



*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*
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// **Inner areas**

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Definition of inner areas

Inner areas

- Inner areas are areas substantially distant from the centers offering essential services, based on less developed urban and rural centers of small and medium size, characterized by depopulation and degradation processes, even if endowed with resources of economic interest.
- So the characteristics of inner areas are
 - social aspects: demographic decrement, migration of young people, loss of a social garrison/protection/aid;
 - geographical aspects: abandonment of land use, environmental deterioration, natural risks, isolation;
 - economic aspects: low accessibility to services and infrastructure, economic marginalization, prevalence of rural activities.

Inner areas and Rural areas

- With particular regard to rural activities, some stakeholders report that for the enhancement of rural areas it is necessary to adopt an integrated approach to territorial development mostly based on the valorization of local resources.
- The phenomena of abandonment of rural areas are also caused by the exogenous management of valorization of local resources. It is necessary to give to the local populations the opportunity:
 - to choose the destinations of use for their resources (e.g. to produce energy rather than food),
 - to imagine the development of companies and economic activities,
 - to insert the social capital and the material culture in the production processes,
 - to adopt a place-based approach to territorial development, one that is strongly based on the valorization of local resources.

How to define inner areas?

- **According to a functional approach, the Italian Committee of Inner Areas** identifies these areas by evaluating the distance from the centers offering essential education, health and mobility services.

Compared to the Poles, the inner areas are defined as:

- Belt Areas up to 20 minutes driving distance;
- Intermediate areas up to 40 minutes;
- Peripheral areas up to 75 minutes;
- Ultra-peripheral areas over 75 minutes.

- Therefore these areas present difficulties in guaranteeing the "citizenship" rights of their residents, as well as high territorial critical issues (hydrogeological instability, loss of Utilized Agricultural Area) and demographic negative trends (depopulation, aging).
- However, the inner areas are not deprived of natural and cultural resources that, properly exploited, could trigger new paths of development.

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Some Indicators to evaluate the exit strategy from peripheralisation process

MIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

- The Processes of peripheralisation of cities and areas can interest also a developed part of a Region/Country. These cities and areas can become “inner” that is to say areas characterized by economic and social marginalization.
- This process of territorial imbalances is stressed by student migration from one area to another: among the areas which suffer from processes of peripheralization due to a brain drain and the areas which are able to mitigate, at least in part, this process, by attracting students.
- The universities themselves can play a significant role in territorial development attracting people and companies by their research and education activities.

University Education and the Attraction of the Universities:

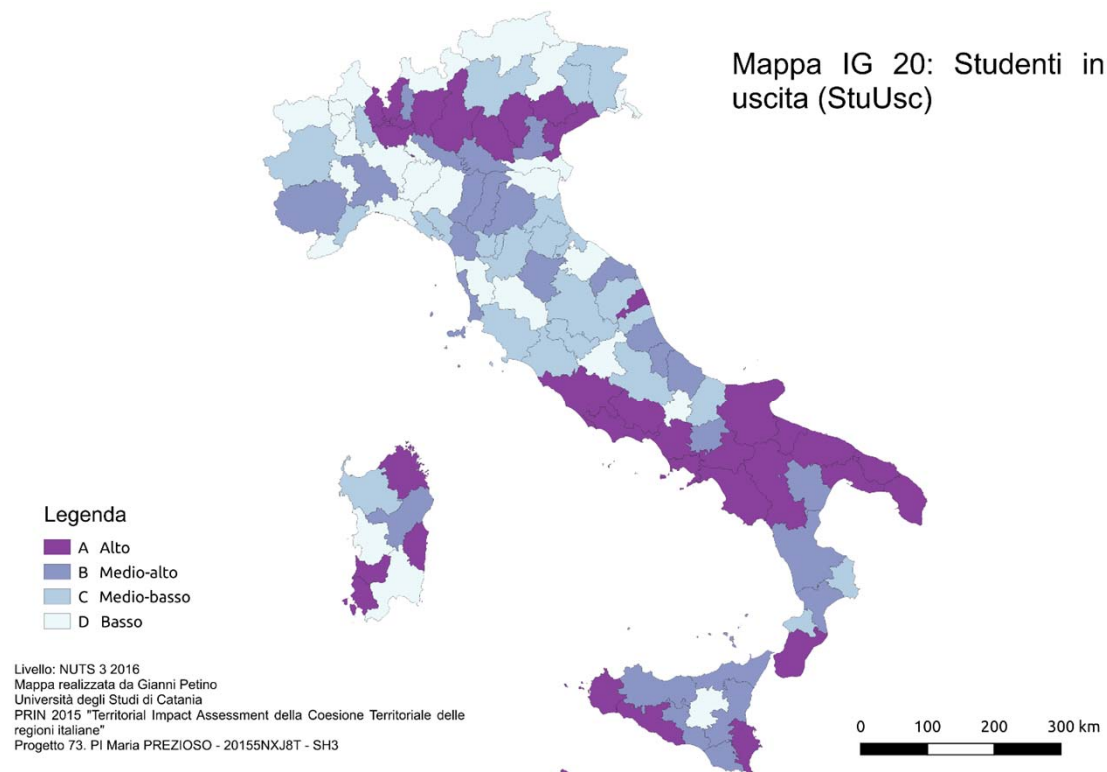
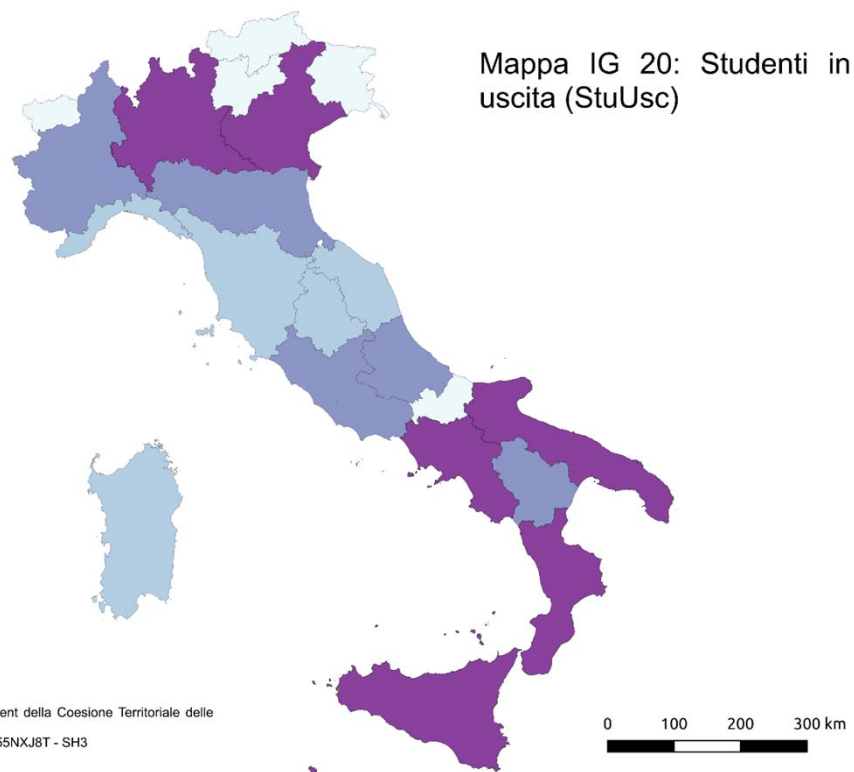
3 indicators

- In the Inclusive growth objective, **incoming students (IG-StuIn)** were considered. The indicator was calculated as the ratio between the number of non resident students which are enrolled in an university of the province (nuts3) or of the region (nuts2) and total university students enrolled in all degrees courses (three-year, master and unique cycle) in Italy (in percentage). The data refers to the 2016/2017 academic year.
- In the Inclusive growth objective, **outgoing students (IG-StuUsc)** were considered. The indicator was calculated as the ratio between the number of students enrolled in a different province (nut3) or region (nuts2) from that of residence and total university students enrolled in all degrees courses (three-year, master and unique cycle) in Italy (in percentage). The data refers to the 2016/2017 academic year.
- In the Inclusive growth objective, **graduate students (IG-PTE)** were considered. The indicator was calculated as the ratio between the graduates of a province (nuts3) and the population residing in the same province in the year 2016.

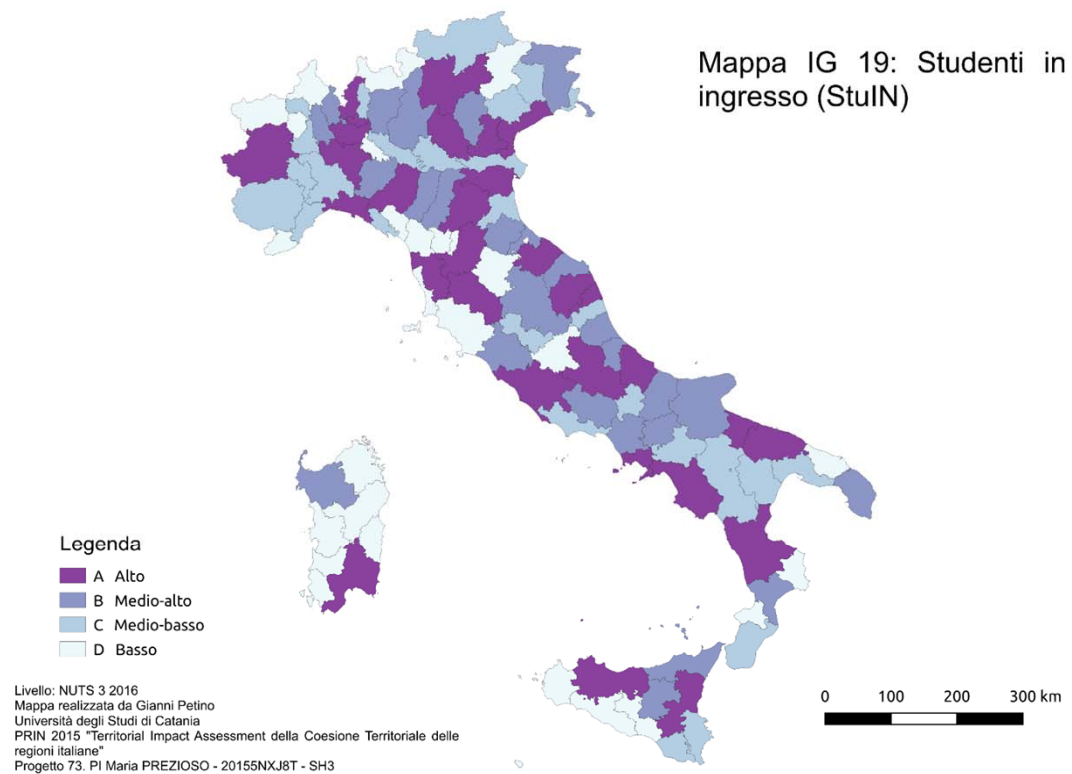
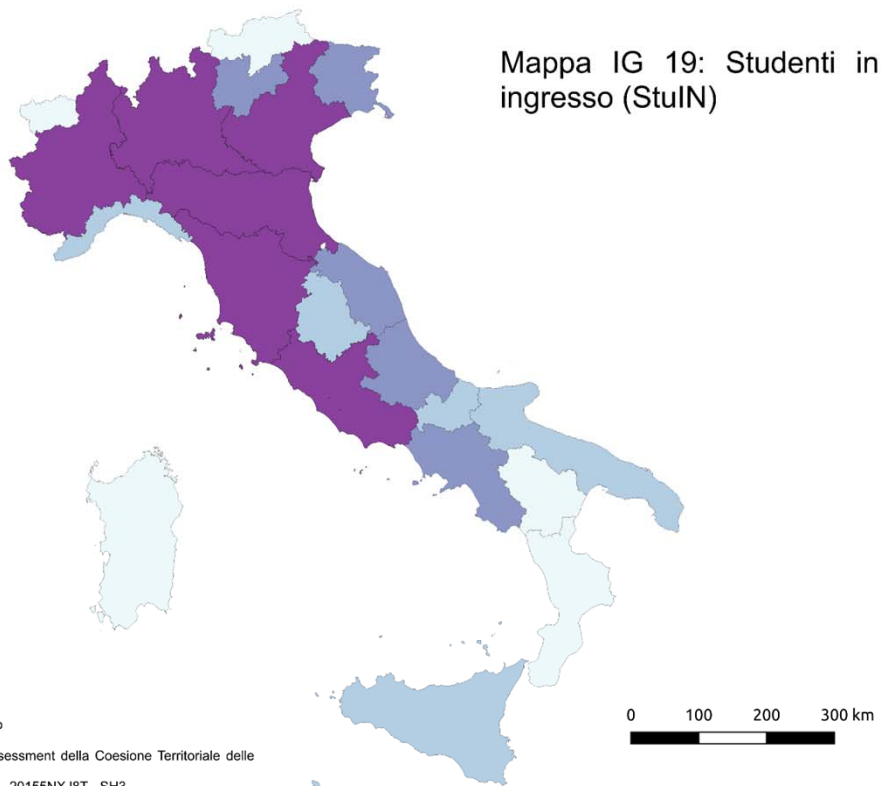


Maps of indicators

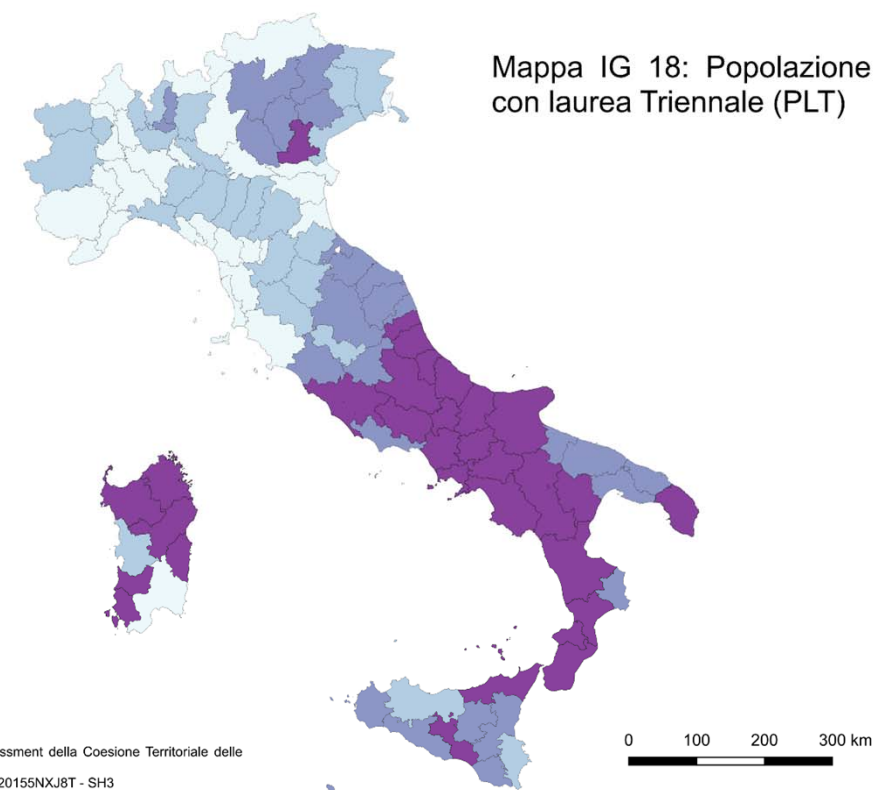
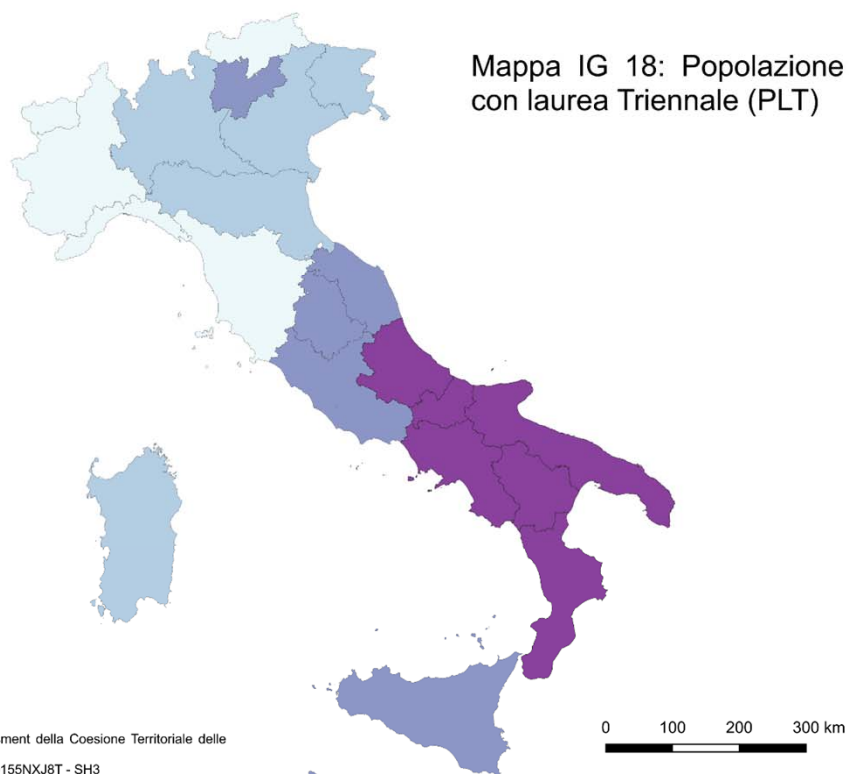
The **outgoing students indicator** is represented in following maps (Nuts 2 on the left side and Nuts 3 on the right side). It is higher in Italian Mezzogiorno, in Lombardy and in Veneto Regions. But while in the Northern regions there is a student trade-off (there is a strong integration between Emilia Romagna, Lombardy and Veneto; between Piedmont and Lombardy), in the South a real escape emerges.



The ingoing students indicator is represented in following maps (Nuts 2 on the left side and Nuts 3 on the right side). In the left map seems evident the attractive power of Northern Regions. But, at Nuts 3 level, the representation is more complex: it shows also the key role of many important cities of the South poles of attraction for students from inner areas and neighboring provinces at an intra-regional level; nonetheless, the percentage of non-regional students is higher in the Central-Northern Regions; Rome (which has an attractive power especially for the Central-Southern students), Milan, Turin, Bologna show to be strongly attractive for Southern students; Messina boasts the highest percentage of non-regional students in the South (mainly from Calabria).



The **graduate students indicator** is represented in following maps (Nuts 2 on the left side and Nuts 3 on the right side). Both maps represent the same phenomenon: in the Southern provinces there are more graduate students in proportion to the population than in Central-Norther Regions. In the whole of Italy, in 2016, about 176000 students graduated. Lombardy has the highest number of graduates (about 27000)



Preliminary considerations about indicators

- The interpretation of the incoming student indicators and outgoing students is made more complex by the presence of telematic universities.
- The student mobility of the Central-Northern Regions appears interregional and limited to the respective macro-areas.
- The demand of Southern students is directed mainly towards the university closest to the place of their home or to Central-Northern universities.
- The student flows from the Central-Northern Italy to the South are very weak.
- The greater number of graduates in the South could implicitly reflect the higher opportunities to enter the labour market for young people in the Central-Northern regions, even in the absence of a degree.
- The incoming student and outgoing students indicators underline the shift of important financial and human resources from the Southern regions to those of the Central-Northern Italy.

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**Sicilian Plan:
POR
FSE
PSR**

Structure of the Regional Operative Programme (POR) 2014-2020 – Sicilian Region

- PO FESR: Dipartimento Regionale della Programmazione
- PO FSE: Dipartimento Regionale dell'Istruzione e della Formazione
- PSR : Dipartimento Regionale dell'Agricoltura

PO FESR 2014-2020 – Sicilian Region - Priority axis

- **Priority axis 1** – research, technological development and innovation
- **Priority axis 2** – digital agenda
- **Priority axis 3** – promote the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector and the fishing and aquaculture sector
- **Priority axis 4** – sustainable energy and quality of life
- **Priority axis 5** – climate change prevention and risk management
- **Priority axis 6** – protecting the environment and promoting the efficient use of resources
- **Priority axis 7** – sustainable transport systems
- **Priority axis 9** – social inclusion
- **Priority axis 10** – education and training
- **Priority axis 11** – technical assistance

Fondo e Obiettivo Tematico	Codice Categoria di Regioni	Descrizione Categoria di Regioni	Codice Asse IGJ	Descrizione Asse IGJ	Dotazione finanziaria del Programma
					[a]
F.E.S.R. OT 1	L	Meno sviluppate	1	Ricerca, sviluppo tecnologico e innovazione	457.185.572,00
F.E.S.R. OT 2	L	Meno sviluppate	2	Agenda Digitale	342.590.297,00
F.E.S.R. OT 3	L	Meno sviluppate	3	Promuovere La Competitività delle Piccole e Medie Imprese, il Settore Agricolo e il	667.870.513,00
F.E.S.R. OT 4	L	Meno sviluppate	4	Energia Sostenibile e Qualità della Vita	1.128.734.788,00
F.E.S.R. OT 5	L	Meno sviluppate	5	Cambiamento Climatico, Prevenzione e Gestione dei Rischi	295.306.385,00
F.E.S.R. OT 6	L	Meno sviluppate	6	Tutelare l'Ambiente e Promuovere l'uso Efficiente delle Risorse	496.811.975,00
F.E.S.R. OT 7	L	Meno sviluppate	7	Sistemi di Trasporto Sostenibili	683.686.204,00
F.E.S.R. OT 9	L	Meno sviluppate	9	Inclusione Sociale	215.990.045,00
F.E.S.R. OT 10	L	Meno sviluppate	10	Istruzione e Formazione	165.574.103,00
F.E.S.R. AT 11	L	Meno sviluppate	11	Assistenza Tecnica al PO FESR Sicilia 2014 -2020	104.158.162,00
TOTALE					4.557.908.024,00

PO FESR 2014-2020 Financial Funds allocation



PO FESR 2014-2020 – Sicilian Region

Thematical objectives

- 1. Strengthen research, technological development and innovation
- 2. Improve access to information and communication technologies, as well as their use and quality
- 3. Competitiveness of Small and Medium Enterprises, the Agricultural Sector and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector
- 4. Supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy
- 6. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting the efficient use of resources
- 7. Promote sustainable transport and improve network infrastructures
- 9. Promote social inclusion and fight against poverty and any discrimination
- 10. Investing in education, training and lifelong learning

PO FSE (European Social Fund) 2014-2020

Sicilian Region - Priority axis

Priority axis 1 – Occupation

Priority axis 2 – Social inclusion and the fight against poverty

Priority axis 3 – Education and training

Priority axis 4 – Institutional and administrative capacity

Priority axis 5 – Technical assistance

PO FSE 2014-2020 – Sicilian Region

Thematical objectives

- **8.** Promote sustainable and quality employment and support worker mobility
- **9.** Promote social inclusion and fight poverty and all discrimination
- **10.** Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning
- **11.** Strengthen the institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to promote an efficient public administration

PSR (Rural Development Plan) 2014-2020

Sicilian Region

Priorità 1 : Knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture and forestry and in rural areas

Priorità 2 : Competitiveness and profitability of farms, sustainable forest management

Priorità 3 : Promote the organization of the food supply chain, including the processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management

Priorità 4 : Preserving, restoring and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry

Priorità 5 : Encouraging the efficient use of resources and the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy in the agri-food and forestry sector

Priorità 6 : Promote social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas

Allocated Funds

- **Po FESR 2014-2020:** €4.557.908.023,98
- **PO FSE 2014-2020 :** € 820.096.428
- **PSR Sicilia 2014-2020 :** €2.212.747.107

PROGRAMMAZIONE E ATTUAZIONE FINANZIARIA E PROCEDURALE PO FESR SICILIA 2014/2020

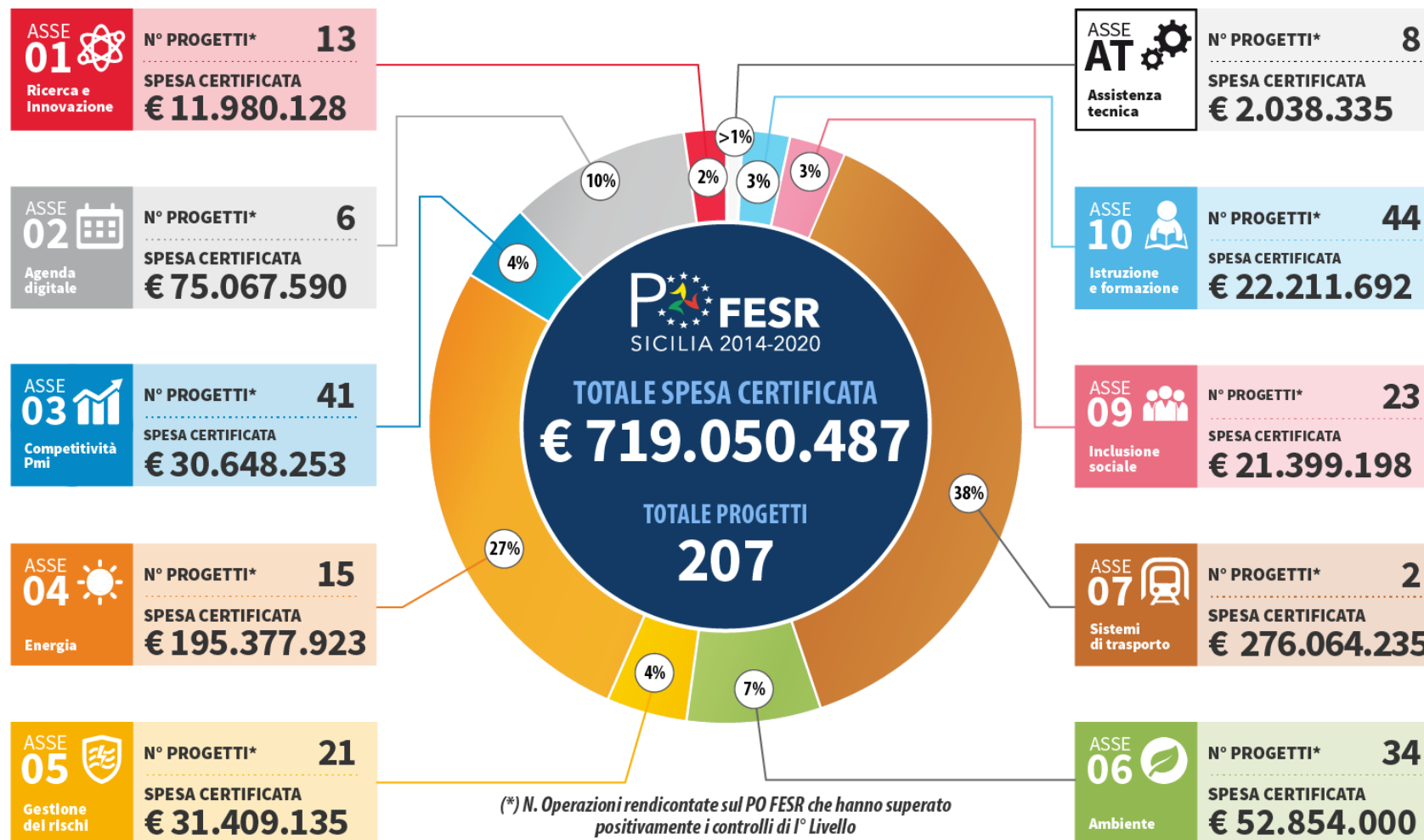
Dati in euro

Fondo e Obiettivo Tematico	Codice Categoria di Regioni	Descrizione Categoria di Regioni	Codice Asse IGJ	Descrizione Asse IGJ	Dotazione finanziaria del Programma	Importo procedure attivate**	Avanzamento importo procedure (%)**	Costi ammessi*	Impegni ammessi*	Pagamenti ammessi*	Avanzamento relativo sul Programma (%)*	
					[a]			[b]	[c]	[d]	[c]/[a]	[d]/[a]
F.E.S.R. OT 1	L	Meno sviluppate	1	Ricerca, sviluppo tecnologico e innovazione	457.185.572,00	370.489.302,60	81,04%	6.755.518,79	6.755.518,79	-	1,48%	0,00%
F.E.S.R. OT 2	L	Meno sviluppate	2	Agenda Digitale	342.590.297,00	286.123.346,62	83,52%	1.823.551,15	1.823.551,15	-	0,53%	0,00%
F.E.S.R. OT 3	L	Meno sviluppate	3	Promuovere La Competitivita' delle Piccole e Medie Imprese, il Settore Agricolo e il	667.870.513,00	373.600.716,74	55,94%	110.219.816,19	106.197.292,86	1.467.019,58	15,90%	0,22%
F.E.S.R. OT 4	L	Meno sviluppate	4	Energia Sostenibile e Qualita' della Vita	1.128.734.788,00	897.698.226,75	79,53%	119.305.000,00	58.918.177,78	6.672.223,28	5,22%	0,59%
F.E.S.R. OT 5	L	Meno sviluppate	5	Cambiamento Climatico, Prevenzione e Gestione dei Rischi	295.306.365,00	225.407.326,00	76,33%	14.000.000,00	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
F.E.S.R. OT 6	L	Meno sviluppate	6	Tutelare l'Ambiente e Promuovere l'uso Efficiente delle Risorse	496.811.975,00	248.863.046,90	50,09%	2.512.058,87	1.692.141,57	1.686.039,69	0,34%	0,34%
F.E.S.R. OT 7	L	Meno sviluppate	7	Sistemi di Trasporto Sostenibili	683.686.204,00	373.700.000,00	54,66%	41.278.849,00	41.278.849,00	16.428.086,21	6,04%	2,40%
F.E.S.R. OT 9	L	Meno sviluppate	9	Inclusione Sociale	215.990.045,00	106.505.205,38	49,31%	41.990.609,04	679.314,83	-	0,31%	0,00%
F.E.S.R. OT 10	L	Meno sviluppate	10	Istruzione e Formazione	165.574.103,00	154.093.536,52	93,07%	-	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
F.E.S.R. AT 11	L	Meno sviluppate	11	Assistenza Tecnica al PO FESR Sicilia 2014 -2020	104.158.162,00	46.287.195,00	44,44%	32.345.648,58	28.825.400,90	283.941,07	27,67%	0,27%
TOTALE					4.557.908.024,00	3.082.767.902,51	67,64%	370.231.051,62	246.170.246,88	26.537.309,83	5,40%	0,58%

(*) Dati aggiornati al 31/08/2018 validati dal Sistema di Monitoraggio nazionale

(**) Dati aggiornati al 30/09/2018 trasmessi alla Commissione Europea ai sensi dell'art. 112 del Reg. UE 1303/2013

Total certified expenditure at 31 December 2018 (PO FESR)



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Preliminary policy suggestions

- Invest more in the graduate rather than in the graduate from high school .
- Invest in the degrees courses most required by the world of work.
- Modify some incentives, such as the “Resto al Sud” Italian Law, to further differentiate graduates from graduates from high school.
- Enhance the cultural and social function of the Southern Universities in local society and economy.
- Invest in research activities and talents as driving forces of innovation and development.

Thank you

Luigi Scrofani - Unit 7 – Universities of Catania, Messina and Kore

Prin 2015 – 11-12 April 2019