

# Population

## Current definitions

### **Altitude areas**

The division of the national territory into uniform zones according to altitude threshold values, deriving from the aggregation of bordering municipalities. Height areas are divided into mountain, hill and plain zones.

Taking into account of the moderating climate of the sea, mountain areas and hills have been divided, respectively, in inland mountain and inland hill and coastal mountain and coastal hills, including territories, excluded from the lowland, wet from the sea or near it.

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

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

### **Birth rate**

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

### **Citizenship**

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

### **Dependency ratio**

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

### **Foreign resident citizen (in Italy)**

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

### **Growth rate**

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

### **Inhabited area (as defined by the 2001 census)**

An area of varying size forming part of the municipal territory, known by its own name, in which one or more grouped or scattered houses are situated. They are divided into built-up areas, residential nuclei or scattered houses:

- a *locality* is a group of houses located close together with roads, squares or suchlike between them, or otherwise small gaps defined according to a variable value of approximately 70 metres, and characterised by the existence of public services or enterprises (schools, offices, chemists, shops and suchlike) creating the condition for an independent social life and generally forming a gathering place where the inhabitants tend to congregate for religious, educational, business reasons or for obtaining provisions or suchlike, demonstrating the existence of a form of social life coordinated by the area itself.

Tourist resorts, groups of chalets, hotels and similar accommodation used for tourism on a seasonal basis, are considered temporary localities, as long as they exhibit the features of a locality during the period of seasonal activity;

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

### **Large municipalities**

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

### **Live birth**

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

### **Mean age at childbearing**

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

### **Mortality rate**

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

### **Natural change**

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

### **Natural increase rate**

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

### **Net migration**

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

### **Net internal migration (by region)**

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

### **Net migration rate**

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

### **Net international migration rate**

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

### **Net internal migration rate**

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

### **Old age (index)**

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

**Population register**

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

**Present population**

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

**Registration of birth**

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

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

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

**Resident population**

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

**Still birth**

The death of a foetus after the 180<sup>th</sup> day of pregnancy.

**Total migration**

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

**Total population change**

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

**Total migration rate**

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