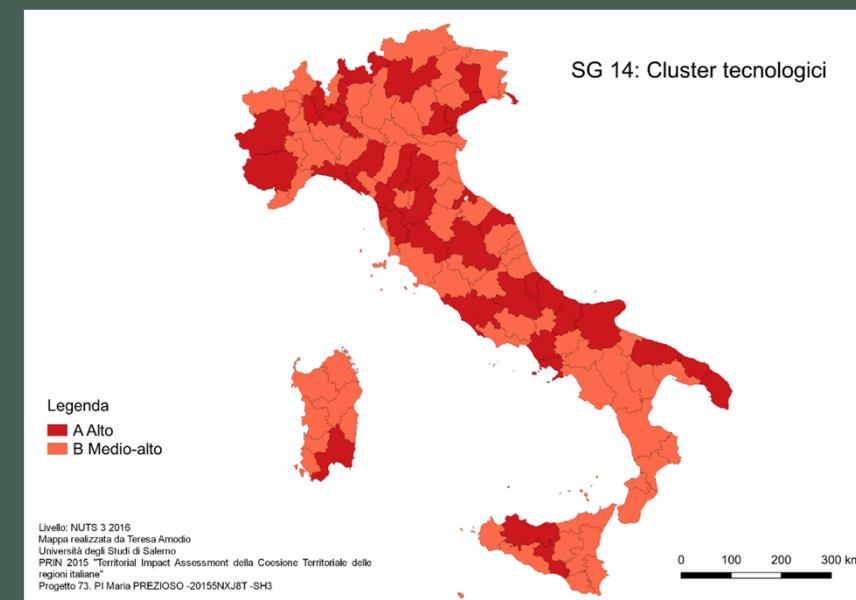
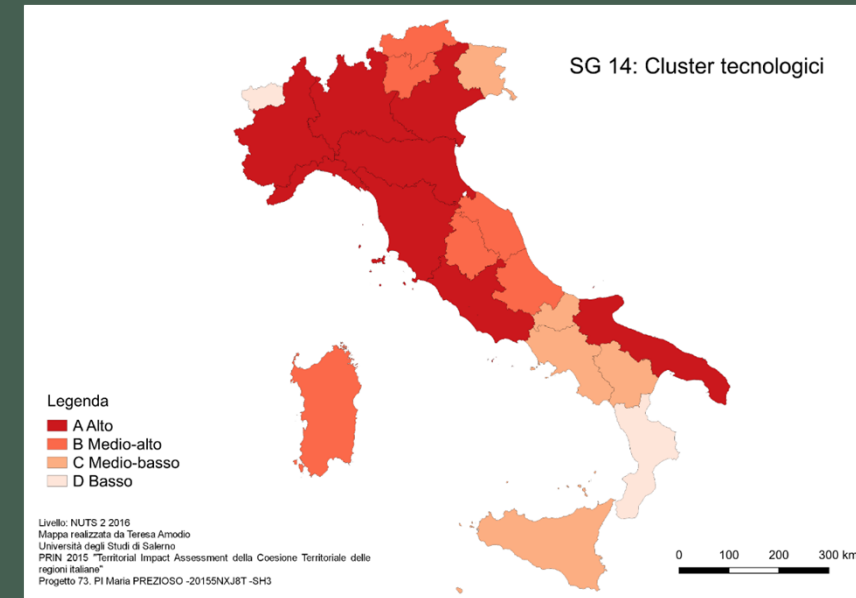
## *Technological National Cluster*

1. Aerospazio
2. Agrifood
3. Chimica verde
4. Fabbrica intelligente
5. Mezzi e sistemi per la mobilità di superficie terrestre e marina
6. Scienze della Vita
7. Tecnologie per gli ambienti di vita
8. Tecnologie per le Smart Communities

Ministry of Education, University and Research  
(MIUR)

## MODELS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION

characterized by a high level of internationalization

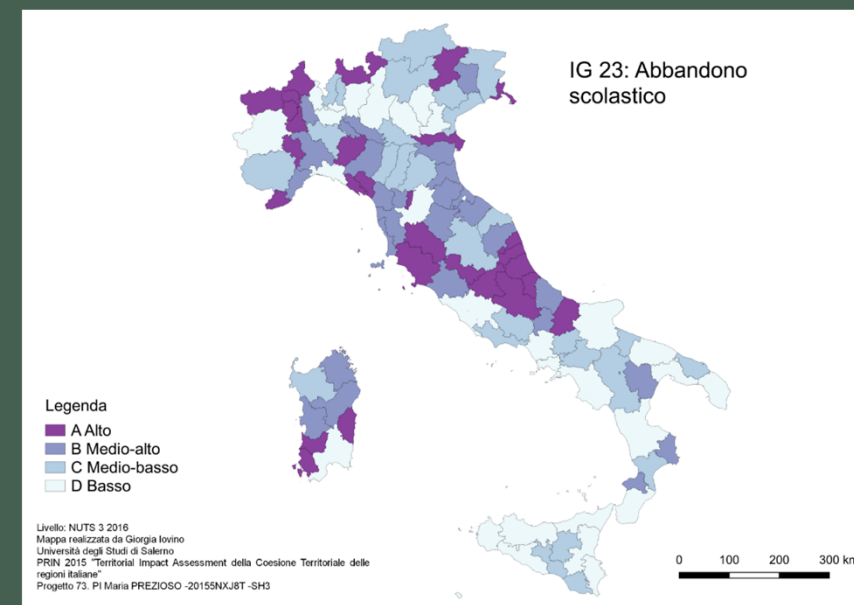
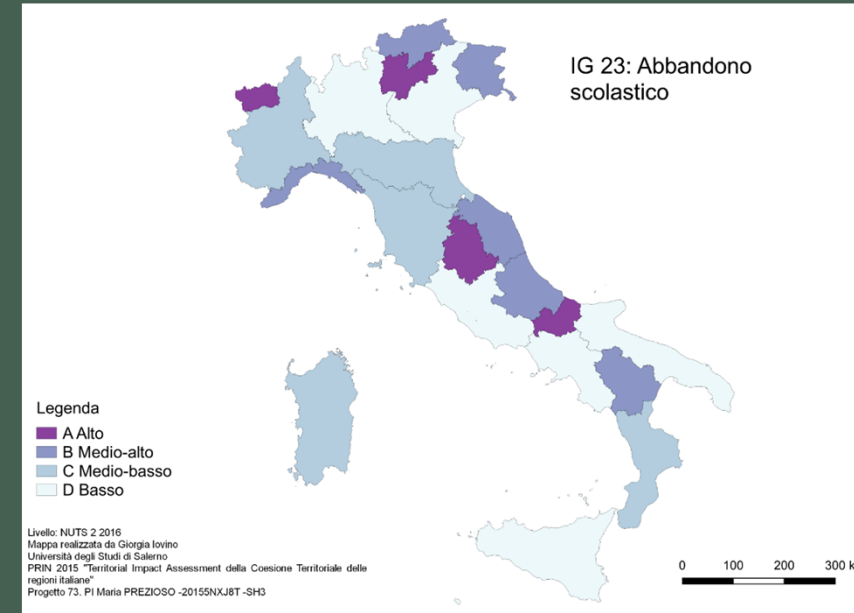


# 5 IG23 Abbandono scolastico *school dropout*

represents a strategic indicator for

- assessing the quality of human resources in a territory
- promoting inclusive growth

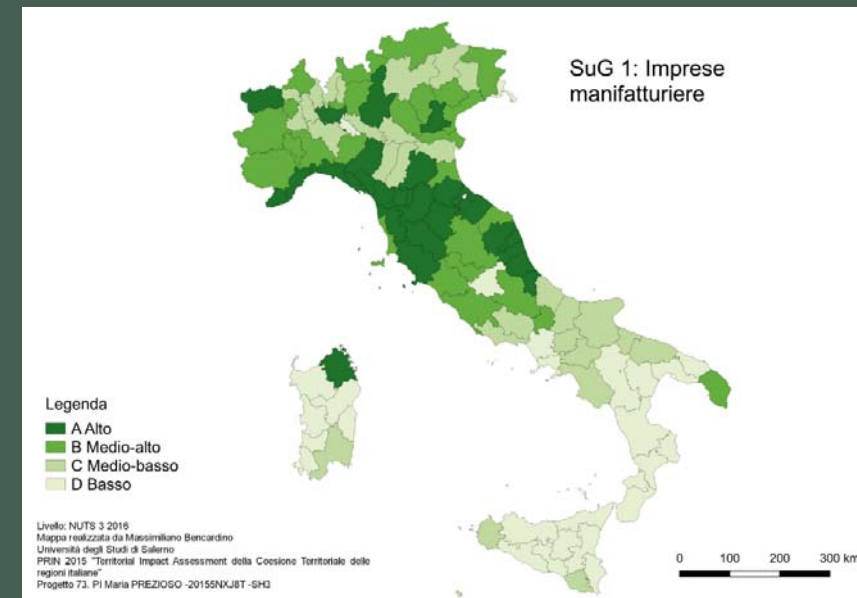
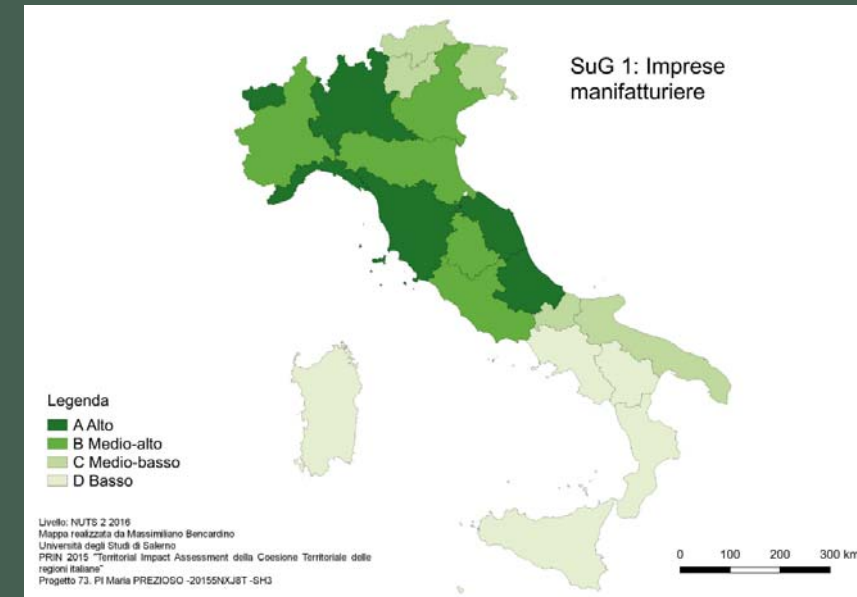
*the Europe 2020 Strategy on education has among its objectives the reduction of ELET (18-24 years) below the threshold value of 10%*



# 5 Sug23 Imprese manifatturiere manufacturing companies

measures the proactivity of the local system

*(number of local units of manufacturing enterprises in reference to the active population)*



# 5

## Conclusions and some policy suggestions

poor (*institutional*) awareness of the theme detected in:

- poor presence in the programmatic documents
- little reference to measurability

theoretical

empirical

need to provide a cognitive framework to support policy makers towards policies suited to territorial need and place based oriented

**PRIN**

# Thank you

Teresa Amodio (Local Unit n.4), University of Salerno

Prin 2015 – 11-12 April 2019