



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
FIRENZE

DISEI

DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE
PER L'ECONOMIA E L'IMPRESA

WORKING PAPERS – BUSINESS

A series on Accounting, Finance, Management,
Marketing and Organizational Studies

**The Italian National Strategy for Inner Areas: first insights from
regions' specialization in Cultural and Creative Industries**

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Working Paper N. 4/2022

DISEI, Università degli Studi di Firenze
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The Italian National Strategy for Inner Areas: first insights from regions' specialization in cultural and creative industries

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Abstract

The paper investigates the spatial distribution of cultural and creative industries (CCIs) with the main focus on the inner peripheries of the Italian regions, as defined by the Italian National Strategy of Inner Areas (SNAI). The objective of the paper is to analyse the role of culture in fostering the development of peripheral areas in order to discuss the correspondence between the presence of CCIs evaluated in terms of establishments and employees, and the policies applied by the National Strategy. The analysis includes quantitative (specialization indexes) and cartographic methods (maps) at the national, regional, and local levels that provide a clear insight into the CCIs endowments. The results of the analysis suggest that CCIs distribute in Italian Inner peripheries in a similar way than in the whole country. The results also confirm the historically rooted difference between the northern and southern parts of Italy. The paper opens to further research concerning the adherence of the SNAI (and the actions planned at the different scales) to the actual characteristics of the economic tissue and the possible role of culture in bridging the gap between the areas, contributing to the success of the overall National Strategy.

Keywords: Inner peripheries, SNAI, Cultural and Creative Industries, Regional development

JEL codes: R58, Z11

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1. Introduction

In recent years, culture, creativity and heritage, and their connection with tourism, are commonly seen as a development panacea, especially at the local administration level. In this sense, several local development policies have targeted solely tourism activities aiming at transforming them into magnets driving local growth (Bronzini, Ciani, & Montaruli, 2022; Petrei, Cavallo, & Santoro, 2020). When considering peripheral areas, this tendency is driven to excess and becomes an idealistic solution to complex and rooted problems (Collins & Cunningham, 2017). Albeit the cultural dimension of territorial policies is still relatively unexplored (see for example OECD, 2018), there is an increasing awareness that cultural and landscape assets, even in peripheral areas, must increasingly be included in the agenda of local administrations and communities, as an ecosystem connected to the other territorial resources. This vision marks a shift toward better integrated policies in direct connection with territories and societies, enhancing the existing potential but also fostering innovation, supporting the production of original cultural resources and cultural values, and activating new local value chains (Lysgård, 2016; Sacco & Segre, 2009).

In the Italian context, on which this paper is focused, it is furthermore urgent to solve the historically rooted unequal development (e.g., North vs. South, mountains vs. plain). The Italian government in 2013 launched the National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI), openly declaring the aim of enhancing the cultural resources of the (lagged) peripheries⁴.

This paper investigates the actual role of culture in promoting the development of peripheral areas, starting from the fundamental dimensions included in the elaboration and evaluation of a culture-based development policy: establishments and employees working in the CCIs field and their spatial distribution. In order to assess the potential of cultural sectors at the local level, being the strategy explicitly place-based, we apply a territorial approach, connecting and updating (using a very detailed dataset about firms in these industries) the statistical data on CCIs establishments and employees, and the spatial classification of the Italian territory introduced by the SNAI in 2014⁵. The scale on which the analysis is conducted is the regional one, as the regions (NUTS 2) are responsible for applying the SNAI at the local level.

The analysis builds, in fact, on the literature related to culture-based local development and cultural districts, which promotes the idea that it is not only the aggregation of cultural activities and assets, but rather the close interaction of these with the non-cultural production chain through institutional, social and economic networks that inspires the production of goods and services at the local level and thus generates local development (see Della Lucia & Segre, 2017; Santagata & Bertacchini, 2011).

The first part of the paper introduces the SNAI and the role given to culture within the strategy; the second part presents the data included in the analysis, how they are organized, and the methods applied; the third and fourth parts include the results of measuring and mapping the CCIs in inner areas of the Italian Regions. In the final part, some conclusions are sketched, and further research and policy implications are discussed.

⁴ Through the paper inner areas and peripheral areas are used as synonyms.

⁵ See the institutional website: <https://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/strategia-nazionale-aree-interne/>

2. The Italian National Strategy for Inner areas and the role of culture

The definition and territorial classification of inner areas adopted in this paper are the ones systematised in the SNAI (for a broader definition of inner areas see Pezzi & Urso, 2016) launched in 2014, in the Italian context, by the Ministry of Territorial Cohesion and the Ministries responsible for the coordination of EU funds, in a context of European place-based policies (Barca, 2009; Barca, McCann & Rodríguez-Pose, 2012; Servillo et al., 2016).

The first institutionalised definition of Italian inner areas can be found in the document “Methods and objectives for the effective use of EU funds 2014-2020” (Barca, 2012)⁶, in which these areas are defined and quantified as about three-fifths of the Italian territory, with a little less than a quarter of the population. Concretely, these areas are defined as the part of Italy that is “*distant from centres of agglomeration and services and with unstable development trajectories but at the same time endowed with resources that central areas lack, ‘wrinkled’, with demographic problems but at the same time strongly polycentric and with high potential for attraction*” (Barca, 2012, p.12). In this sense, the SNAI defines inner areas with the following parameters⁷:

- a) they are far away from the main centres of supply of essential services (education, health, and mobility);
- b) they have important environmental resources (e.g., water resources, agricultural systems, forests, and natural and human landscapes) and cultural resources (e.g., archaeological heritage, historical settlements, abbeys, small museums, and craft centres);
- c) they are profoundly diversified territories, resulting from the dynamics of the various and differentiated natural systems and of the peculiar and secular processes of anthropization.

The SNAI highlights the marginalization process that, since the Second World War, has gradually affected a significant part of the Italian peripheral areas, causing a decrease in i) population, ii) employment, iii) land use for economic purposes, and iv) local supply of public and private services, as well as social costs affecting the whole country (such as those determined by hydro-geological instability and the degradation of the cultural and landscape heritage). A large part of these areas coincides with mountain and rural territories, characterized by a historical disadvantage compared to urban areas, as they are far away from services, lack big metropolitan areas, and have only a few labour market opportunities (for a European overview see Rodríguez-Pose, 2018).

Starting from this overall picture, the SNAI, by considering territorial diversity a national distinguishing feature, attempts to overcome existing territorial dichotomies (i.e., urban vs. rural, centre vs. periphery, and mountain vs. plain), and considers inner areas as a new subject and actor for strategic development, moving from being excluded and disadvantaged territories to laboratories of

⁶ The document 'Methods and Objectives for the Effective Use of the 2014-2020 Community Funds' was prepared by the Ministry for Territorial Cohesion, in agreement with the Ministers of Labour and Social Policies and of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, and transmitted to the system of Regions by Minister Barca's note n. MCT 3387 of 27 December 2012. The document proposes methodological innovations with respect to the current programming, three strategic programming options (southern Italy, inner areas and cities) and operational hypotheses for each of the 11 thematic objectives relating to structural funds for the 2014-2020 period. The document can be downloaded at the following link: <https://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeAttachment.php/L/IT/D/4%252Fe%252Fb%252FD.a1a6c84e6360aeb60fe6/P/BLOB%3AID%3D10538/E/pdf> (accessed 01/2022).

⁷ This definition is included in the technical document “Strategia nazionale per le Aree interne: definizione, obiettivi, strumenti e governance” Attached to the 2014-2020 strategy, see https://www.miur.gov.it/documents/20182/890263/strategia_nazionale_ree_interne.pdf/d10fc111-65c0-4acd-b253-63efae626b19 (accessed 01/2022).

sustainable development. In relation to the entire national territory, these areas are interpreted as resources, an element of support and complement to the country's development (Strategia Nazionale per le Aree Interne, 2014, p.14). SNAI is based primarily on the definition of policies for activating latent or unused territorial capital, which includes natural and cultural capital, the social energy of the local population and potential residents, the productive systems, and know-how.

The spatial identification of the inner areas departs from a polycentric consideration of Italy, taking into account that this is a country characterised by a network of municipalities or aggregations of municipalities (service supply centres) around which areas characterized by different levels of spatial peripherality gravitate. According to this spatial structure, the territorial classification adopted by the strategy consists then of two main phases:

1. Identification of the poles, intermunicipal poles, and belt (these three categories are considered the centre), according to criteria of capacity to offer essential services (education, health services, public transport);
2. Identification of the remaining municipalities (inner areas) in three categories: intermediate areas, peripheral areas, and ultra-peripheral areas.

The final spatial classification (applied to the territorial context of 2014 in terms of local units in Italy) is therefore mainly influenced by two factors: i) the criteria used for the selection of the essential services; ii) the choice of the distance thresholds to measure the degree of peripherality of municipalities. In this regard, the classification of the municipalities was obtained based on an indicator of accessibility calculated in terms of minutes of travel time from the nearest pole according to the existing transport infrastructures ,(for a critical view, see Vendemmia, Pucci, & Beria, 2021). In this sense, the resulting categories are calculated using the second and third quartiles of the distribution of the distance index in minutes to the nearest pole, equal to approximately 20 and 40 minutes. A third category, over 75 minutes, equal to the 95th percentile, was then created to identify the ultra-peripheral territories. The inner areas identified, resulting from the sum of intermediate, peripheral, and ultra-peripheral areas, represent about 53% of the Italian municipalities (4.261), with 23% of the population residing in a portion of the territory that exceeds 60% of the total. To proceed with the pilot application of the strategy, a further selection of 72 "project areas" took place within this classification, comprising 1077 municipalities, 2,072,718 inhabitants, covering a total of 51,366 square kilometres or 16.7% of the national territory.⁸ These areas, with the guidance of the regions, elaborated partnership projects and development strategies at the local level, having access, for the implementation phase, to the funds allocated by the strategy.

Table 1. The territorial classification adopted by the SNAI

Macro classification	Micro classification
Centres	A - Pole
	B - Intermunicipal pole
	C - Belt
Inner areas	D - Intermediate (20min from services)
	E - Peripheral (40min from services)
	F - Ultra peripheral (75min and more from services)

Source: SNAI

⁸ For the list of the 72 areas see: <https://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/strategia-nazionale-aree-interne/> (accessed 01/2022)

The SNAI, although still ongoing and without evidence on its efficacy so far, marks a shift from a welfare-type policy to a place-based policy, based on the potential of the high-value resources (e.g., cultural ones) that characterise the areas and that constitute a vulnerable but precious heritage to activate local development processes. Indeed, the place-based approach aims at rebalancing the territory, working on social exclusion and under-use of local resources, and, regardless of the Strategy's impact on cohesion policies, the tested logic has had a significant influence at national and international levels (Cotella & Vitale Brovarone, 2021).

Taking into account that today there is a spread of studies and research on the valorisation of the cultural and creative potential of rural areas as places where it is possible to experiment with a new idea of the quality of life and social cohesion (see, for instance, De la Barre, 2012; Lysgård, 2016; Weaver, 2018; Collins & Cunningham, 2017), the SNAI constitute in this perspective a laboratory of sustainable development, which, in theory, works through bottom-up planning, centred on culture, people and communities, supported by a planned and transformative political vision of the territory (Punziano & Urso, 2016). But how is this transferred in the Strategy? What is the actual role of culture in rural (lagged) areas?

Looking at the application of the Strategy, according to the 2020 report of the Italian Agency for Territorial Cohesion⁹ (Lezzi, 2020), a total amount of 1,167.13 million € has been allocated for Inner Areas (658 million for Southern Italy and 508 for the Northern). Considering the distribution of these funds among the different sectors of intervention of the SNAI, two main categories were considered: services (that have received 44% of funds, as shown in Table 2) and local development (that have received 56% of funds, as shown in Table 3). Inside them, the two most covered sectors are Mobility/Transport, with 22% of the total amount, and Nature, Culture and Tourism, with 18%.

Table 2. Funds allocated to the Services sectors

Sector - Services	Euro (million)	Percentage of total funds
Mobility/Transport	255.19 €	22%
Health	137.50 €	12%
School	116.68 €	10%
Total Services	509.37 €	44%

Source: Italian Agency for Territorial Cohesion, 2020

As Table 2 shows, most funds allocated to services relate to the Mobility sector and correspond to the interventions aimed at road renovation as established in some Strategies of areas belonging to less developed Regions.

Table 3. Funds allocated to the Local Development sectors

Sector – Local Development	Euro (million)	Percentage total funds
Nature, Culture and Tourism	208.14 €	18%
Agriculture	106.69 €	9%
Firms	89.99 €	8%
Energy	88.63 €	8%
Digital services and infrastructures	62.66 €	5%

⁹ The report is available at the following link:

https://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Relazione-CIPSS-2020_finale.pdf

(accessed

01/2022)

Territory disaster risk reduction	27.73 €	2%
Forests	31.34 €	3%
Jobs and competences	24.33 €	2%
Efficiency of the Public Administration	18.25 €	2%
Total Local Development	657.76 €	56%

Source: Italian Agency for Territorial Cohesion, 2020

As for local development funds, a critical share is allocated to the “Nature, Culture and Tourism” sector, being that this is the one most directly related to development. Concretely, this includes the valorisation of the natural and cultural heritage, having as an indicator of result "*Increase the number of tourists and visitors to the area's cultural and natural heritage*" (p. 25), limiting the measured and expected impacts to the tourism sector.

According to the application of the strategy so far, culture, as a development driver, seems mostly related to tourism, considering mainly the attractive function of cultural heritage, and not the broader added value of cultural sectors in fostering innovation, as widely demonstrated in the literature, especially at the urban level (see for example Boix et al., 2016; Coll-Martínez, Moreno-Monroy, & Arauzo-Carod, 2019). This role of culture, only partially aligned with the initial aim of the SNAI, is attributed to culture not by the central State, which allocated most of the resources needed for the services, but by the regions and the local administrations, which are directly responsible for the strategies. As Cotella and Vitale Brovarone highlight (2021), the regions play a central role in the institutional set-up of SNAI, and its development process varies enormously from one region to another, due to a heterogeneous set of factors (e.g., the willingness to be involved, the planning capacity, the "culture" of horizontal cooperation, etc.). It is, therefore, interesting to investigate the actual cultural economic tissue and resources of inner areas of the regions, considering the funds allocated and the tourism-centred role given to culture.

Unfortunately, although in Italy there is a reasonable amount of research focusing on CCIs at the national level (see, for instance, the Symbola Foundation (Symbola, 2021) ¹⁰ annual report) and at the local level for inner areas (see Battino & Lampreu, 2017 for Sardinia; Scrofani & Petino, 2019 for Sicily; Meini & Di Felice, 2017; Vitale, 2018 for Molise), there is no empirical evidence at the regional level focusing on a geographical and sectorial overview of firms and establishments on inner areas. Consequently, this is the gap we aim at filling with this paper.

3. Data and methods

To describe the actual profile of cultural sectors in the regions and related inner areas, we have followed six methodological steps:

1. Definition of the sectorial perimeter of the CCIs to be considered.
2. Selection of the data on CCIs establishments and employees.
3. Selection of the data and definition of the spatial perimeter, according to the classification of Italian municipalities adopted by the SNAI.
4. Creation of a relational database merging the data of steps 2 and 3.
5. Data analysis at the regional and CCIs level.
6. Mapping of the data.

¹⁰ “To sono cultura 2021”: <https://www.symbola.net/ricerca/io-sono-cultura-2021/> (accessed 01/2022).

We started with the definition of the most representative cultural industries (step 1), using the Italian mercantile register and the classification of the firms according to the five-digit ATECO code (Italian version of standard NACE codes). The CCIs sectors classification we adopt in this paper integrates the Italian model of the economy of culture introduced by Walter Santagata (Santagata & Bertacchini, 2011) articulated in three pillars and twelve sectors: a. cultural heritage (museums, architecture, performing arts, contemporary arts, and photography), b. material culture (fashion, wine and food, design and craft), c. media and new media (movies, TV and radio, printing, software, advertising). The three-pillar model is constructed according to cultural output and cultural and creative input approaches like the concentric circles model (Throsby, 2000), taking into account Italian specificities, namely considering the network of economic and social relations both between the different institutional actors and economic subjects within a single local supply chain, and between the various industries that make up the macro sector of cultural and creative activities (see Lazzeretti & Capone, 2015 and Sacco & Segre, 2009, for additional details). Given the necessity of having clear boundaries for the CCIs, although in the Italian context food and tourism are strictly related to culture and included in the country-level analysis proposed by Santagata, we decided to limit the overview to the core cultural sectors commonly included at the International level (Boix, Capone, De Propriis, Lazzeretti, & Sanchez, 2016), which implies to exclude activities such as food production, restaurants, travel agencies, and accommodations. This decision was made to draft a clear picture of the establishments located in inner peripheries, following the general specificities effectively defined by Collins and Cunningham (Collins & Cunningham, 2017), for two main reasons: i) the establishments included in the food sector, and related ATECO codes, are a bit fuzzy and not always clearly linked with culture, especially considering local resources (for example: can a Pizza restaurant located in the mountains of Trentino Alto Adige be considered a cultural establishment as it is in Naples?), and ii) having in mind the limited number of establishments located in inner peripheries, the inclusion of food and tourism activities could have created some bias in the results. According to the previous strategy, we proceeded then in the deconstruction of the three pillars model, focusing on the cultural core, considering the focus on peripheral areas, and we finally selected the following five macro sectors (see the appendix for the related ATECO codes): Cultural Heritage; Performing arts; Fashion; Design and craft; Media and new media.

As for the data selection on CCIs (step 2), the primary source of this paper is the dataset on Italian firms and establishments managed by IRCrES-CNR. The dataset contains detailed information (at the establishment level) on firms and establishments' location; sectors of activity (ATECO code); establishments' structure and typology; number and structure of workforce for each establishment. We are using the last available dataset (2018), which corresponds to the pre-Covid 19 pandemic situation and contains data on a total number of 4,829,555 active establishments in Italy, 511,591 of which are included in the selected CCIs sectors.

The spatial perimeter (step 3), according to the classification of Italian municipalities adopted by the SNAI, was defined using the data available on the Italian Cohesion Agency website¹¹ and merged, using QGIS software, with the shapefiles of Italian municipalities available on the ISTAT (the Italian national statistics institute) website. Some major discrepancies between the municipalities included in the shapefile, the establishments dataset (2018) and the municipalities considered in the SNAI classification (2014) were identified and solved following the conversion tables of the ISTAT. In this

¹¹ <https://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/strategia-nazionale-aree-interne/la-selezione-delle-aree/> (accessed in 01/2022)

sense, several municipalities were subject to modifications in 4 years gap (e.g., change of name, change of surface, elimination, merging with another, etc.).

To facilitate and conduct the analysis, we then created a relational database of the Italian establishments (step 4), using SQL open source clients called SQuirreL and SQLite (Harrington, 2016), including the following tables:

- I. spatial location (municipality level) of the establishments according to the territorial classification of Italian municipalities adopted by the SNAI (source: own elaboration on ISTAT and SNAI 2014);
- II. Identification data at the establishment level (source: IRCRES 2018);
- III. structure data at the establishment level (source: IRCRES 2018);
- IV. selected CCIs sectors and subsectors (source: ATECO classification, own elaboration).

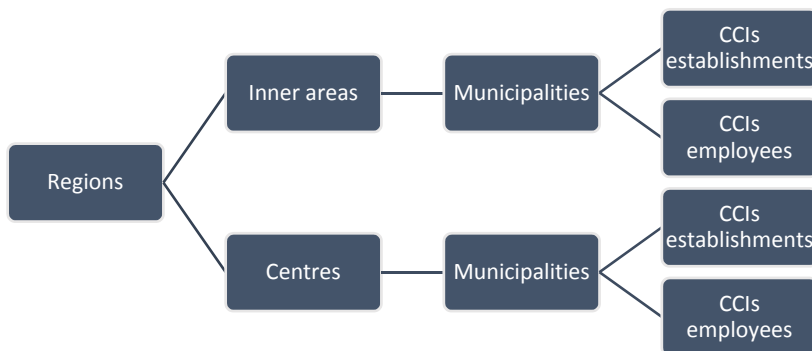


Figure 1 Scales of the analysis

The analysis (step 5) was aimed at drafting a description and picture of the CCIs structure, numbers and location at the regional level. Firstly, the aggregated numbers were calculated at the regional level (centre and inner areas), to give a first measure of the field. Specialization indexes¹² were then applied to the different sectors, considering establishments and employees, at the various scales (see Figure 1). Finally, the data were spatially located and mapped using QGIS open-source software (step 6).

¹² Specialization indexes were calculated following the function:

$$S_{ji} = (E_{ij} / E_j) / (E_i / E) > 1$$

i = CCI sector

j = Municipality

E_{ij} = number of establishments (or employees) of the sector i in the space j

E_j = total number of establishments (or employees) in the space j

E_i = total number of establishments (or employees) in the sector i

E = total number of establishments (or employees) in Italy

The municipality/space specializes in a sector with an index higher than one.

4. Measuring CCIs in inner areas

4.1 Cultural and creative industries' size of establishments and employment

A first insight into CCIs at the Italian level shows that they constitute 10% of the total number of establishments in Italy (511,591), and that they locate mainly in central areas (87% of them, that correspond to 443,569 establishments) rather than in inner areas (13% of establishments - 67,995). As for their relative weights, CCIs account for 11.3% of establishments in central areas and 7.6% in inner areas. A focus on the regional level shows a clear difference in the location of CCIs in Northern, Middle, and Southern Italy, with the latter hosting a small portion of the Italian CCIs. Still, these are minor differences if considering the percentage of CCIs located in Inner areas, being Southern Italy characterised by higher conditions of peripherality. In this regard, the region with the highest percentage of CCIs (considering the total and the establishments located in centres) is Lombardy, followed by Lazio and Tuscany (thanks to the role played by Milan, Rome, and Florence). If we look at CCIs establishments located in the inner areas of the regions, the highest percentage of the total is in Lazio, followed by Veneto and Lombardia.

Table 4. CCIs establishments in Italian Regions by territorial position, 2018

Regions	Number of CCIs		% Total industries		% Total CCIs		
	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	
North	Piemonte	33,921	2,776	10.6%	7.4%	7.6%	4.1%
	Valle d'Aosta	849	310	10.9%	7.1%	0.2%	0.5%
	Lombardia	105,471	6,766	12.8%	8.5%	23.8%	10.0%
	Trentino Alto Adige	6,589	3,594	12.4%	8.7%	1.5%	5.3%
	Veneto	41,746	6,903	11.7%	9.2%	9.4%	10.2%
	Friuli Venezia Giulia	8,958	1,108	11.2%	9.1%	2.0%	1.6%
	Liguria	11,387	608	9.0%	6.0%	2.6%	0.9%
	Emilia Romagna	39,531	3,172	11.0%	7.6%	8.9%	4.7%
Middle	Toscana	47,208	3,560	14.9%	9.6%	10.6%	5.2%
	Umbria	6,294	1,682	11.3%	9.9%	1.4%	2.5%
	Marche	13,377	1,996	11.2%	10.4%	3.0%	2.9%
	Lazio	47,528	8,091	12.5%	8.1%	10.7%	11.9%
South	Abruzzo	7,511	2,688	10.2%	8.0%	1.7%	4.0%
	Molise	993	854	9.3%	7.1%	0.2%	1.3%
	Campania	28,417	3,749	8.7%	6.7%	6.4%	5.5%
	Puglia	17,550	5,284	8.5%	7.5%	4.0%	7.8%
	Basilicata	1,444	1,781	11.3%	6.9%	0.3%	2.6%
	Calabria	4,785	3,227	7.8%	5.7%	1.1%	4.7%
	Sicilia	14,194	6,429	7.8%	5.7%	3.2%	9.5%
	Sardegna	5,843	3,417	9.8%	6.2%	1.3%	5.0%
Total (Italy)	443,596	67,995	11.3%	7.6%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

The picture slightly changes if we look at employees in CCIs at the Italian level, as they constitute around 8% of the total number of employees in Italy (14,623,370). Specifically, 11.7% of CCIs employees are located in inner areas and 88.2% in central ones, and they constitute, respectively, 6.1% and 8.5% of the total number of employees. These findings confirm that in terms of the

workforce central areas host a higher share than inner ones, although this percentage is lower when dealing with establishments. At the regional level, there is a clear difference in the number of CCIs employees in Northern, Middle, and Southern Italy, with the latter hosting a small portion of the Italian CCIs employees. The region with the highest percentage of CCIs employees (in relative terms) is Tuscany, followed by Marche and Veneto. When considering the distribution of the total CCIs employees, the highest percentage is in Lombardy, followed by Tuscany and Veneto: it is interesting to highlight the fact that both Lombardy and Tuscany are characterised by the presence of large cities like Milan and Florence, attracting employees, while in Veneto there is a presence of mid-sized cities. In some regions the percentage of CCIs employees on the total number of employees is higher in inner areas than in centres. This is the case of Marche and Puglia, which can be explained by the weight of the fashion sector in the first and cultural heritage in the second, as described in the next paragraph. Seemingly, when considering the percentage of the total number of CCIs employees, in some regions it is higher in inner areas than in central ones (e.g., Veneto in Northern Italy, and the whole Southern Italy, except Campania and Molise). This suggests that in Inner areas, employees are less specialized and more distributed among the Regions, small cities, and sectors than in the centre, where it is evident the role played by metropolitan cities like Milan and Florence, for example.

Table 5. CCIs employment in Italian Regions by territorial position, 2018

Regions	Employees in CCIs		% Total employees		% CCIs employees		
	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	
North	Piemonte	10,6274.36	8,363.42	8.4%	6.9%	8.6%	5.1%
	Valle d'Aosta	1,475.80	465.91	5.6%	3.2%	0.1%	0.3%
	Lombardia	308,488.96	19,697.55	9.0%	6.9%	24.9%	12.0%
	Trentino Alto Adige	17,567.65	7,600.27	7.8%	4.8%	1.4%	4.6%
	Veneto	141,301.50	27,674.74	9.6%	9.3%	11.4%	16.8%
	Friuli Venezia Giulia	21,852.68	2,263.35	6.6%	5.1%	1.8%	1.4%
	Liguria	20,422.69	1,088.97	4.7%	3.5%	1.6%	0.7%
	Emilia Romagna	102,954.10	5,739.12	6.9%	4.1%	8.3%	3.5%
Middle	Toscana	166,517.74	11,555.33	15.1%	10.2%	13.4%	7.0%
	Umbria	18,481.86	4,349.39	9.4%	8.6%	1.5%	2.6%
	Marche	51,064.37	9,784.52	12.0%	15.2%	4.1%	5.9%
	Lazio	106,594.79	14,037.02	7.9%	4.6%	8.6%	8.5%
South	Abruzzo	17,610.49	6,795.32	7.6%	5.9%	1.4%	4.1%
	Molise	1,663.92	1,405.63	5.3%	4.3%	0.1%	0.9%
	Campania	70,680.90	6,490.17	7.1%	4.7%	5.7%	3.9%
	Puglia	42,642.75	14,496.20	6.5%	8.1%	3.4%	8.8%
	Basilicata	3,322.68	2,560.75	7.3%	3.3%	0.3%	1.6%
	Calabria	7,506.84	4,746.24	4.4%	3.9%	0.6%	2.9%
	Sicilia	24,071.77	10,468.06	4.5%	3.9%	1.9%	6.4%
	Sardegna	9,122.22	5,175.90	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%	3.1%
Total (Italy)	1,239,618.07	164,757.86	8.5%	6.1%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

4.2 CCIs fundamental sectors breakdown

Looking at the CCIs sectors considered (see Table 6), and their percentage of the total number of CCIs, the cultural heritage establishments are the most numerous (30.5% in the centre, 35.2% in inner

areas), followed by Media and New media (22.8% in centre, 20.7% in inner areas), Performing arts (21.6% in centre, 18.6% in inner areas), Design and Crafts (15.1% in centre, 16.2% in inner areas) and Fashion (10% in centre, 9.3% in inner areas). The large number of establishments in the cultural heritage sector, especially in inner areas, is due to the high number of professionals, like architects, which due to the specificities of the sector and business organization are characterized by individual firms, counting them as one establishment according to the Italian legislation and in our database. Considering the regional context, the difference between Northern, Middle and Southern Italy is evident. In the South, the majority of establishments are in the cultural heritage sector (up to 51% in inner areas of Basilicata), while fashion is underrepresented. This is an industry with a particular location profile across regions, as in Tuscany it weights 28% of CCI's establishments in the centre, and in Marche is 31% of the CCI's located in inner areas, doubling the percentage related to the centre of the same region. Seemingly it is more represented than in the centre, in the inner areas of Veneto, Lombardy, and almost any other region (with smaller numbers).

Table 6. CCI's establishments in Italian Regions by sector, 2018

	Region	Design and Craft		Media and New Media		Fashion		Cultural Heritage		Performing Arts	
		Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner
North	Piemonte	18.3%	17.1%	23.8%	21.3%	5.4%	7.1%	31.2%	34.1%	21.3%	20.4%
	V. d'Aosta	13.8%	15.2%	21.3%	25.5%	3.1%	5.2%	41.1%	37.4%	20.7%	16.8%
	Lombardia	15.2%	17.0%	24.5%	18.6%	6.9%	12.1%	27.3%	31.3%	26.1%	20.9%
	Tr. Alto A.	13.5%	20.6%	25.2%	20.1%	1.9%	3.0%	37.8%	35.2%	21.7%	21.1%
	Veneto	20.0%	18.7%	20.3%	16.7%	11.1%	17.5%	29.8%	28.3%	18.9%	18.7%
	Friuli V. G.	18.2%	19.1%	24.6%	22.8%	2.8%	4.2%	31.0%	26.6%	23.4%	27.2%
	Liguria	13.2%	16.0%	23.8%	22.0%	2.9%	3.0%	37.7%	35.9%	22.5%	23.2%
Middle	Emilia Rom.	14.3%	17.3%	22.9%	20.4%	10.0%	8.2%	29.2%	27.7%	23.6%	26.4%
	Toscana	17.3%	24.0%	16.1%	18.3%	28.2%	14.2%	23.0%	24.1%	15.4%	19.5%
	Umbria	16.7%	16.2%	22.0%	19.2%	13.8%	17.5%	30.2%	28.0%	17.3%	19.0%
	Marche	19.5%	16.7%	19.7%	14.3%	15.7%	31.6%	29.0%	24.0%	16.0%	13.4%
	Lazio	9.5%	12.5%	27.0%	25.0%	2.6%	3.5%	32.7%	34.5%	28.3%	24.5%
	Abruzzo	11.6%	13.8%	20.7%	19.3%	13.1%	8.1%	38.4%	43.0%	16.1%	15.7%
	Molise	13.5%	14.5%	22.4%	17.3%	4.7%	7.8%	45.1%	46.4%	14.3%	13.9%
South	Campania	12.9%	11.5%	21.8%	20.9%	15.4%	10.4%	33.1%	42.5%	17.0%	14.7%
	Puglia	13.3%	17.1%	23.0%	21.3%	12.5%	12.5%	35.5%	36.0%	15.6%	13.1%
	Basilicata	14.1%	9.5%	25.5%	19.4%	1.9%	5.2%	40.8%	51.4%	17.7%	14.4%
	Calabria	11.2%	13.0%	25.9%	23.2%	3.6%	4.5%	44.1%	46.2%	15.3%	13.2%
	Sicilia	12.3%	15.6%	25.8%	23.6%	2.5%	4.1%	41.0%	42.3%	18.5%	14.3%
	Sardegna	11.5%	16.9%	22.7%	22.2%	2.3%	3.6%	43.7%	38.9%	19.8%	18.4%
	Total (Italy)	15.1%	16.2%	22.8%	20.7%	10.0%	9.3%	30.5%	35.2%	21.6%	18.6%

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

The picture changes when we analyse the employees working in the CCI's sectors (see Table 7). In the central areas, the Media and new media employees are the most numerous (31%), followed by Fashion (25.8%), Design and crafts (16.7%), Cultural heritage (15.6%), and Performing arts (10.7), but in the inner areas the most numerous are the employees working in Fashion (35.4%), followed by Design and crafts (20%), Cultural heritage (17.6%), Media and new media (17.4%), and Performing arts (9.6%).

Table 7. CCI employment in Italian Regions by sector, 2018

	Region	Design and Craft		Media and New Media		Fashion		Cultural Heritage		Performing Arts	
		Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner
North	Piemonte	21.5%	13.0%	36.2%	16.8%	16.2%	49.0%	16.2%	13.1%	9.9%	8.1%
	V. d'Aosta	11.1%	12.6%	41.0%	40.5%	2.2%	4.5%	30.3%	28.5%	15.4%	13.8%
	Lombardia	15.3%	19.3%	39.6%	12.8%	19.3%	46.0%	13.6%	12.9%	12.3%	9.1%
	Tr. Alto A.	13.1%	23.1%	50.7%	21.0%	4.5%	17.0%	20.3%	24.2%	11.4%	14.6%
	Veneto	23.6%	26.4%	23.5%	10.7%	32.3%	47.8%	12.9%	8.5%	7.8%	6.6%
	Friuli V. G.	34.7%	23.8%	30.9%	27.9%	5.3%	13.2%	16.5%	17.7%	12.5%	17.4%
	Liguria	12.4%	15.1%	37.4%	29.4%	3.3%	2.5%	29.7%	39.8%	17.1%	13.3%
	Emilia Rom.	15.4%	19.6%	31.8%	23.1%	24.8%	22.7%	14.9%	17.8%	13.0%	16.8%
Middle	Toscana	18.0%	28.5%	12.5%	10.3%	52.9%	44.6%	10.5%	8.9%	6.0%	7.7%
	Umbria	18.4%	23.4%	23.0%	14.9%	33.8%	39.4%	16.3%	13.0%	8.6%	9.3%
	Marche	22.8%	18.4%	18.0%	5.8%	40.3%	67.2%	13.1%	5.3%	5.9%	3.3%
	Lazio	7.2%	13.4%	51.1%	36.2%	4.2%	10.1%	21.2%	23.6%	16.3%	16.6%
South	Abruzzo	12.8%	11.7%	24.8%	15.2%	33.6%	46.3%	19.9%	19.1%	8.9%	7.6%
	Molise	17.9%	13.2%	36.2%	14.6%	6.1%	31.7%	30.4%	30.2%	9.4%	10.3%
	Campania	10.3%	12.3%	22.8%	21.7%	40.8%	27.2%	15.7%	26.4%	10.5%	12.3%
	Puglia	15.6%	24.7%	26.0%	13.5%	32.3%	41.5%	17.4%	14.9%	8.7%	5.5%
	Basilicata	33.1%	10.9%	33.3%	18.9%	1.6%	13.2%	21.0%	44.0%	11.0%	13.1%
	Calabria	11.8%	15.5%	38.2%	28.4%	5.0%	9.8%	33.4%	35.8%	11.6%	10.4%
	Sicilia	12.4%	17.4%	35.9%	24.4%	3.2%	15.0%	35.1%	33.0%	13.5%	10.2%
	Sardegna	10.1%	18.4%	33.2%	23.7%	3.2%	5.8%	36.7%	37.0%	16.8%	15.2%
	Total (Italy)	16.7%	20.0%	31.2%	17.4%	25.8%	35.4%	15.6%	17.6%	10.7%	9.6%

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

The previous differences can be explained by looking at the mean number of employees (see Table 8), where the Fashion sector is characterized by larger numbers (up to 20). While sectors like Cultural heritage and Performing arts are mostly represented by individual professionals, as already highlighted in the previous paragraph.

Table 8. Mean number of employees by establishments in CCI sectors, 2018

Region	Design and Craft		Media and New Media		Fashion		Cultural heritage		Performing arts	
	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner
Abruzzo	2.58	2.14	2.81	1.99	6.00	14.50	1.22	1.12	1.29	1.23
Basilicata	5.40	1.64	3.01	1.40	1.98	3.64	1.18	1.23	1.42	1.30
Calabria	1.65	1.77	2.31	1.80	2.22	3.23	1.19	1.14	1.20	1.16
Campania	1.99	1.86	2.61	1.80	6.61	4.53	1.18	1.08	1.53	1.45
Emilia Rom.	2.80	2.04	3.62	2.05	6.45	5.04	1.33	1.16	1.44	1.15
Friuli V. G.	4.65	2.55	3.06	2.50	4.69	6.34	1.30	1.36	1.30	1.31
Lazio	1.71	1.85	4.25	2.51	3.66	5.07	1.46	1.19	1.29	1.18
Liguria	1.69	1.69	2.82	2.39	2.09	1.51	1.42	1.99	1.36	1.03
Lombardia	2.94	3.31	4.73	2.00	8.14	11.03	1.46	1.20	1.37	1.26
Marche	4.46	5.39	3.48	2.00	9.78	10.43	1.72	1.07	1.40	1.23
Molise	2.22	1.49	2.71	1.39	2.16	6.64	1.13	1.07	1.11	1.22
Piemonte	3.67	2.29	4.77	2.38	9.47	20.72	1.63	1.16	1.45	1.20

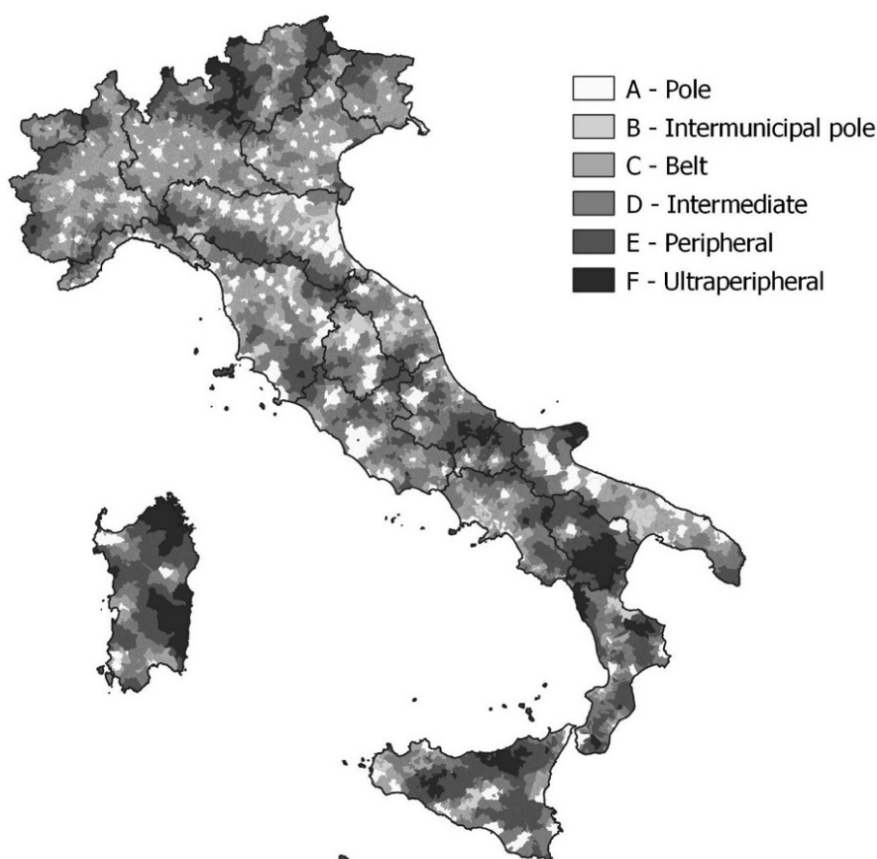
Puglia	2.85	3.97	2.74	1.73	6.27	9.14	1.19	1.13	1.36	1.15
Sardegna	1.37	1.65	2.29	1.62	2.19	2.43	1.31	1.44	1.32	1.25
Sicilia	1.71	1.82	2.36	1.68	2.19	5.94	1.45	1.27	1.23	1.16
Toscana	3.68	3.87	2.74	1.82	6.62	10.20	1.61	1.21	1.38	1.28
Tr. Alto A.	2.59	2.38	5.37	2.21	6.39	12.06	1.44	1.45	1.40	1.47
Umbria	3.23	3.72	3.07	2.01	7.22	5.81	1.58	1.20	1.45	1.27
V. d'Aosta	1.40	1.25	3.35	2.39	1.24	1.32	1.28	1.14	1.29	1.24
Veneto	3.99	5.66	3.92	2.56	9.86	10.94	1.46	1.20	1.40	1.41

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

5. Mapping CCIs specialization in inner areas

Moving to the data mapping, as specified in the previous paragraphs, the first step was the spatial representation of the SNAI territorial classification, updated to 2018, the reference year of the data included in the database. In this sense, Figure 2 illustrates the spatial distribution of the different typologies of municipalities, showing that ultraperipheral areas agglomerate mainly in Southern regions, such as Sicily, Sardegna, and Basilicata.

Figure 2. SNAI municipalities classification update at 2018

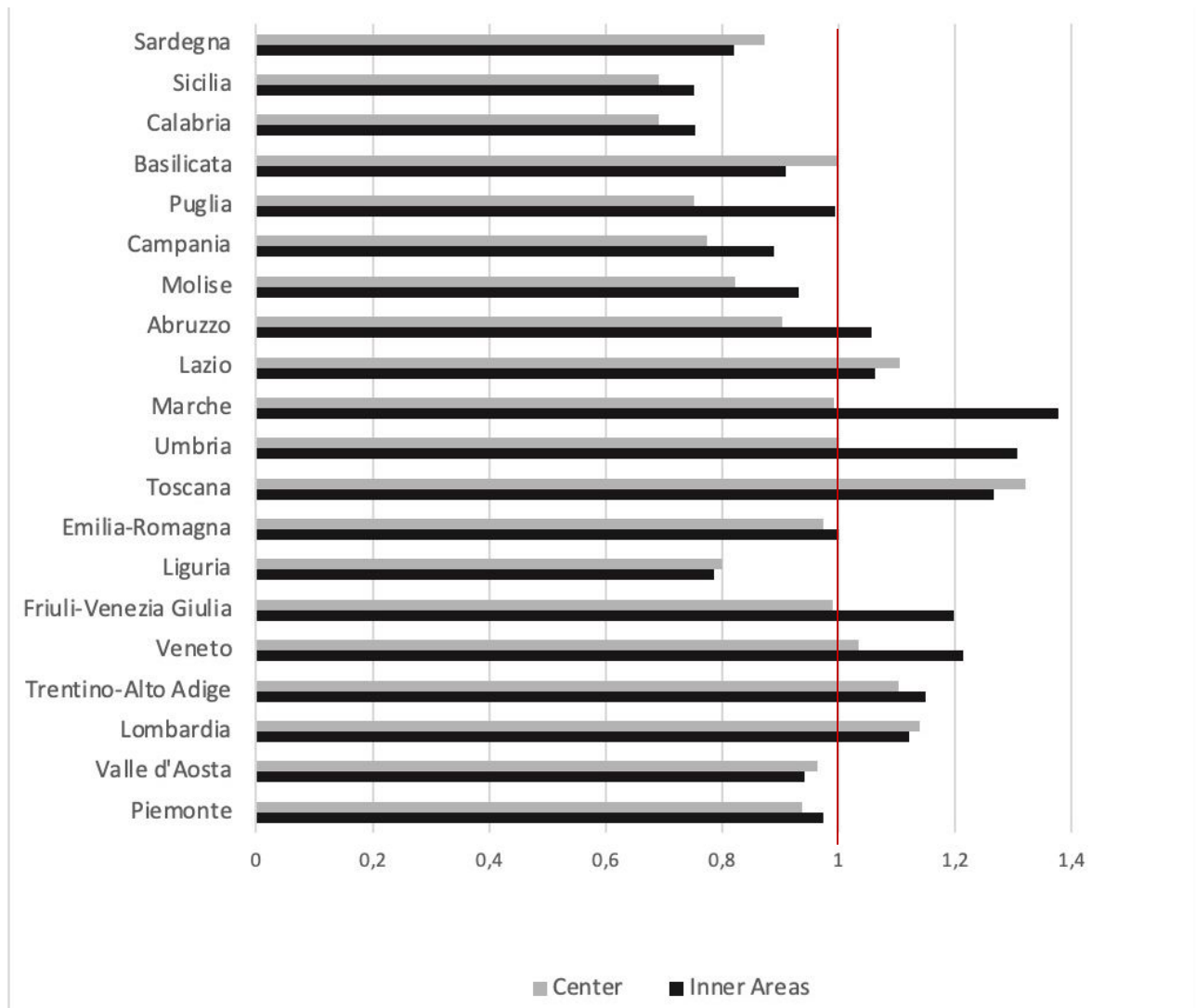


Source: Own elaboration on data by SNAI and ISTAT.

5.1 Cultural and creative industries specialization

In terms of regional specialization in CCIs establishments¹³ the most important ones are Lazio, Marche, Umbria, Abruzzo, Toscana, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Lombardy and Trentino Alto Adige, all of them belonging to Northern and Central Italy. As Figure 3 illustrates, there are regions such as Abruzzo, Umbria, Marche, and Friuli Venezia Giulia where inner areas are specialized while centres are not. A first insight about this pattern suggests that a role is played by the fact that in these regions there is a large number of small or medium-sized cities, not having the attracting role of metropolitan areas such as Milan or Rome.

Figure 3. Regions' specialization in CCIs establishments, 2018



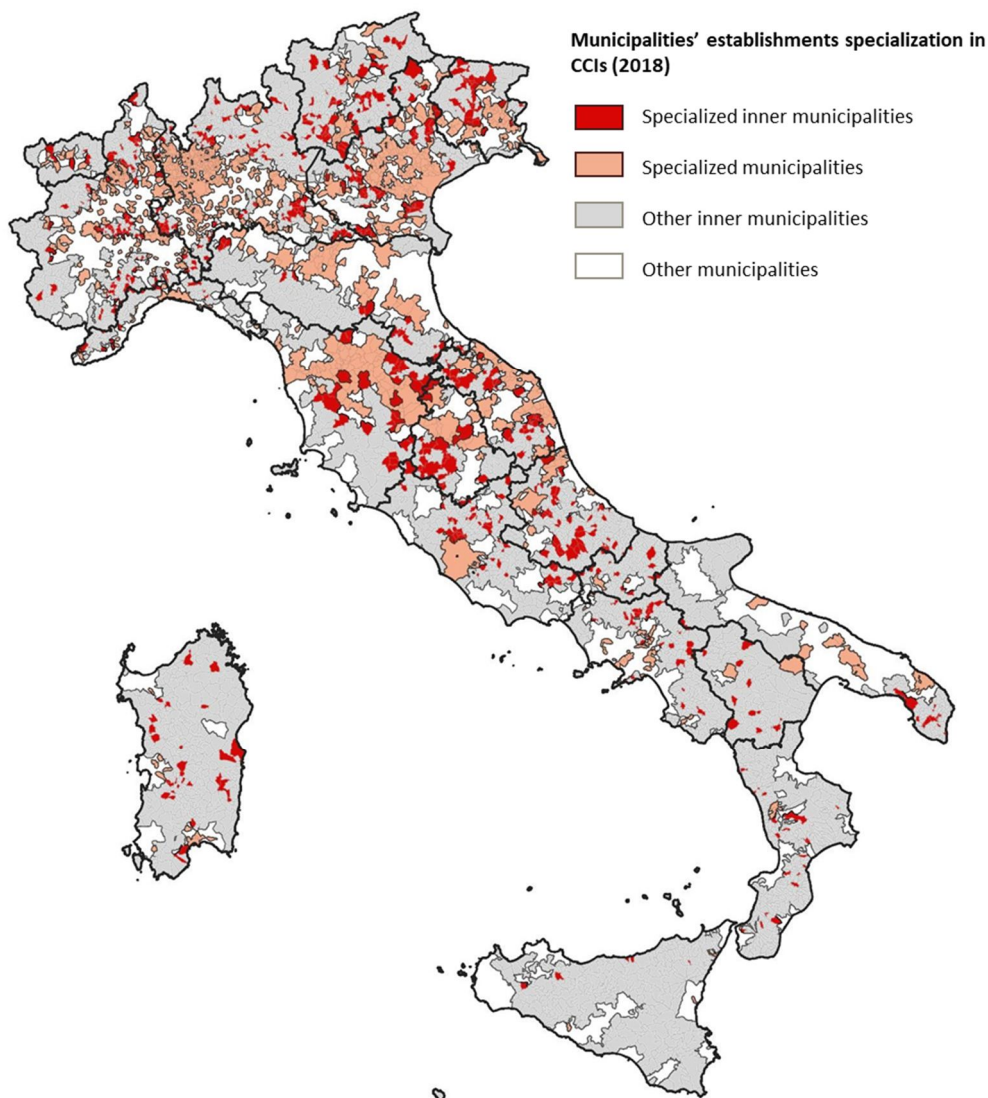
Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

To better understand the previous patterns, we present together (see Figure 4) the specialization levels in the centres and the inner areas. From the figure we can notice how the municipalities specialized in CCIs (at the establishments' level) are mostly located in Northern and Central Italy, especially

¹³ The regions are considered specialized areas with a value equal or higher than 1. For the complete tables see the appendix.

around the main cities such as Milan, Rome¹⁴, Turin, Florence and Venice. It is also interesting to notice that there are some concentrations of specialized municipalities which follows the spatial distribution already measured by the literature on Italian industrial and cultural district, confirming the strength of our data and methods. The same spatial concentration is not visible in the inner areas, where the specialized municipalities are more and more scattered moving from North to South.

Figure 4. Municipalities' establishments specialization in CCIs, 2018



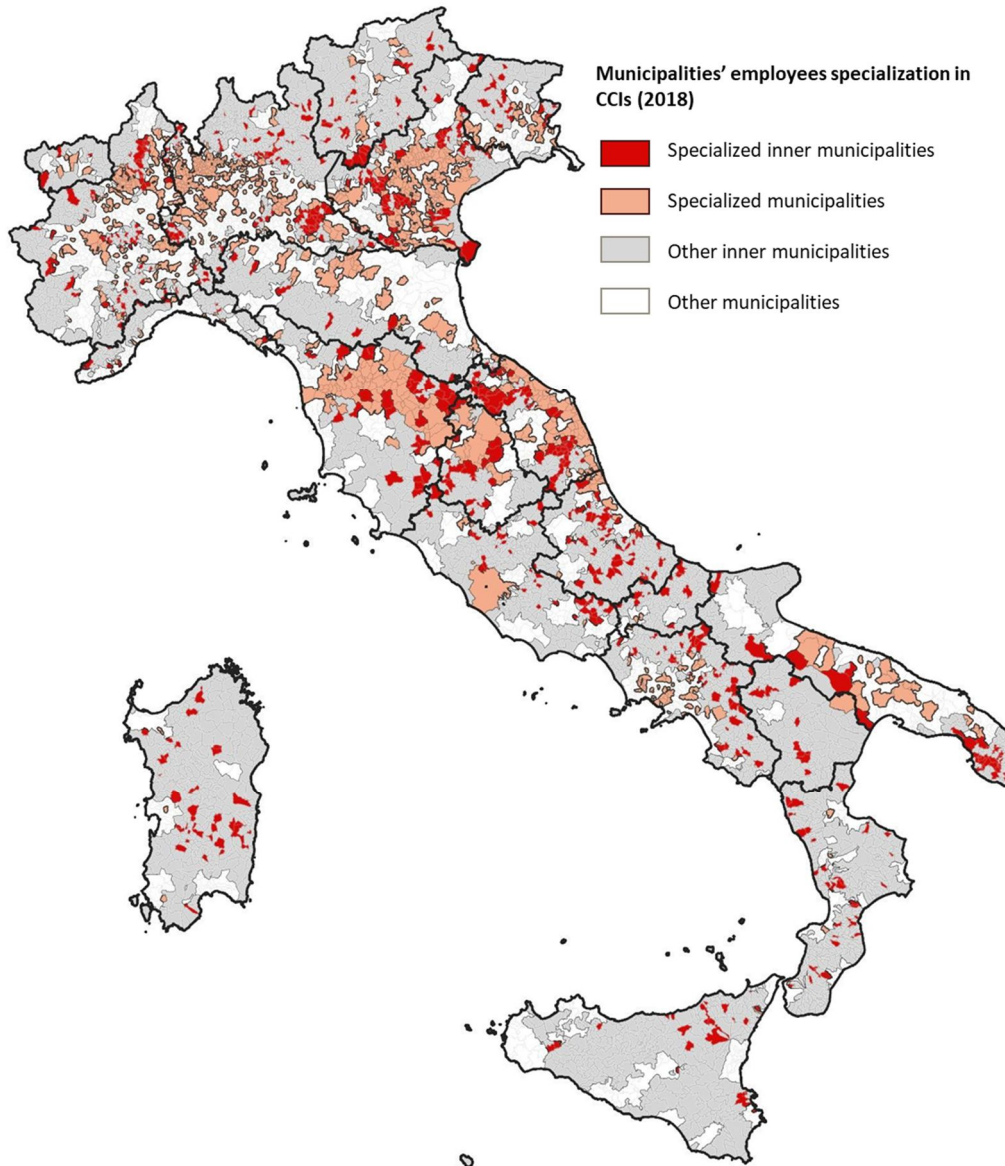
Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

We have calculated the same specialization index for the employees working in CCIs sectors, and the results are aligned with the ones of the establishments. The main difference is that Puglia is the only one in the South specialized in CCIs employees at the regional level. The specialized municipalities on the map (see Figure 5) are more scattered than the previous one, although following the same pattern. If we consider inner areas, there are slightly more specialized municipalities, especially in Southern regions, with a limited concentration in Puglia, Campania, and Sicilia, while they are more

¹⁴ Looking at Rome, there is a direct shift from the centre (the metropolitan area) to the inner areas (some of the neighboring municipalities). This can be explained by the mobility and transportation difficulties in accessing the Capital.

scattered than the same analysis for the establishments in the Northern areas. Indeed, the specialization in CCIs of central Italy is confirmed and even more evident.

Figure 5. Municipalities' employees' specialization on CCIs, 2018

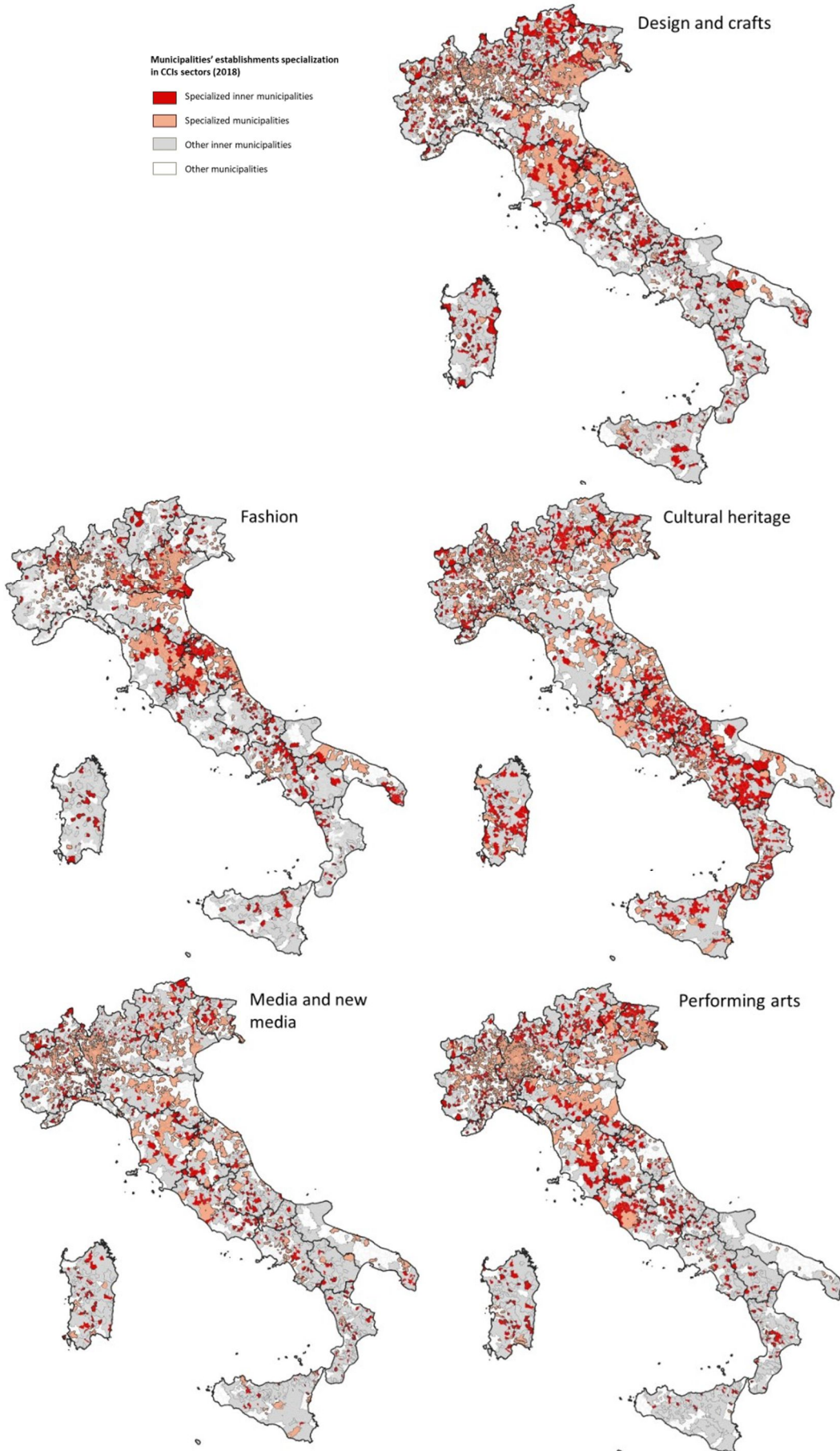


Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

5.2 CCIs sectors specialization

Moving to the analysis at the CCIs sector level, we used the specialization index to individuate the municipalities and areas where the considered industries are more represented than at the national level. In doing so, we considered establishments (Figure 6) and employees (Figure 7), including the inner areas layer. The analysis shows some interesting results, especially looking at the spatial distribution of each sector.

Figure 6. Municipalities' establishments specialization in CCIs sectors, 2018



Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

Some preliminary considerations can be drawn for each sector as follows.

Performing arts: it is possible to notice that, considering both the establishments and employees, there is a concentration of specialized municipalities around the main cities of Northern and Central Italy (Milan, Rome, Florence, Venice, etc.). If we look at inner areas, we can observe a lot of specialized municipalities scattered from North to South (even in mountain areas where this pattern is not expected), underlining a location choice that deserves further research. This is especially evident regarding the index applied to employee's specialization.

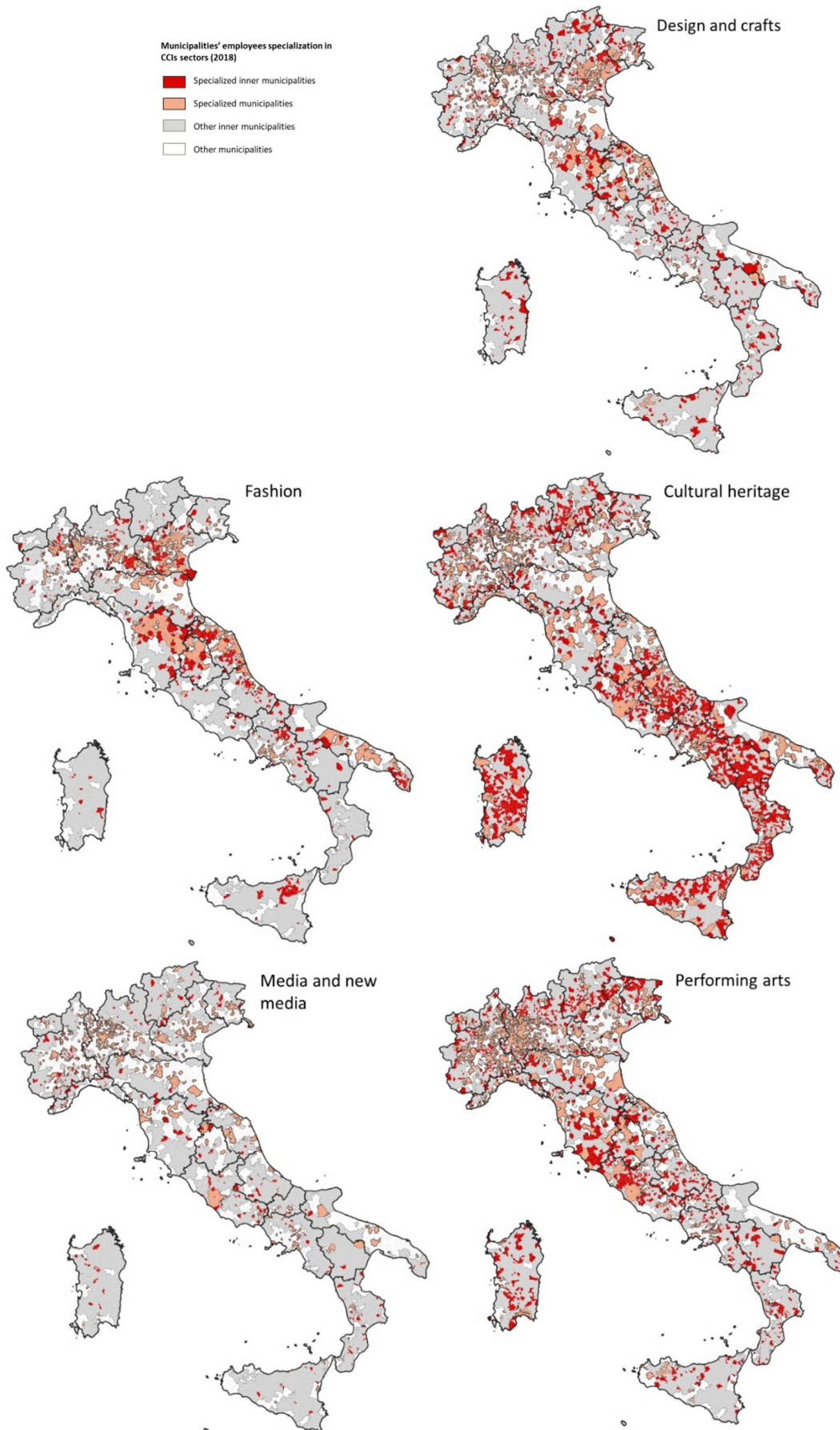
Media and New media: As expected, the sector is characterized by the lower number of specialized municipalities in inner areas, as the industry is traditionally urban-based. The only evident concentration refers to the establishments' specialization around Milan, while there are a few specialized municipalities when measuring at employment level.

Cultural heritage: This is the sector with the highest number of specialized municipalities in Southern Italy and inner areas, more than in the Northern and Central regions, both for establishments and employees. This outcome can be explained by the relative weight of the sector in those areas characterized by lower numbers in CCI's industries, but probably also by the importance of this sector, strictly linked to the built heritage, with a high number of professionals and individual firms (architects in particular), as it is possible to notice looking at the map showing the specialization in the number of employees.

Fashion: This is the sector where the concentration of specialized municipalities is more evident. As already noticed in previous paragraphs, it is possible to recognize the historically rooted industrial districts in Central and Northern Italy (Veneto, Toscana, Emilia Romagna, and Marche in particular) and Puglia (more evident if we look at employees). Considering inner areas, apart from the municipalities around the main concentrations in Central and Northern Italy, there is also a scattered pattern of cities in Southern Italy, worth of further research.

Design and crafts: There is concentration of specialized municipalities (noticeably at the establishments level) in this sector, particularly in Central and North Eastern Italy, being crafts historically linked with an agglomeration tendency. Although, unlike fashion sector, we can see, both in employees and establishments, that there are some specialized municipalities in inner areas, especially in the Alps (Northern Italy) and Appennini mountains (Central and Southern Italy), probably due to the strong link of crafts with the natural and cultural resources of these areas.

Figure 7. Municipalities' employees' specialization in CCIs sectors, 2018



Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

6. Conclusions

This paper analyses the CCIs establishments' and employees' specialization in the inner areas of Italian regions, contributing to the existing literature with a sectorial and geographical overview based on the overall policy and the first results of the Italian National Strategy for Inner Areas.

The creation of an original database bridging the data on the CCIs with the territorial classification according to the SNAI allows contributing to the existing literature showing that CCIs play an important role in some of the Italian inner peripheries and are spatially distributed following specific patterns different for each considered sector.

First of all, the overall picture drafted in the paper raises the question of the actual alignment of the SNAI with the territories' cultural and creative economic tissue. On the one hand, it is evident that a rooted difference both between North, Middle, and South of Italy and between inner areas and centres, exists; on the other hand, the economic dimension of culture is so far treated by the SNAI mainly in relation with tourism, leaving the strategic decisions to regions and local administrations. The spatial pattern of CCIs in different sectors should be taken into account by specific policies targeted at the local level, promoting specific cultural and creative activities according to their actual presence and territorial vocation, and not in general.

There are, however, limitations of this paper. We focus on the year 2018, both for CCIs data and territorial classification, and our conclusions are therefore based only on one single year (even though the most recent available at the moment of the analysis). Furthermore, the next program of the SNAI was launched in March 2022, with a classification of the included areas updated in 2020. Nevertheless, although we refer to a single year, the database is rich enough to get a complete picture of the spatial distribution of CCIs across central and inner areas.

Some issues are beyond the scope of this paper and are left for further analysis. Firstly, this paper does not consider the correlation between the different CCIs sectors and the other areas classified in the SNAI. When we look at the spatial distribution of establishments, employees, and the specialized municipalities, for a wide-ranging understanding of the economic role of culture and creativity in the inner peripheries, further research on local indicators of spatial autocorrelation could be necessary. Secondly, considering the strict relation between culture and tourism declared in the strategy (and crucial for the Italian development), the food and tourism sectors could be considered and their analysis deepened, especially in their intersection with the other CCIs. Thirdly, having shown the importance of territorial specificities in the definition and application of the SNAI, it would be appropriate to deepen the analysis of the results and projects developed in the pilot areas, especially for the evaluation of the actual results and possible improvements of the strategy in the future years.

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Appendix

I. CCI sectors considered and related 5-digit ATECO codes

CCI sectors	5 Digit ATECO 2007
Design and Crafts	13921; 13930; 13991; 13992; 13999; 16291; 16293; 16294; 23192; 23410; 23490; 23702; 25991; 31012; 31020; 31092; 31093; 31099; 32121; 32122; 32130; 32200; 47792; 47794; 74101; 74102; 74109; 95240; 95250; 95290
Fashion	13100; 13200; 13910; 13962; 14110; 14131; 14132; 14140; 14191; 14192; 14200; 14310; 14390; 15110; 15120; 15201
Cultural Heritage	71110; 71121; 71122; 85520; 85591; 90030; 91010; 91020; 91030; 91040; 94992
Media and new media	18110; 18120; 18130; 18140; 18200; 47610; 47621; 58110; 58130; 58140; 58190; 58210; 58290; 59110; 59120; 59130; 59140; 60100; 60200; 62010; 63910; 73110; 74201; 82992
Performing arts	90030; 47630; 59201; 74909; 79901; 90010; 90020; 90040

Source: Own elaboration.

II. Establishments' specialization in CCIs sectors (2018)

In green the specialized regions

Region	Design and Craft		Media and New Media		Fashion		Cultural heritage		Performing arts		CCIs	
	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner
Piemonte	1.1406	1.0295	0.9766	1.0007	0.5046	0.7452	0.9583	0.9448	0.9223	1.0690	0.9369	0.9746
Valle d'Aosta	0.8807	0.8788	0.8999	1.1584	0.2959	0.5206	1.2969	1.0016	0.9235	0.8491	0.9631	0.9409
Lombardia	1.1479	1.1725	1.2220	1.0083	0.7923	1.4577	1.0171	0.9989	1.3765	1.2618	1.1388	1.1207
Trentino Alto Adige	0.9885	1.4594	1.2163	1.1197	0.2099	0.3672	1.3643	1.1520	1.1057	1.3054	1.1029	1.1505
Veneto	1.3730	1.3995	0.9187	0.9802	1.1500	2.2805	1.0088	0.9783	0.9019	1.2211	1.0341	1.2137
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.1961	1.4125	1.0665	1.3219	0.2759	0.5449	1.0041	0.9076	1.0724	1.7513	0.9894	1.1983
Liguria	0.6999	0.7732	0.8342	0.8377	0.2301	0.2497	0.9889	0.8024	0.8355	0.9815	0.8013	0.7867
Emilia Romagna	0.9247	1.0677	0.9765	0.9850	0.9793	0.8749	0.9298	0.7879	1.0616	1.4189	0.9731	1.0028
Toscana	1.5123	1.8685	0.9348	1.1183	3.7344	1.9248	0.9954	0.8668	0.9420	1.3275	1.3210	1.2658
Umbria	1.1079	1.3064	0.9622	1.2121	1.3801	2.4564	0.9903	1.0408	0.8024	1.3372	0.9999	1.3065
Marche	1.2872	1.4197	0.8561	0.9533	1.5656	4.6596	0.9442	0.9402	0.7360	0.9911	0.9927	1.3772
Lazio	0.6949	0.8206	1.3079	1.2832	0.2840	0.3943	1.1829	1.0444	1.4481	1.3992	1.1056	1.0628
Abruzzo	0.6974	0.9004	0.8215	0.9870	1.1920	0.9139	1.1370	1.2920	0.6744	0.8940	0.9042	1.0560
Molise	0.7363	0.8342	0.8057	0.7808	0.3904	0.7843	1.2152	1.2302	0.5439	0.6991	0.8222	0.9326
Campania	0.6595	0.6306	0.7379	0.8995	1.1920	0.9928	0.8377	1.0769	0.6064	0.7027	0.7734	0.8903
Puglia	0.6622	1.0466	0.7585	1.0252	0.9436	1.3270	0.8746	1.0184	0.5434	0.7004	0.7514	0.9941
Basilicata	0.9360	0.5352	1.1152	0.8542	0.1873	0.5094	1.3341	1.3301	0.8188	0.7065	0.9984	0.9101
Calabria	0.5147	0.6024	0.7852	0.8454	0.2468	0.3611	1.0007	0.9923	0.4886	0.5361	0.6924	0.7549
Sicilia	0.5644	0.7233	0.7826	0.8582	0.1703	0.3322	0.9289	0.9055	0.5927	0.5782	0.6923	0.7518
Sardegna	0.6653	0.8550	0.8683	0.8793	0.1978	0.3166	1.2511	0.9071	0.8003	0.8138	0.8730	0.8205

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

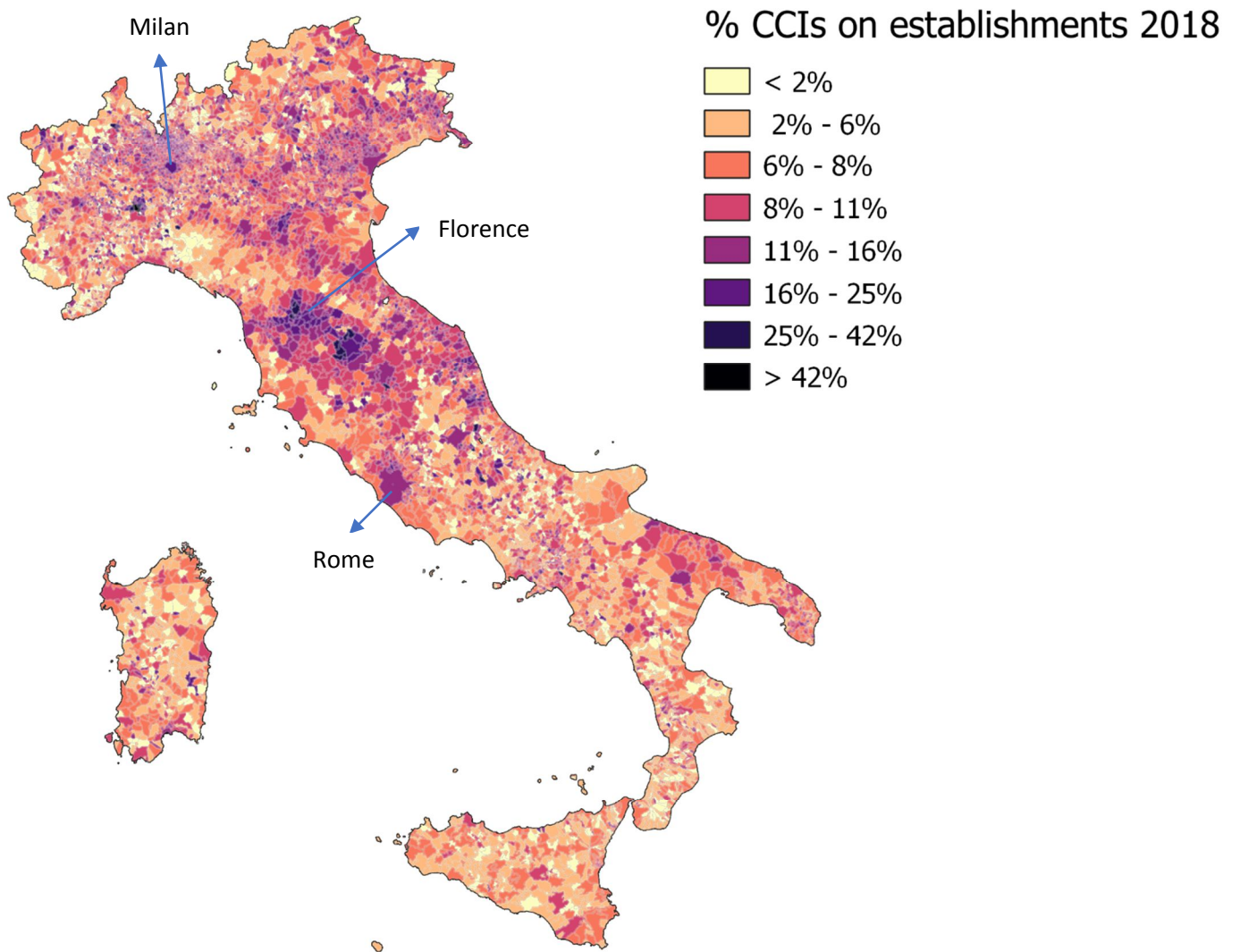
III. Employees' specialization in CCIIs (2018)

In green the specialized regions

Region	Design and Craft		Media and New Media		Fashion		Cultural heritage		Performing arts		CCIIs	
	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner	Centre	Inner
Piemonte	1.277609	0.73354	1.15013	1.090315	0.622788	1.566377	1.029671	0.837431	0.918606	0.949353	0.991715	1.129028
Valle d'Aosta	0.440872	0.330916	0.870528	1.222664	0.056085	0.067252	1.28259	0.847734	0.958153	0.754157	0.662216	0.524466
Lombardia	0.968899	1.091647	1.339934	0.833643	0.790208	1.473761	0.918247	0.829945	1.21835	1.067739	1.05725	1.133474
Trentino Alto Adige	0.721594	0.903976	1.490817	0.947375	0.161836	0.375823	1.19643	1.074555	0.979905	1.190911	0.918868	0.782468
Veneto	1.604191	2.027528	0.854856	0.942789	1.419973	2.078697	0.936288	0.740904	0.829682	1.04735	1.135824	1.536093
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.611156	0.995497	0.76617	1.343242	0.160179	0.311328	0.820192	0.839397	0.910335	1.513237	0.7744	0.836359
Liguria	0.411363	0.434443	0.661803	0.975855	0.071421	0.040892	1.051402	1.303476	0.886081	0.799711	0.552302	0.577684
Emilia Romagna	0.75276	0.651087	0.832777	0.884651	0.785276	0.429025	0.779285	0.674607	0.999553	1.166102	0.816573	0.666858
Toscana	1.922402	2.393425	0.714711	0.992651	3.645094	2.118255	1.196827	0.852875	1.005945	1.342039	1.779283	1.680106
Umbria	1.222069	1.642524	0.815761	1.208145	1.452536	1.569105	1.158198	1.037126	0.891356	1.368313	1.109523	1.40802
Marche	1.936553	2.298382	0.814125	0.839823	2.209163	4.754515	1.18532	0.745719	0.780325	0.871189	1.416	2.502289
Lazio	0.401387	0.506432	1.520446	1.578954	0.150154	0.216852	1.261138	1.016284	1.42168	1.309244	0.928866	0.757518
Abruzzo	0.685178	0.570913	0.711419	0.854262	1.165282	1.275738	1.140738	1.056219	0.745536	0.772953	0.894946	0.974275
Molise	0.675473	0.468082	0.728379	0.598879	0.14845	0.636698	1.223121	1.218874	0.557174	0.762354	0.628812	0.711031
Campania	0.514882	0.473632	0.609418	0.959574	1.318354	0.592327	0.836204	1.152646	0.818601	0.980278	0.834447	0.768432
Puglia	0.714432	1.634007	0.638282	1.025602	0.958127	1.55491	0.854601	1.119182	0.62767	0.753968	0.766241	1.324942
Basilicata	1.717957	0.292891	0.921571	0.585472	0.053733	0.201686	1.162168	1.345287	0.889533	0.731632	0.864438	0.539151
Calabria	0.370626	0.496173	0.640971	1.045889	0.101911	0.177387	1.120941	1.299956	0.572747	0.689541	0.524356	0.639255
Sicilia	0.390928	0.556396	0.606812	0.895508	0.064587	0.271857	1.183498	1.195594	0.666125	0.676271	0.527158	0.638912
Sardegna	0.342084	0.536671	0.603643	0.795771	0.069489	0.095447	1.334737	1.226096	0.895061	0.926206	0.567301	0.58468

Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.

IV. % CCIs on total number of municipalities' establishments (2018)



Source: Own elaboration on data provided by IRCrES-CNR.