Description of the geographic data and census variables of the

Territorial bases for censuses: years 1991, 2001, 2011

Definitive version

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1. INTRODUCTION

Istat updates and disseminates the geographical data (shapefile *format)* of the system of territorial bases or the set of the following partitions and zoning for statistical purposes of the Italian territory:

- Census sections;
- Census areas (ACE);
- Sub-municipal areas (municipalities, neighborhoods, etc. ASC);
- Location;
- Administrative limits (regions, provinces, municipalities).

The geographic data, mosaics at national level, are available both in the geographical projection ED50 UTM Zone 32N (Coding EPSG: 23032), and in the projection WGS84 UTM Zone 32N (Coding EPSG: 32632) and are accompanied by metadata in XML format according to the standard RNDT (National Territorial Data Repertoire), used as part of the program for the Digital Agenda.

In addition to the census data referring to the years 1991, 2001 already made available in the past, the definitive data of the variables collected with the 2011 population census are associated with the system of the population census (see appendix 3.1).

The latter are definitive for the following elements of the territorial bases: municipalities, localities, sub-municipal areas1 (ASC), census areas (ACE) and census sections.

For each of the five territorial subdivisions, the toponymic data (street and street numbers) are available in a provisional version.

The data by census section, in the version currently widespread, have a residual share and in any case not exceeding 4% of geocoding errors caused by misalignments between the precise placement of house numbers and the boundary lines between contiguous sections.

Errors that do not affect the validity of the definitive data of the higher territorial aggregates, given that the addresses that are located on the border between these territorial areas have been verified.

[1] Consider that the legislation on municipal administrative decentralization districts, the 2008 financial law, considers mandatory areas with administrative value for municipalities over 250 thousand inhabitants, while, it leaves the discretion to municipalities that have a demographic between 100 thousand and 250 thousand. In this publication the municipalities that at the date of 2008 had areas of administrative decentralization and a population exceeding 100 thousand inhabitants were considered. The number of municipalities with this partition is 34 and, in particular, they are: Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo, Genoa, Bologna,
Florence, Bari, Catania, Venice, Verona, Messina, Padua, Trieste, Taranto, Brescia, Prato, Reggio Calabria, Modena, Parma,
Perugia, Reggio Emilia, Livorno, Ravenna, Cagliari, Foggia, Rimini, Salerno, Ferrara, Sassari, Monza, Syracuse, Pescara.

The updating of the territorial bases is the result of the Census2010 project. This is the natural evolution of the Census project (which led to the definition of the territorial bases for the 1991 census) and of Census2000.

The fundamental difference between Census2010 and previous projects is the way of interacting with local administrations which, in preparation for the 2011 census, exploited some of the possibilities offered by the web. Among the other innovations, in fact, with the Census2010 project, the Municipalities were able, for the first time, to modify the geometries of the polygons by intervening directly on digital media (produced in pdf format), through a simple *freeware* drawing program. This has certainly contributed to a significant increase in the quality of the final product and in the timeliness with which geographic data are disseminated today.

It should also be emphasized that the overcoming of traditional paper supports has also followed the principles laid down by the "Digital Administration Code" (Legislative Decree 82/2005 and subsequent additions introduced in Legislative Decree 235/2010.) On the " dematerialization "of the document flow. The different processing methods, however, have resulted in databases with different architectural structures. With this publication an attempt has been made, as far as possible, to integrate the information available (in particular for the geographic data of 1991) in order to harmonize the different data structures.

The number of variables made available on the occasion of the updating of the territorial bases for the 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses is shown in table 1; Appendix 3.1 shows the details of the variables referring to 2011.

Table 1. Number of variables by type and year of census

Typology variable	Alphanumeric code	Number of variables		
		1991	2001	2011
Population	P	156	136	76
Homes	A	28	25	7
Buildings	AND		22	27
Families	PF	10	9	9
Foreigners	ST	8	7	15
Total		202	199	134

Table 2. shows some summary numbers of the territorial bases for the 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Table 2. Summary by census year

	Census years		
	1991	2001	2011
Regions	20	20	20
Province	95	103	110
Common	8.100	8.101	8.092
Location (*)	70.742	60.482	6.0447
Sections of census	323.616	382.534	402.677
Population	56.778.031	56.995.744	59.433.744

(*) The data refer to the number of towns in the inhabited center, inhabited nucleus and production sites where present

2. DATA CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Description of the published *files*

All the geographic files distributed, mosaics at national level, can be downloaded from the Istat site in compressed format; the technical details of the projections are reported in each file.

The data restitution scale is not uniform throughout the national territory since it varies from a scale of 1: 5,000 (typically in urban areas) to a scale of 1: 25,000 (mainly in areas with low or very low population density). However, this scale has been refined over time. In 1991 the data acquisition base was the cartography of the Military Geographical Institute (IGMI) scale 1: 25,000 and the satellite images (SPOT satellite with ground resolution of 10 meters);

in the updates relating to the two subsequent censuses, aerial photos were mainly used: for Census2000 the AIMA black and white orthophotos available with a ground resolution of 2 meters were used, for Census20102

AGEA color orthophotos with a ground resolution of one meter were used.

2 Although in the last two censuses the restitution scale is the same, the geographic data are not directly comparable due to the higher quality of the 2011 data. A comparison between them, therefore, must be carried out with due caution.

The web page containing the results is divided into four parts.

The first, called Territorial Bases, can be downloaded: the national geographical data of the localities (inhabited centers, inhabited nuclei, productive localities and scattered houses), the national one of the ASCs (sub-municipal areas) only for the year 2011 and the geographical strata of the census sections by region. The latter, referring to 2011, have been mosaicized on a national level.

In the second, a link leads to the page *Boundaries of the administrative units for statistical purposes* where it is possible to download the geographic files relating to the last three censuses and other intercensory years.

In the third part, called *Census variables,* the census results can be downloaded according to the detail described below.

Finally, in the last part, the *toponymic data* of street and house numbers, not definitive, used in the 2011 Census of population and dwellings are available.

In the first section Territorial bases the *geographical files* are available :

1. nationals of the localities relating to the 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses;
2. nationals of sub-municipal areas (ASC) relating to the 2011 census;
3. regional census sections relating to the census years 1991, 2001 and 2011.

1. The *files* are called *'Localita_aa_pppp'* where *aa* is the reference year and *pppp* is the projection system adopted (WGS84 or ED50); each locality is associated with the census variables (population, families, homes and buildings when present) also reported in previous paper publications3.

2. The geographical layer called *'ASC2011_pppp'* refers to the sub-municipal subdivisions with administrative value of the 34 main Italian municipalities. For Rome and Milan, the geographical information of the toponymic divisions and urban areas are also reported, as well as the relative transcoding table of the census sections.

3. *Rxx_aa_pppp.zip* where *xx* is the region code. Inside them, yes find, the files necessary for the geographical representation of the polygons. The xls and dbf files can also be consulted with *software* other than geographic display software.

[3] It should be noted that differently from what happens for the diffusion of the census variables of the population census, in the nationality of the localities there are also data relating to the production sites and a single record for the "scattered houses".

The first of these is named *Rxx_aa_pppp.dbf* and contains all the attributes of the polygons as indicated in the appendix. From this file it is possible to reconstruct the entire structure of the territorial bases; please note that this system is designed so that the attribution of each section to higher-order territorial aggregates (ASC, ACE, locality, etc.) is univocal. The attribute is identified by the codes stored in the following fields:

o *LOCayya:* city code (where *yyyy* indicates the reference year)
o COD_ASC: Sub-municipal area code (available only for 2011)
o ACE: Census Area Code (only available for 2011).

If a section also belongs to a special area (eg sea islands, contested area, etc.), the identification code is entered in the corresponding field which therefore allows the generation of the relative "geographical layer".

The second file, *Rxx_aa.xls,* consists of five spreadsheets, respectively with the following names *(xx* indicates the regional code, *aa*
indicates the reference year):

- *LOC_Rxx_aa:* data relating to inhabited places, such as the name;
- *AMM_Rxx_aa:* list of the administrative islands of the municipalities;
- *CONT_Rxx_aa:* list of the disputed areas between the municipalities;
- *ENT_Rxx_aa:* list of special entities, such as lake and sea islands, marshes or ponds, lagoons, etc.
- ASC_Rxx_aa: data relating to sub-municipal areas, such as districts, municipalities, etc. and the denomination (only for 2011).

The details of the individual fields are described in the appendix to the document.

The appendix also shows the decoding table of the special locations and the corresponding coding is shown in the second and third digits of the "COD_LOC" field. For example, the special mountain nucleus is encoded in the COD_LOC field with the code 20101 where '2' indicates the type of locality: nucleus
inhabited, '01' indicates the special typology: mountain and the last two *digits* indicate the progressive number of the locality within the municipality.

For 2011 only and in the WGS84 projection format it is also possible to download a *file* containing the geographic data of the individual regions, *kmz* format , viewable through Google ™ Earth. The data refer to the provincial and municipal limits
(Rxx_limiti), of the localities of the region *(Rxx_locality)* and of the census sections

referring to all the regional capitals and major urban areas, there are a total of 43 municipalities4 *(Rxx_Cpppccc).*

For a description of the data, see the tables in the appendix (Table 3.2 and Table 3.5).

In the section *Boundaries of administrative units for statistical purposes* the relative geographic files and those of the administrative islands and the disputed areas are reported in compressed format.

The regional *(Regaaaa_pppp),* provincial *(Provaaaa_pppp)* and municipal *(Comaaaa_pppp) limits* are reported per year in a generalized and non-generalized version, also according to the two projections used for the census sections.

The attributes are described in the respective files .dbf *Regaaaa_pppp:* region code (COD_REG) and its name (NAME), resident population (POPaaaa - for census years only);

Provaaaa_pppp: code of the region (COD_REG), of the province (COD_PRO), its denomination (NAME) and the initials of the vehicle registration number (SIGLA), resident population (POPaaaa - for census years only);

Comaaaa_pppp: code of the region (COD_REG), of the province (COD_PRO), Istat code (COD_ISTAT numeric code given by the concatenation of the region code, three-digit province code and three-digit common code), municipality code (PRO_COM, numeric given by concatenation of the province code and the three-digit municipality code), the name of the municipality and, finally, its area and the length of its borders (GIS estimates), resident population (POPaaaa - for census years only).

List_comuni_aaaa.xls, contains two worksheets, also described in detail in the appendix. In 2011, in addition to the codes and names for each municipality, the table also contains the addresses of the municipalities, the census section where this falls, the coordinates of the municipal house or, if it was not possible to georeference the municipal house, the centroid of the relative section or locality of reference.

The administrative islands (isole_amm_aaaa) and the contested areas (zona_cont_aaaa) are reported per year - starting from 2011 - with a national geographical level, in a non-generalized version.

In addition to the geographic layers, tables in *cvs* and *xls* format are also provided which allow to distinguish the municipality to which the contested area is assigned for census purposes.

4 In particular, the 43 municipalities are: Turin, Aosta, Como, Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Monza, Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Venice, Padua, Trieste, Genoa, Parma, Reggio nell'Emilia, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna , Rimini, Florence, Livorno, Prato, Perugia, Ancona, Rome, L'Aquila, Pescara, Campobasso, Salerno, Naples, Foggia, Bari, Taranto, Potenza, Reggio di Calabria, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Sassari and Cagliari .

In addition to the cartographic files, the metadata in xml *Localita_aaaa.xml,* and *Sections_Censimento_aaaa.xml (Limits_Xmm_yyyy.xml,* in machine-readable format) are distributed on the same web page, described using the RNDT standard. Their content has also been transposed into PDF format to make consultation possible without the need for specific *software .*

In the third section of the web page, namely Census *variables,* the data of the census variables by census section for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 are available.

The data for the years 1991 and 2001 are contained in regional *files* Rxx_DatiCPA_yyya.xls (where xx indicates the region code and *yyyy* the reference census year), within a single *file* in compressed format. Each regional *file* contains a sheet for the census variables and one with the related metadata. Each variable is linked to a *hyperlink* that reports the relative definition contained in the metadata sheet (only for 1991 and 2001).

The 2011 data, available by census section, by census area (ACE) where present, by sub-municipal area where present and by locality, can also be consulted directly through the DATASET section of the website http://datiopen.istat.it / to which reference is made. Here, for each region, it is possible to access data and related record paths via multiple zip files, downloadable from the following sections:

- Census variables by sub-municipal area year 2011;
- Census variables for 2011 census area;
- Census variables by Location year 2011;
- Census variables by 2011 census section.

Each zip file contains two csv files, one for data and one for record layouts.

As regards the territorial subdivision by ACE, it should be remembered that this set is made up of the municipalities with the largest demographic size and with a population of no less than 100 thousand inhabitants, which had, at the date of the census, the sub-municipal areas with administrative value

The variables of the industry and services census (1991 and 2001) are in txt format, and the compressed file contains the documents relating to the content of the data and the ATECO classification of the time.

In the fourth part, called Toponymic data, the street and street numbers (addresses) of municipal origin used in the processing and control of the data of the 15th General Census of population and dwellings are available, present in the following databases:

- Survey Management System (SGR): addresses of the population and of the homes registered by the Municipal Census Office (UCC);
- Building archive; addresses of buildings surveyed using the Istat / EDI model by the Municipal Census Office (UCC);

- Detection of house numbers (RNC) (only for provincial capitals or with a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants as of January 1, 2008);
- National archive of street and house numbers; municipal addresses pre census (ANSC).

Municipal data are geocoded by census area (ACE), where present, by sub-municipal area (where present) and by locality with more than 200 inhabitants that can be downloaded from a single compressed file (Dati_SC_provvisori.rar) which contains 20 regional files in csv format . The files are called Rxx_Dati_SC_2011_provvisori.
Record mapping of files is detailed in Appendix 3.10
The toponymic data published represent about two thirds of the house numbers of the country that have passed the quality controls. For this reason, around 640 municipalities have not exceeded the minimum quality parameters and no data has been published. The street names are from municipal sources and have not been normalized and standardized at this stage.

The municipalities are in the process of checking, checking and correcting any existing misalignments. Further *releases* will be released as the verification activities with the municipalities will allow to increase the number of streets and house numbers that meet the necessary quality requirements.

2.2 BT.Carto, BT.Viewer, BT.Flussi In

support of the dissemination of territorial bases and census data, Istat has released BT.Carto, BT.Viewer and BT.Flussi.

BT Carto is a tool for defining and consulting interactive thematic maps. The user can produce and export cartographic representations referring to
census indicators calculated at the municipal, provincial and regional level, adapting them to their reporting needs. BT.Carto has recently been accompanied by all the indicators envisaged by the census dissemination plan.

BT.Viewer is a WebGIS application dedicated to the visualization and consultation of the geographical data of the territorial bases and of the census variables for the 2011, 2001 and 1991 censuses. The applications are linked to GISTAT, the geographical information system of Istat, through which it is shared and rendered the geographic information assets of the Institute are available to users.

BT. Streams is a WebGIS application that allows the user to produce dynamic cartographic representations of demographic flows for study and work purposes (2011-2001 Census).

2.3 Some warnings

It should be remembered that the data by census section, referring to the census variables, are present only if they are valued at least once. The geographical data, on the other hand, cover the entire reference territory, also reporting the sections with null values.

Furthermore, it is necessary to point out some differences between the geographical data of 1991 and the other years. In particular, the production locations were introduced only in 2001 and the location codes, unlike the other years, are only displayed on 4 *digits.* The original structure of the 1991 data, therefore, provided for a generic *flag* for each type of special area. In this publication, however, the code of the individual special areas has been precisely reconstructed. Each code is therefore traceable to its own name shown in *the file* accompanying the geographic data.

In the geographical *files ,* the census sections of the major islands are all classified respectively with the codes 50208 for Sardinia and 50156 for Sicily, this does not happen for the data relating to 1991.

In 1991 the "block" was planned, which further fragmented the census section. Since this classification variable has been evaluated only for the municipality of Rome, for simplicity, in the census variables *file* R12_DatiCPA_1991.xls,
has been included only for Lazio.

The contested areas are disputed areas between two or more municipalities that claim ownership. These areas are assigned, for census purposes only, to one of the municipalities concerned. In the *shapefiles,* they are therefore present in the relevant census section. In the 2011 Excel sheet, the contested areas have been replicated as many times as the municipalities involved in the dispute; the one to which the zone has been assigned for census purposes is indicated with a special *flag* while the codes shown on the accompanying tables 1991 and 2001 refer only to the census sections present in the *shapefiles.*

Again with reference to the contested areas, if there are individuals residing in the municipality to which the section is not assigned, a fictitious section with code 999999 or 9999998 is indicated with the resident individuals.

The census sections with code 8888881, 8888882, etc. (up to 8888889) are fictitious sections, used to place "homeless" people registered in the registry at a conventional address established by the Municipality. Any homeless registered in the register of associations or reception facilities are also placed in these sections5.

The codes 7777777, present in the file relating to the data of the 2011 census of the Abruzzo Region, identify fictitious sections present in the municipalities affected by the earthquakes of April 2009. These sections were used to place the families who at the date of the census were temporarily domiciled in a municipality other than that of registration, as established by Istat with a specific circular (circular no. 7 of 20 July 2011, prot. no. 5839), in accordance with the provisions of the General Census Plan.

5 An exception is made for homeless persons registered in Rome who, if registered in the registry office in associations or reception structures, in agreement with the Municipal Census Office, have been placed in the relevant sections of the same associations.

The locality code 42011 identifies the downgraded settlements to scattered houses. The downgrading occurred following the correction of some geocodes for misalignments between the punctual placement of house numbers and the boundary lines between contiguous sections, already mentioned above.

Finally, in the 2001 industry and services census, a *file* for local units *(Rxx_DatiCisu_2001.txt)* and one for industry *(Rxx_DatiCisi_2001.txt) were prepared for each region.*

In the files of the census variables relating to the data by locality of 2011, in addition to all the localities of the type "inhabited center" (locality code = 100xx) and "inhabited nucleus" (locality code = 200xx), there is a single line with location code = 40000, which groups all the localities of the type "production site" and "scattered houses" possibly present in the municipal area.

3. APPENDIX - DATA DESCRIPTION

3.1. List of variables disseminated with the 2011 territorial bases

NAME COUNTRYSIDE	DEFINITION
P1	Resident population - Total
P2	Resident population - Males
P3	Resident population - Females
P4	Resident population - singles
P5	Resident population - Married (+ de facto separated)
P6	Resident population - Legally separated
P7	Resident population - Widowers / e
P8	Resident population - Divorced / e
P9	Resident population - Unmarried males
P10	Resident population - Married or de facto separated males
P11	Resident population - Legally separated males
P12	Resident population - Widowed males
P13	Resident population - Divorced males
P14	Resident population - age <5 years
P15	Resident population - age 5 - 9 years
P16	Resident population - age 10 - 14 years
P17	Resident population - age 15 - 19 years
P18	Resident population - age 20 - 24 years
P19	Resident population - age 25 - 29 years
P20	Resident population - age 30 - 34 years
P21	Resident population - age 35 - 39 years
P22	Resident population - age 40 - 44 years
P23	Resident population - age 45 - 49 years
P24	Resident population - age 50 - 54 years
P25	Resident population - age 55 - 59 years
P26	Resident population - age 60 - 64 years
P27	Resident population - age 65 - 69 years
P28	Resident population - age 70 - 74 years
P29	Resident population - age> 74 years
P30	Resident population - Males - age <5 years

P31	Resident population - Males - ages 5 - 9 years
P32	Resident population - Males - ages 10 - 14 years
P33	Resident population - Males - ages 15 - 19 years
P34	Resident population - Males - age 20 - 24 years
P35	Resident population - Males - age 25 - 29 years
P36	Resident population - Males - age 30 - 34 years
P37	Resident population - Males - age 35 - 39 years
P38	Resident population - Males - age 40 - 44 years
P39	Resident population - Males - age 45 - 49 years
P40	Resident population - Males - age 50 - 54 years
P41	Resident population - Males - age 55 - 59 years
P42	Resident population - Males - ages 60 - 64 years
P43	Resident population - Males - age 65 - 69 years
P44	Resident population - Males - age 70 - 74 years
P45	Resident population - Males - age> 74 years
P46	Total resident population aged 6 and over
P47	Resident population with old and new university degrees + university diplomas + old and new non-university tertiary degrees
P48	Resident population with upper secondary school diploma (baccalaureate + qualification)
P49	Resident population with lower average
P50	Resident population with primary school license
P51	Resident population alphabets
P52	Illiterate resident population
P53	Male resident population aged 6 and over
P54	Male resident population with old and new university degrees + university diplomas + old and new non-university tertiary degrees
P55	Resident population male with upper secondary school diploma (baccalaureate + qualification)
P56	Male resident population with lower average
P57	Resident population male with primary school certificate
P58	Resident population male alphabets
P59	Resident population illiterate males
P60	Total resident population aged 15 and over belonging to the total labor force
P61	Total resident population aged 15 and over employed (FL)
P62	Total resident population aged 15 and over unemployed looking for new employment

P64	Male resident population aged 15 and over belonging to the labor force
P65	Male resident population aged 15 and over employed (FL)
P66	Resident population aged 15 and over unemployed looking for new employment
P128	Total resident population aged 15 and over not belonging to the labor force (NFL)
P129	Male resident population aged 15 and over not belonging to the labor force (NFL)
P130	Total resident population aged 15 and over housewares
P131	Total resident population aged 15 and over students
P132	Total resident population aged 15 and over students
P135	Total resident population aged 15 and over in other conditions
P136	Total resident population of males aged 15 and over in other conditions
P137	Resident population that moves daily to the municipality of habitual residence
P138	Resident population that moves daily outside the municipality of habitual residence
P139	Total resident population aged 15 and more earners of earned income or capital
P140	Total resident population 15-year-old males and multiple earners of earned income or capital
ST1	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - Total
ST2	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - Males
ST3	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - age 0 - 29 years
ST4	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - age 30 - 54 years
ST5	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - age> 54 years
ST6	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - Males - age 0 - 29 years
ST7	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - Males - age 30 - 54 years
ST8	Foreigners and stateless persons residing in Italy - Males - age> 54 years
ST9	Foreigners residing in Italy - Europe
ST10	Foreigners residing in Italy - Africa
ST11	Foreigners residing in Italy - America
ST12	Foreigners residing in Italy - Asia
ST13	Foreigners residing in Italy - Oceania
ST14	Stateless persons residing in Italy
ST15	Foreigners residing in Italy - Total
A2	Homes occupied by at least one resident person
A3	Empty dwellings and dwellings occupied only by non-residents
A5	Other types of accommodation occupied

A44	Area of dwellings occupied by at least one resident person
A46	Families in rented dwellings
A47	Families in their own homes
A48	Families who occupy the house in another capacity
PF1	Total resident households
PF2	Total resident households components
PF3	Resident families 1 component
PF4	Resident families 2 components
PF5	Resident families 3 components
PF6	Resident families 4 components
PF7	Resident families 5 members
PF8	Resident families 6 and over members
PF9	Members of resident families of 6 and more members
E1	Buildings and building complexes (total)
E2	Buildings and building complexes used
E3	Residential buildings
E4	Buildings and building complexes (used) for production, commercial, office / tertiary, tourism / hospitality, services, other use
E5	Residential buildings in load-bearing masonry
E6	Residential buildings in reinforced concrete
E7	Residential buildings in other materials (steel, wood, etc.)
E8	Residential buildings built before 1919
E9	Residential buildings built from 1919 to 1945
E10	Residential buildings built from 1946 to 1960
E11	Residential buildings built from 1961 to 1970
E12	Residential buildings built from 1971 to 1980
E13	Residential buildings built from 1981 to 1990
E14	Residential buildings built from 1991 to 2000
E15	Residential buildings built from 2001 to 2005
E16	Residential buildings built after 2005
E17	Residential buildings with one storey
E18	Residential buildings with 2 floors
E19	Residential buildings with 3 floors
E20	Residential buildings with 4 floors or more
E21	Residential buildings with an interior

E22	Residential buildings with 2 interiors
E23	Residential buildings from 3 to 4 interiors
E24	Residential buildings from 5 to 8 interiors
E25	Residential buildings from 9 to 15 interiors
E26	Residential buildings with 16 or more interiors
E27	Total interiors in residential buildings

3.2 List of the attributes of the national shapefiles of the inhabited localities of 1991, 2001 and 2011 *(Localita_XX_ED50.dbf)* and of the kmz files *(Rxx_locality)*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code. (no 1991)
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory. (no 1991)
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
LOC1991/LOC2001/ LOC2011	Code that uniquely identifies the location 1991, 2001 or 2011 in the national context. The code is obtained by concatenating the "PRO_COM" field with the "LOC" field.
PLACE	Code identifying the 2001 or 2011 locality within each municipality. The code has five digits (eg 10001) for 2001 and 2011, 4 difgit for 1991. The first place is reserved for the type of locality (see TIPO_LOC field).
LOC_TYPE	Type of locality 2001/2011. The field can have the following values: 1. inhabited center 2. inhabited nucleus 3. production site 4. case sparse Type of locality 1991. The field can assume the following values: 1. inhabited center 2. inhabited nucleus 3. case sparse
NAME	Name assigned by the municipality to each inhabited locality
ALTITUDE	Altitude of the inhabited place
CENTER_CL	It is equal to 1 if the locality is the capital center of the municipality and 0 otherwise.
POPRES	Resident population by inhabited location

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
MALE	Resident population - Males (no 1991)
FAMILIES	Resident households by inhabited location
HOUSES / ACCOMMODATIONS	Number of houses per inhabited location
BUILDINGS	Buildings and building complexes (total) (no 1991)

3.3 List of sub-municipal area shapefile attributes *(ASC2011_pppp.dbf)*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
COM_ASC	Code that uniquely identifies the sub-municipal areas at national level (concatenation of the PRO_COM code and a 3-digit progressive).
COD_ASC	Code that uniquely identifies the sub-municipal areas within the municipal area.
DEN_ASC	Name of the Municipalities.
ASC_TYPE	Type of sub-municipal area
POPRES	Resident population by sub-municipal area (ASC)
MALE	Resident population - Males
FAMILIES	Resident households by sub-municipal area
HOUSES	Number of dwellings by sub-municipal area
BUILDINGS	Buildings and building complexes (total)

3.4 Correspondence tables of the census sections and sub-municipal areas

For the municipalities of Rome and Milan, the geographical files *(shapefile)* and a correspondence table between the census sections (respectively *ASC_RomaSuddivisioni.xls* and *ASC_MilanoSuddivisioni.xls)* and the sub-municipal areas. In particular, the following files have been created for Rome: *Roma_Circoscrizioni_pppp.shp* (Municipi), *Roma_Zone_Urbanistiche_pppp.shp* (Urban Areas) and *Rome_ZToponomastici_pppp.shp* (Toponymic Areas: Districts, Districts and Suburbi), while for Milan: *Milano_ZDecentr_pppp.shp* (Decentralization Zones), *Milano_NIL_pppp.shp* (Local Identity Units) and *Milano_AreeF_pppp.shp* (Functional Areas).

3.5 List of 2001/2011 regional shapefile attributes of census sections *(Rxx_aa_pppp.dbf)* and kmz files *(Rxx_Cpppccc)*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the regions in the national territory (2011 only)
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The code is obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
SEZ2001/SEZ2011	Code that uniquely identifies the 2001 or 2011 census section at national level (concatenation of the PRO_COM code with the 7-digit SEZ field)
SECT	Code that uniquely identifies the 2001 or 2011 census section within each municipality.
COD_TYPE	Code identifying the anthropogenic type of census section (2001 only): 0. Not classifiable 1. Civil building 2. Church / abbey / sanctuary / convent 3. Monument 4. Monumental square 5. Green area (park) 6. Port 7. Airport 8. Barracks 9. Hospital 10. Railway station 11. Military state property 12. Production destination 13. Cologne 14. Welfare institution 15. Cemetery 16. Sports facility 17. Caravans and / or prefabricated buildings 18. Research institute / university structure 19. Temporary detention center for foreigners 20. Settlement agglomeration following a disaster 21. Quarry or mine 22. Area of great naturalistic value (in an extra-urban area) 99. Other
COD_STAGNO	Five-character code that identifies the marsh or pond. The first place, value 3, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COD_FIUME	Five-character code that identifies the 'stream' (river, shore, mouth). The first place, value 2, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
COD_LAGO	Five-character code that identifies the 'lake'. The first place, value 1, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
COD_LAGUNA	Five-character code that identifies the 'lagoon'. The first place, value 7, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
COD_VAL_P	Five-character code that identifies the 'fishing valley'. The first place, value 4, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
COD_ZONE_C	Code that identifies the 'contested areas'. The value, made up of three characters, identifies a unique progressive number within the national territory
COD_IS_AMM	Code that identifies the 'administrative islands'. The value, consisting of three characters, identifies a unique progressive number within the national territory
COD_IS_LAC	Five-character code that identifies the lake island '. The first place, value 6, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
COD_IS_MAR	Five-character code that identifies the maritime island '. The first place, value 5, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory. All the sections of the major islands are classified respectively with the codes 50208 for Sardinia and 50156 for Sicily.
COD_AREA_S	Five-character code that identifies special areas other than those envisaged (pond, river, lake, lagoon, fishing valley, island and mountain). The first place, value 9, is reserved for the 'other' type while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
COD_MONT_D	Five-character code that identifies the 'uninhabited mountain'. The first place, value 8, is reserved for the type of object while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory
LOC2001/LOC2011	Code that uniquely identifies the 2001 or 2011 location within the scope national. The code is obtained by concatenating the "PRO_COM" field with the "COD_LOC" field.
COD_LOC	Code that identifies the 2001 or 2011 locality within each municipality. The code has five digits (e.g. 10001). The first place is reserved for the type of locality (see TYPE_LOC field).
LOC_TYPE	Type of location 2001 or 2011. The field can have the following values: 1. inhabited center 2. inhabited nucleus 3. production site 4. case sparse.

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COM_ASC	Code that uniquely identifies the sub-municipal area at national level (concatenation of the PRO_COM code and a 3-digit progressive) (2011 only)
COD_ASC	Code that uniquely identifies the sub-municipal area within the municipal area (2011 only)
ACE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the census area (progressive 3-digit) within the municipal area (2011 only).
Shape_Leng	Perimeter of the census section expressed in linear meters
Shape_Area	Section area expressed in square meters

3.6 Attribute list of the 1991 regional shapefile of census sections *(Rxx_1991_pppp.dbf)*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
SEZ1991	Code that uniquely identifies the 1991 census section at national level (concatenation of the PRO_COM code with the 7-digit SEZ field)
SECT	Code that uniquely identifies the '1991 census section' within the scope of each municipality.
ISOLATED	Census section separated by block and valid only for the municipality of Rome
COD_IS_AMM	Code that identifies the 'administrative islands'. The value, consisting of three characters, identifies a unique progressive number within the national territory
COD_ZONE_C	Code that identifies the 'contested areas'. The value, consisting of three characters, identifies a unique progressive number within the national territory
AREA CODE (1)	Five-character numeric code that identifies special areas such as: pond, river, lake, lagoon, fishing valley, island and mountain etc. The first place, value 9, is reserved for the 'other' type, while the other four identify the unique progressive code within the national territory.
LOC1991	Code that uniquely identifies the locality 1991 in the national context. The code is obtained by concatenating the "PRO_COM" field with the "COD_LOC" field.
COD_LOC (2)	1991 code identifying the locality within each municipality. The code has four digits (Ex. 1001). The first place is reserved for the type of locality (see TIPO_LOC field).
LOC_TYPE (3)	Type of locality 1991. The field can assume the following values: 1. inhabited center 2. inhabited nucleus 3. case sparse.

Notes to the table

1. The original structure of the data provided for a generic *flag* for each type of special area. In this publication, however, the code of the individual special areas has been precisely reconstructed. Each code can be traced back to its own name contained in the accompanying file and described later.

2. In 1991, unlike in other years, the area codes are only displayed on 4 digits.
3. The productive localities are introduced only in 2001, in 1991 therefore the typology of locality 3 comes attributed to the "scattered houses".

3.7 Tables accompanying the territorial bases *(Rxx_aa.xls)*

3.7.1 Sheet: *LOC_Rxx_aa*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO (1)	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
LOC1991 o LOC2001 o LOC2011	Code that uniquely identifies the 1991 or 2001 or 2011 localities within the national territory. The value is formed by the concatenation of the PRO_COM field with the COD_LOC field.
COD_LOC	Code that identifies the localities within each municipality. The code has five digits (Ex. 10001) in 2001 and 2011 and four in 1991. The first place is reserved for the type of locality (1 indicates an inhabited center, 2 an inhabited nucleus, 3 a productive locality and 4 houses scattered).
NAME / DENOMINATION	Name of the localities.
LOC TYPE	Code that identifies the type of location. Consists of the first digit of the COD_LOC value (2011 only)
CENTER_CL	It is equal to 1 if the locality is the capital center of the municipality and 0 otherwise.
ALTITUDE (in meters above sea level)	Altitude of the locations.
POP_RESIDENT	Resident population by inhabited location (Only 1991 and 2001).
RESIDENT_FAMILIES	Resident households by inhabited locality (1991 and 2001 only).
HOUSES	Number of dwellings by inhabited location (1991 and 2001 only).
BUILDINGS	Number of buildings per inhabited area (2001 only).

Notes to the table

1. It is recalled that in 1991 there were 8100 municipalities and 95 provinces, in 2001, however, the municipalities were 8101 and the provinces 103 (the new provinces established in the inter-census interval are: Biella - 096, Lecco - 097, Lodi - 098, Rimini - 099, Prato - 100, Crotone - 101, Vibo Valentia - 102, Verbano-Cusio Ossola-103) finally in 2011 the municipalities are 8092 and the provinces 110 (the new provinces are: Olbia Tempio - 104, Ogliastra - 105, Medio Campidano - 106, Carbonia-Iglesias - 107, Monza and Brianza - 108, Fermo - 109, Barletta-Andria-Trani - 110). In 2011 the municipalities at the date of the census were 8092 and 110 were the provinces. Further details are contained on the Istat website at the address Hhttp: //www.istat.it/it/ archive/6789H and on the Information System of territorial administrations http://www.istat.it/it/ enforcement/48050.
2. The symbol "-" indicates that the data is not expected

3.7.2 Sheet: *AMM_Rxx_aa*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code. (1991/2001)
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
PRO_COM2001	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 2001 municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits). (2011 only)
COD_IS_AMM	Code that identifies the 'administrative islands'. The value, consisting of three characters, is a unique progressive number within the national territory
NAME	Name of the administrative islands.
ALTITUDE (in meters above sea level)	Altitude of the administrative islands

3.7.3 Sheet: *CONT_Rxx_aa*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code. (1991/2001)

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
PRO_COM2001	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 2001 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits). (2011 only)
COD_ZONE_C	Code that identifies the 'contested areas'. The value, consisting of three characters, is a unique progressive number within the national territory
NAME	Denomination of the contested areas
ALTITUDE (in meters above sea level)	Altitude of the contested areas
FLAG	The value is equal to 1 when the contested area is assigned to one of the municipalities involved in the dispute, only for census purposes. Otherwise it is 2 (only 2011).

3.7.4 Sheet: *ENT_Rxx_aa*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code. (1991/2001)
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
PRO_COM2001	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 2001 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits). (2011 only)
AREA CODE	Five-character numeric code that identifies special areas such as: pond, river, lake, lagoon, fishing valley, island and mountain etc. The value identifies the unique progressive code within the national territory.
NAME	Designation of special areas.
ALTITUDE (in meters above sea level) (1)	Altitude of special areas.

Notes to the table

1. The symbol "-" indicates that the data is not expected

3.7.5 Sheet: *ASC_Rxx_11 (2011 only)*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
COM_ASC	Numerical code obtained by concatenating the ASC code (3 digits) to the code of the common (PRO_COM). It uniquely identifies the sub-municipal areas within the national territory.
NAME	Name of the sub-municipal area.
ASC_TYPE	Type of sub-municipal area

Note: the sheets are only valued for the first 34 municipalities in demographic order

3.8 List of fields contained in the file *List_comuni_2011.xls*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
BREAKDOWN	Division of the Regions into five divisions: Northwest, Northeast, Center, South and Islands.
COD_NUTS2_2010	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics corresponding to the territorial level of the Regions. Regulations (EU) n. 105/2007 of 1/02/07, n. 176/2008 and n. 31/2011. The NUTS nomenclature does not include the level 2 region "Trentino-Alto Adige / Südtirol" which is replaced by the details "Autonomous Province of Bolzano / Bozen" (ITH1) and "Autonomous Province of Trento" ITH2)
COD_NUTS3_2010	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics corresponding to the territorial level of the Provinces. Regulations (EU) n. 105/2007 of 1/02/07, n. 176/2008 and n. 31/2011
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
PRO_COM_103	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained by concatenating the code

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
	provincial and municipal (three digits) and refers to the situation prior to the establishment of the four new provinces of Sardinia
PRO_COM_107	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits) and refers to the situation prior to the establishment of the three new provinces of Monza and Brianza, Fermo and Barletta Andria-Trani but including the four new provinces of Sardinia
RATE_CODE	Code of the agency of the Territory, consisting of four characters, the first of which alphabetical and the other three numerical. The code is assigned following the ascending alphabetical order of the list of all the municipalities in Italy, regardless of the Province to which they belong.
NAME	Name of the Municipality only in Italian
ALTITUDE_MINIMUM	Minimum altitude above sea level
MAXIMUM ALTITUDE	Maximum altitude above sea level
COD_SLL_2011	Code of the local labor system 2011. The code is obtained as a combination of the code of the region in which the municipality that gives the name to the SLL falls (fields 1-2) and a progressive code within the region (fields 3-4).
NAME_SLL_2011	Name of the SLL 2011. The name of the SLL is assigned based on the municipality that has the largest number of jobs.
CAPOL_SLL_2011	Name of the chief town of the local labor system (SLL) defined in the 2011 Census
SURFACE_2011	The total extension of the national territory derives from the sum of the measures of the surfaces of the Italian municipalities as of 9 October 2011 (15th General Census of the population)
POP_2001	Resident population at the date of the Census of 21/10/2001
POP_2011	Resident population at the date of the Census of 09/10/2011
SEZ2011	Code of the census section that contains the Town Hall
ADDRESS	Address of the Town Hall office; seat of the Town Council)
X_ED50_32N	X coordinate of the centroid of the section containing the Town Hall in the geographical reference system ED 1950 (32N spindle)
Y_ED50_32N	Y coordinate of the centroid of the section containing the Town Hall in the geographical reference system ED 1950 (32N spindle)
X_WGS84_32N	X coordinate of the centroid of the section containing the Town Hall in the geographical reference system WGS 1984 (32N spindle)
Y_WGS84_32N	Y coordinate of the centroid of the section containing the Town Hall in the geographical reference system WGS 1984 (32N spindle)

3.9 List of fields contained in the file: *Lista_comuni_1991.xls* ed *Common_list_2001.xls*

3.9.1 Sheets: *Municipalities_1991* and *Municipalities_2001*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
COD_REG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
COD_PRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
STATUS_CODE	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory, obtained from the concatenation of the regional, provincial (with three digits) and municipal (with three digits) code.
PRO_COM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 'municipality' within the national territory. The value is obtained from the concatenation of the provincial and municipal code (three digits).
NAME	Name of the Municipality only in Italian
ALTITUDE_MINIMUM	Minimum altitude above sea level
MAXIMUM ALTITUDE	Maximum altitude above sea level

3.9.2 Sheets: *COD_REG_PROV_1991* and *COD_REG_PROV_2001*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
Distribution code	Code that divides the Italian regions into five divisions.
Geographical breakdown	Code name for dividing the regions into five divisions: Northwest, Northeast, Center, South and Islands.
Region code	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
Region denomination	Denomination of the region within the national territory.
Province code	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
Province name	Code name that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
Automobile abbreviation	Automobile abbreviation of the province.

3.10 Glossary

NAME	DEFINITION
Sub-municipal areas (ASC)	Subdivision of the municipal territory into administrative and / or toponymic decentralization units (administrative districts, neighborhoods, etc.), obtained from the sum of entire census sections. The 2011 data is published only for municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants whose areas have an administrative value. For the municipalities of Rome and Milan, toponymic areas, urban areas and the Nuclei di Identità Locale (NIL) are also disseminated.
Census areas (ACE)	The Census Areas - ACE - are groupings of census sections, contiguous to each other, intermediate between sections and localities of the inhabited center, belonging to the main centers. The ACEs were built by Istat using the territorial bases updated with the Census2010 project, together with information on the boundaries of the areas sub-municipalities in use (if the municipalities have supplied them to Istat), to infrastructural constraints (main roads, railways) and to any geographical barriers (rivers, canals, ridges, ditches). The choices of aggregation also took into account demographic and social data, in order to obtain areas with a number of inhabitants including, with some exceptions, between 13 thousand and 18 thousand. Finally, the suggestions of the municipalities concerned were accepted, where not in contrast with the rules set out above.
Special areas	The special areas are made up of geo-morphological entities such as: lake and sea islands, marshes or ponds, lagoons, fishing valleys, lakes, the mountains (defined as uninhabited as indicated below) and other entities not attributable to the previous ones. Special areas are also defined as administrative entities in dispute area and administrative island.
Case sparse	Houses scattered throughout the municipal area at such a distance that they cannot even constitute an inhabited nucleus.
Populated centers	Aggregate of contiguous or neighboring houses with interposed streets, squares and the like, or in any case short solutions of continuity characterized by the existence of public services or establishments (school, public office, pharmacy, shop or similar) which constitute an autonomous form of social life and generally, also a meeting place for the inhabitants of the neighboring areas in order to demonstrate the existence of a form of social life coordinated by the center itself. Tourist meeting places, groups of villas, hotels and the like destined for holidays, inhabited seasonally, must be considered as temporary inhabited centers, provided that in the period of seasonal activity they meet the requirements of the center.
Capital town	It is the inhabited center where the municipal house is located, not necessarily the most important center from a demographic point of view.
Island administrative	Classified as special areas, they are parts of the municipal territory entirely surrounded by the territory of another or other municipalities.

NAME	DEFINITION
Location	More or less vast area of territory, usually known by a proper name, on which one or more houses are grouped or scattered; there are two types of localities: inhabited localities and productive localities. The boundaries that identify the inhabited locality (center and inhabited nucleus) are obtained by drawing lines that run along the outer limit of the buildings placed at the edges of a grouping of at least fifteen buildings. The boundaries of the localities include vegetable gardens and other appurtenances of the buildings considered, avoiding the inclusion of adjacent undeveloped areas (such as cultivated and / or uncultivated fields), leaving out of the groupings also the buildings placed at a distance of more than 70 meters in the in the case of built-up areas and 40 meters in the case of built-up areas. If the buildings included in the new locality are adjacent or in proximity (at a maximum distance of 140 meters for built-up areas and 60 meters in the case of built-up areas) of linear elements, such as transport infrastructures or hydrographic limits, the boundary line of locality will have to run along or will be extended to the center of these elements.
Contiguous localities	This is how the aggregates of buildings extend seamlessly across the administrative boundaries of two or more Municipalities. The municipal limits divide the area into several zones, each belonging to a single municipality. The typology of locality belongs to the whole aggregate of buildings and every single zone inherits it, even if taken in itself it does not have the sufficient requisites.
Production site	Area in the suburban area not included in the centers or inhabited areas in which there are local units in number greater than 10, or whose total number of employees is greater than 200, contiguous or close with interposed roads, squares and the like, or in any case short continuity solutions not exceeding 200 meters; the minimum area must correspond to 5 hectares.
Uninhabited mountain	High mountain areas located above the limit of the pastures of a certain size.
Inhabited core	Inhabited locality, without the gathering place that characterizes the inhabited center, consisting of a group of at least fifteen contiguous and close buildings, with at least fifteen families, with interposed roads, paths, squares, threshing floors, small gardens, small uncultivated areas and the like, provided that the interval between house and house does not exceed thirty meters and is in any case less than that between the nucleus itself and the nearest of the apparently scattered houses.
Special nuclei	Different types of nucleus are classified under this heading which do not directly satisfy the requirements of the inhabited nuclei but are rather made up of: minimum group of houses in a mountain area; colleges; schools; boarding schools; convents; churches; abbeys; orphanages; livestock farms; residential settlements with unstable population occupied seasonally; etc.
Inhabited core below threshold	Nucleus existing in 2001 consisting of a number of buildings less than fifteen and / or with a number of resident families less than the same threshold value.
Special unit for agricultural and / or livestock farm	Buildings of farms and livestock farms known in the different regions with various denominations: corte (Lombardy), casale (Roman countryside), cassina or cascina (Piedmont, Lombardy), casanteria (Romagna), cussorgia and furriadroxius (Sardinia), villa (Trentino) , colmello (in the Treviso area), maso (Alto Adige), a village (in the Ferrara area) even if they consist of a single building, as long as the number of families living there is not less than five.
Special nucleus convent, house of care, etc.	Convents, nursing homes, climatic and sanatorium colonies, orphanages, correctional houses and boarding schools located in the open countryside, even if they have internal laboratories, services and exercises.

NAME	DEFINITION
Special core already center now depopulated	Residential settlements defined as inhabited centers in the previous census, now completely depopulated.
Special core of residential settlement with unstable population	Residential settlements with unstable population, occupied, seasonally for the purpose of holidays, care, etc., with at least 10 dwellings;
Special mountain core	Group of houses, even a minimum, close to each other, located in a mountain area, when at least two families live there and the road conditions are such as to make it difficult and in any case infrequent relations with other inhabited places.
Special core station railway, hydroelectric power station, etc.	Buildings distant from inhabited centers and nuclei, in which there are public services or establishments (railway station, hydroelectric plant, shop, church, etc.) as long as at least two families live in the same or in any neighboring houses, to be included in the nucleus.
Special core: aggregate artifacts.	Special unit identified in the previous census round or accepted during the territorial review by the municipal administrations, with at least 1 building
Special nucleus: inhabited nucleus built following a calamity.	It refers to the inhabited places that arose following the 2009 earthquake that hit the Abruzzo region.
Special core: already a core now depopulated following a calamity.	Inhabited places depopulated following the 2009 earthquake that hit the Abruzzo region.
Census section	Minimum survey unit of the Municipality on the basis of which the census survey is organized. It consists of a single body delimited by a closed broken line. Starting from the census sections, the higher level geographical and administrative entities (inhabited localities, sub-municipal areas, constituencies and others) can be reconstructed by sum. Each section of the census must be completely contained within one and only one locality. The municipal area must be exhaustively divided into census sections; the sum of all the census sections reconstructs the entire national territory.
Areas in dispute	Classified as special areas, they are areas of territory disputed between two or more municipalities that claim ownership. The contested areas are assigned, only for census purposes, to one of the municipalities involved in the dispute.

3.11 List of special localities (example code

20109 - special mountain nucleus: '2' indicates the type of locality - inhabited nucleus -; '01' indicates the special mountain type; '09' indicates the progressive number of the locality in the municipality.)

CODE	TYPE
01	Special mountain core.
02	Special core: already a core now depopulated.
03	Special core: already a center now depopulated.
04	Special unit: agricultural and / or livestock farm.
05	Special core: college.
06	Special core: school.
07	Special core: boarding school.
08	Special nucleus: convent.
11	Special core: church.
12	Special core: abbey.
13	Special core: seminar.
14	Special core: sanctuary.
15	Special core: monastery.
17	Special core: religious community.
18	Special unit: institute for minors.
19	Special unit: institute for the disabled.
20	Special core: retirement home.
21	Special core: therapeutic and recovery communities.
22	Special core: community of social rehabilitation.
25	Special unit: reception center for immigrants.
26	Special unit: welfare institution.
27	Special core: nursing home.
28	Special nucleus: therapeutic center
29	Special unit: hospital.
30	Special unit: sanatorium
31	Special unit: penitentiary institution
38	Special core: commercial operation.
39	Special core: power plant
40	Special core: lighthouse
41	Special core: astrophysical observatory
42	Special core: customs

CODE	TYPE
43	Special core: railway station.
44	Special unit: geophysical observatory.
45	Special team: research institute
46	Special core: hotel.
47	Special core: climatic colony.
48	Special core: thermal establishment.
49	Special core: residential settlement with unstable population.
50	Special core: purifier
51	Special core: including prefabricated buildings and / or caravans.
52	Special core: mountain residential settlement with unstable population.
54	Temporary center built following a disaster.
57	Temporary center.
58	Special core: tourist settlement consisting entirely or in part of prefabricated buildings and / or caravans.
59	Special core: technological pole
62	Special core: asl
63	Special core: formerly a center, now depopulated following calamities.
64	Special core: already a core now depopulated following a calamity.
65	Special nucleus: inhabited nucleus built following a calamity.
66	Special core: core below the threshold.
67	Special core: aggregate artifacts.

3.12 List of fields contained in the provisional toponymic data files *(Rxx_Dati_SC_2011_provvisori.csv)*

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
CODREG	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the region within the national territory.
REGION	Denomination of the region.
CODPRO	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the province within the national territory.
PROVINCE	Name of the province.
CODCOM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the provincial territory.
COMMON	Name of the municipality.
PROCOM	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the municipality within the national territory. The value is obtained by concatenating the CODPRO field with the three digit CODCOM field.

FIELD NAME	DEFINITION
LOC2011	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the 2011 location within the national territory. The value is obtained by concatenating the PROCOM and CODLOC fields.
CODLOC	Numeric code that identifies the 2011 location within the municipal area. The code consists of 5 digits (e.g. 10001). The first place is reserved for the type of locality (see TIPOLOC field). The code assumes the fictitious value 40000 when it identifies the set of all production locations and scattered houses that may be present in the municipal area
LOCATION	Location name 2011.
TIPOLOC	Numeric code that identifies the type of location 2011. The field can assume the following values: 1. inhabited center. 2. inhabited nucleus. 3. production site. 4. case sparse.
ACE	Number that uniquely identifies the census area, where present, within the municipal area. The value 0 refers to the residual parts of the municipal territory not further subdivided into areas.
CODASC	Numeric code that uniquely identifies the sub-municipal area, where present, within the municipal territory.
DUG	Species or Generic Urban Designation that identifies the type of street toponym (street, square, seafront, campiello, slope, etc.).
NAME ONE	Name of the traffic area that identifies the address.
CIVIC	The numerical part that distinguishes the external access that enters directly or indirectly from the traffic area to the real estate units (homes, businesses, offices, etc.).
EXPONENT	It can contain the alphanumeric part of the house number