WPI

Exhibiting 30 Years of Achievements at the Venice Project Center

Venice, B19

30th Anniversary Team

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Authorship

The members of this project are Nathaniel Bajakian, Jordan DeDonato, Nathan Stallings, and Jeremy Wong.

Nathaniel created the Population Graph and recorded videos for the stone presentation. He helped edit and make changes to The Population Graph section of the paper.
Jordan created and constructed the bell tower exhibit and all of the photomosaics. He helped update and organize the VPC Master List along with editing the final presentation slides.
Nathan created and constructed the timeline exhibit. He helped update and organize the VPC Master List. He wrote the final project report and executive summary. He helped edit the final presentation slides and paper.
Jeremy created the stone presentation and the slides for the final presentation. He also edited the paper and executive summary and helped write The Stone Presentation section.

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Abstract

Over the last three decades, the Venice Project Center (VPC) has hosted 222 projects, all of which attempted to improve Venice. These teams worked with sponsors to collect data on the city and proposed plans to improve the city's most pressing problems. Unfortunately, the impact these projects have had remains widely unknown by the Venetian populace. The goal of our project is to showcase the impact the Venice project center has had on Venice. To achieve this, we created an exhibit showcasing the impressive achievements of the VPC. Our exhibit was broken down into four main aspects: a timeline, bell tower exhibit, stone presentation, and population graph. When constructing the exhibit we also helped locate and organize lost databases among the VPC's archives.

Executive Summary

The VPC has worked on 222 projects over the last 30 years of operation, allowing them to amass a collection of data on the canals, artwork, tourists, local businesses, bell towers, and many other aspects of Venice. Until recently, much of this data had not been visualized or made accessible to the public. The VPC attempted to solve this problem by developing various methods of visualization and publication such as Venipedia and Venice 3.0, along with open-source tools, such as the Sandbox, that allow users to make various graphs and charts from any given dataset.

We helped the VPC by showcasing the long-lasting impact the Venice Project Center has had on Venice. Our team focused on creating an exhibit to creatively display the work the VPC has done throughout the years, along with organizing information collected by the VPC over the last 30 years. The Venice Project Center had cleared space in their headquarters, H3, which we used to set up four exhibits (Figure 1) to inform the public about the problems facing Venice, and the steps the VPC has taken over the past three decades to understand and hopefully alleviate them.

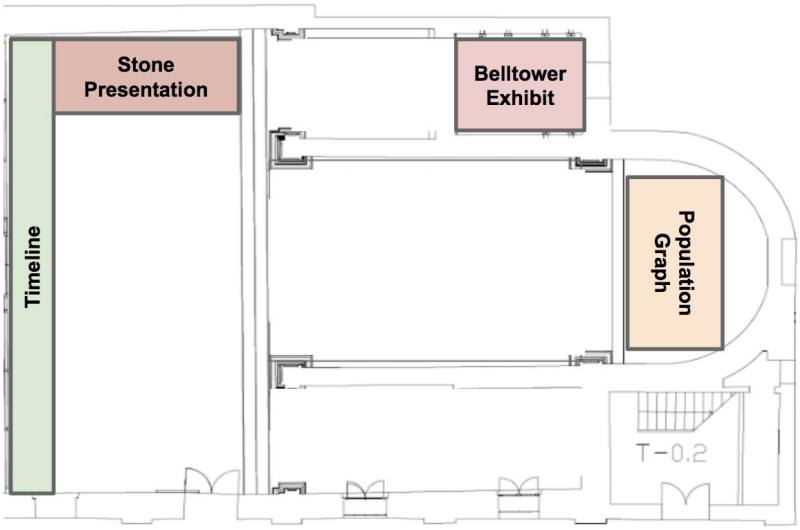

Figure 1: The Exhibit Blueprint

To highlight the wide range of topics the VPC has researched, we created the Bell Tower exhibit. This exhibit fills the unused bell tower at H3 and portrays the various levels of the city as the stairs are ascended (Figure 2). This theme-based exhibit was designed to display various maps and infographics intended to emphasize the wide range of projects the VPC has hosted while portraying important trends and information. This exhibit provides the VPC with a creative way of visualizing their data while utilizing the previously neglected space.

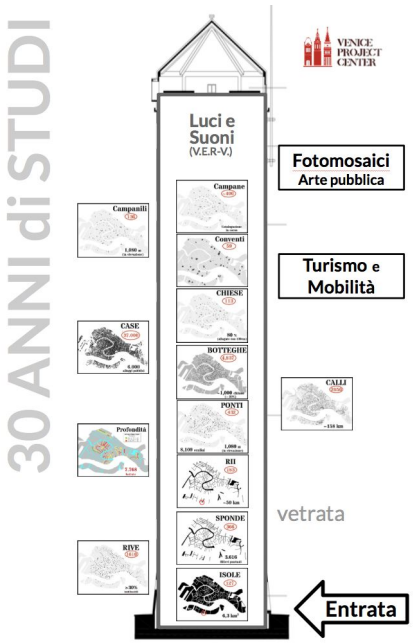

Figure 2: The Bell Tower Layout

Towards the top of the bell tower, there are two unused rooms. We decided that one of these rooms would be ideal for displaying the VPC's photographic database. The VPC has a database containing over 7000 pictures on the street art and infrastructure of Venice. To display these pictures, we designed eleven photomosaics, which are a collection of similar pictures put together to create a larger image, as seen in Figure 3. This allowed us to creatively display the thousands of pictures the VPC has collected on various landmarks.

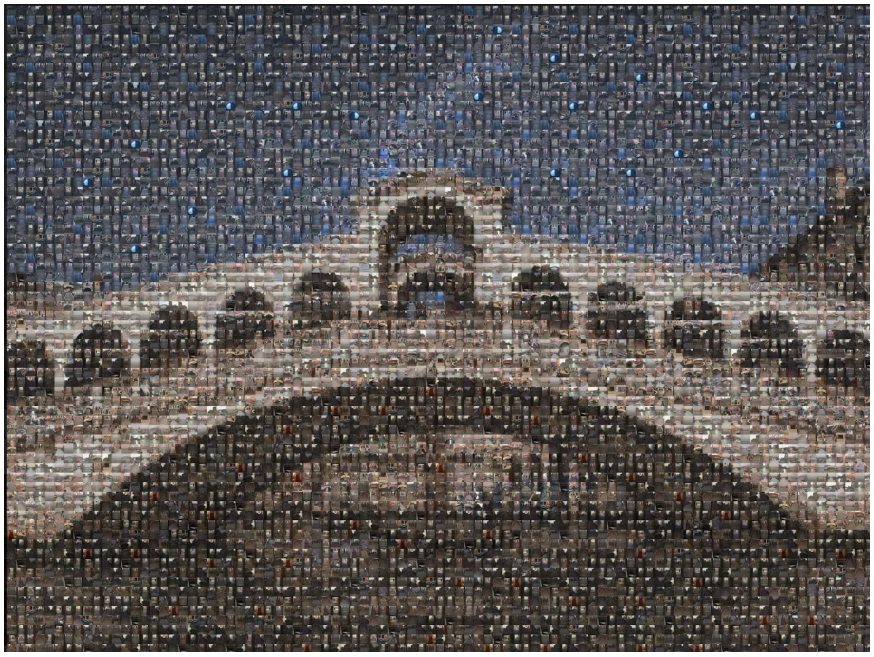

Figure 3: A Bridge Themed Photomosaic

Along with a large collection of pictures, the VPC has a large collection of images and data on the street art of Venice. To help the VPC display this information, we created the stone presentation exhibit, which is a slide show presented on large stone tablets hanging on one of the walls in the church (Figure 4). The presentation is broken down into various types of street art and contains two main forms of data communication. The first is a short video with words displaying information about the topic, and the second method consists of static images, graphs, and charts intended to communicate quantitative information the VPC has collected on various forms of street art around Venice. This presentation helps the VPC bring awareness to damaged and neglected street art.

Figure 4: The Stone Presentation

We decided it was important to highlight the accomplishments and major milestones of the VPC and the WPI students who have previously worked with them, so we created the timeline exhibit (Figure 5). The Timeline Exhibit displays IQP or MQP award-winning projects, publications that used VPC data, applications and tools the VPC created, VPC milestones, and projects that were the first in a series of themed projects. The timeline spans 40 years, allowing for additional projects to be added in the future. The timeline excels at bringing attention to the VPC's many years of operation and the hard work of WPI students.

Figure 5: A Segment of the Timeline

The final aspect of our exhibit focuses on Venice's main problem of a declining population. The VPC has conducted various projects examining the effects of tourism and their relation with local Venetians. These projects resulted in the VPC collecting data on Venice's population, which we used to develop a graph that depicts the rapid downfall of the population and the rise of tourism in recent years (Figure 6). This graph is hung on the high altar in H3 and shows visitors the alarming rate at which locals are leaving the city and we hope it will help bring awareness to this pressing issue.

Figure 6: The Population Graph

Through the process of designing our exhibit, we helped the VPC organize data by updating its master list. The master list is a Google Sheets Document which contains information on the IQP and MQP projects the VPC has hosted over its 30 years of operation. We updated this list and helped fill in missing data fields, along with creating a new sheet containing links to large data sets. This will make it easier for future WPI teams and VPC employees to find data sets and certain projects in their databases.

We were pleased when given the opportunity to help the Venice Project Center construct and exhibit emphasizing the impressive work they have done over the past three decades. The exhibits we designed will help give visitors a better understanding of the in-depth research the VPC has conducted while bringing awareness to the problems facing Venice. Our team recommends that future teams continue to add new information to the various aspects of the museum, along with constructing a new exhibit. This new exhibit will be an interactive 3D model of Venice, which will allow visitors to visually see and interact with various aspects of Venice. We hope that the exhibit is successful in helping the VPC communicate the important steps they have done to assist Venice.

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1.0 Introduction

Over the last 30 years, the implementation of computers has made it significantly easier to gather and generate data. Forbes states that 90 percent of all the data in the world was generated in just the last two years alone (Marr, 2019). This increase in data collection has left a void in the area of visualization, as much of the data is not communicated to the public or used for analysis. A study done by the International Data Corporation found that "Just 3% of all data is currently tagged and ready for manipulation, and only one-sixth of this - 0.5% - is used for analysis" (Burn-Murdoch 2012). The absence of proper communication techniques results in complex data that is difficult to interpret.

Data visualization is essential in the interpretation and publication of large amounts of data. SAS, a leading company in data analysis, defines data visualization as "the presentation of data in a pictorial or graphical format" (SAS, 2019). As large amounts of data are gathered by popular cities, such as Venice, there becomes a larger demand for data visualization. The Venice Project Center (VPC) is an organization that has been collecting data on the city of Venice for a multitude of years, resulting in a growing need for visualization and publication.

The VPC has worked on 222 projects over the last 30 years, allowing for the collection of data on the canals, artwork, tourists, local businesses, bell towers, and other aspects of Venetian heritage. The VPC has created a master list to organize these projects, and attempted to visualize the data gathered by these projects by developing websites, such as Venipedia and Venice 3.0. The VPC has also developed open-source tools, such as the Sandbox, allowing users to make various graphs and charts from any given dataset. These online tools are a step towards data visualization for public consumption.

Visualizing data online is a start, but the establishment of an exhibit in the VPC headquarters will encourage a more hands-on learning approach. Hands-on-learning has proven to be a better form of learning than learning through demonstration. A study performed by Kathleen Hearns found that Hands-on Learning was "... more efficacious than learning through demonstration, particularly when recall was measured 24 to 48 hours after the learning" (Hearns, 2010). A hands-on learning approach will help the VPC communicate its visualized data in a way that teaches and educates the guests about the problems facing Venice. To achieve this, the Venice Project Center has cleared space in their headquarters, H3, to set up exhibits that will inform the public about the problems facing Venice, and the steps the VPC has taken over the past 30 years to understand and hopefully reduce them.

The goal of our project is to showcase the impact the Venice Project Center has had on Venice. This will provide researchers with important data and bring awareness to the problems facing Venice. We plan on achieving this by organizing information collected by the VPC over the last 30 years and creating an exhibit in the VPC headquarters, allowing visitors and sponsors to see the projects and achievements the VPC has had. We wish to give guests a physical representation of the impact the VPC has had on their city.

2.0 Background

Over the past 30 years, the Venice Project Center (VPC) has amassed more than one million points of data on bridges, bells, canals, businesses, tourism, street art, and other aspects of Venice. The VPC has also proposed plans to improve traffic in the canals and better ways to preserve the health of the lagoon. This chapter will discuss the VPC's most impactful projects and data over the last 30 years, the process of visualizing and publicizing data, and creating engaging exhibits for public consumption.

2.1 History of the Venice Project Center

The Venice Project Center (VPC) began in 1988 when a recently graduated Fabio Carrera and six WPI students completed "The Feasibility of a Venice Project Center." The project focused on the logistics of setting up an official IQP project center in Venice, along with monitoring the community's reaction to having American students working on the city's problems (Behmke et al., 1998). The project searched for potential urban, environmental, and scientific problems facing Venice that future WPI students could work to improve. The success of this project highlighted a need for a project center in Venice and resulted in WPI establishing it as an official project center in 1993. This opened the door for over 800 students to come to Venice and work on projects intended to preserve the city's heritage through data collection and publication (Bishop et al., 2017).

2.1.1 Impactful VPC Projects

It is necessary to understand the term *impact* to fully grasp the impact that VPC projects have had. *Impact* is defined as "something that is measurable and the result of carefully planned actions within established timeframes (usually short-term), that seek to bring about definable improvement in a given set of activities" (Jones et al., 2016). The goal of all VPC projects is centered around leaving a positive impact on the city of Venice, which will improve the lives of residents. The VPC has benefited the sponsors they have worked with by providing collegiate level research teams to collect and analyze data, along with benefitting WPI by giving students a chance at real-world project experience. The sponsors can then use the data collected by WPI teams to implement change in the city of Venice. As a result, these projects leave beneficial impacts on the city, improving daily life for Venetians. For example, in 2001 a team of students worked with their sponsor, Consorzio Trasportatori Veneziani Riuniti, to redesign the cargo system of Venice, rerouting delivery paths and changing the way boats are loaded, thus decreasing boat traffic by 90% and increasing the efficiency of the Venice Cargo System (Tucker et al., 2001). With the data collected by the WPI team, their sponsor was able to propose implementing this new cargo system to the city of Venice, which was approved, leaving a positive impact on Venice. The VPC has hosted projects that have had environmental impacts on Venice. In 2002, the Dunes of Venice team created a Lagoon Environmental Atlas for the Environment Department of the City of Venice, which contained information about vegetation and geomorphology of the dunes. The WPI team also proposed site specific preservation plans to keep the inner islands safe from extreme tides and storms (Frelat et al., 2002). This information was then used by the Environment Department of the City of Venice to create a methodology to monitor the health of the dunes and assess the impacts of

future development which is important for the city, as the dunes on the outskirts of the lagoon help keep the inner islands safe from extreme tides and storms. The VPC has also hosted projects that focused on improving the structural integrity of the city. In 1998, a WPI team worked with UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to assess the sewer holes and canal wall damage. The team found that around 80% of canal wall damage was due to structural damage, which commonly occurs when sewer holes build up with sediment and leak into the canal wall. They also studied the pollution of the canals and found that certain places in the city build up with more sewage, causing pungent smells and increasing the risk of spreading diseases. The team proposed a plan that prioritizes the repair of highly damaged canal walls, and suggested plans to control the pollution of the canals by rerouting sewer holes to the lagoon, rather than to the city (Babic et al., 1998). Venice used the VPC's data and recommendations to implement a system of drudging the canals that prioritized high risk areas and paid closer attention to the integrity of the canal walls. Projects like these and many others played crucial roles in the Venetian community, providing the government and locals with important information in regards to the city's trends, health, and heritage. The examples mentioned previously are just three of eight Venice Projects that WPI acknowledged with the prestigious President's IQP Award. This award is given only to students whose IQP work is deemed to be outstanding in its focus on science, technology, and society (Racicot, 2019). These projects provided Venice with data and helped bring awareness to pressing social, cultural, or environmental challenges facing the city. To aid researchers, the VPC has attempted to make this data easily accessible through appealing data visualization techniques.

2.2 Organizing and Visualizing VPC Data

Over the years, the VPC has organized and published various databases and applications. As time passes, certain tools change and become outdated, resulting in the VPC having broken apps and disorganized databases. One document that has been consistently updated is the VPC master list. This is a google sheets document called "VPC:Master Project List" which contains information on all projects hosted by the VPC. This list provides links to available projects, but is incomplete and does not help the VPC organize their various databases. Recently, the VPC has sponsored two projects that worked on the process of organizing and publishing the VPC's data. In 2017, the Venice Project Center sponsored a project titled "Organizing and Visualizing 30 years of Data collection at the Venice Project Center". This team focused on organizing the data the VPC had stored on its repository and communicating it to the public through the sandbox application and a series of booklets (Bishop et al., 2017). The following year, the VPC sponsored a projected called "Celebrating 30 Years of the Venice Project Center". This project continued the work of the 2017 project and improved the VPC's online presence through a revamped VPC 3.0 website. The "Celebrating 30 Years of the Venice Project Center" team also created an interactive timeline to publish data in an organized manner on the VPC 3.0 website (Ellis et al., 2018). These projects focused on visualizing data and communicating the important work the VPC has done to the public.

2.2.1 The VPC's Sandbox Application

In 2017, a team of WPI students hosted by the VPC developed a tool called the Sandbox, which is useful for producing static visualizations for researchers. The Sandbox tool is a web-based application capable of developing customizable graphs from data collected by the VPC (Ellis et al.,

2018). Once teams working with the VPC collect data, that information is then put on a database called the CK. The Sandbox can access this data, and the user interface allows for the manipulation of this data into various forms of graphs or maps. The Sandbox then automatically generates a graph from the selected dataset, allowing the user to modify titles, descriptions, labels, or color palettes (Ellis et al., 2018). The sandbox is the VPC's most recent and updated from of data visualization.

2.3 Publishing Data for Public Use

Data visualization is useless if the information collected is not communicated to the public. This is commonly done through data publication, which is the act of "making something known to the community at large, exhibiting, displaying, disclosing, or revealing [information]" (Phelps et al., 2005). The VPC has previously published their data through their websites such as veniceprojectcenter.org and Venipedia.org through an exhibit held in 1998.

2.3.1 Previous Forms of VPC Publication

The VPC maintains two main sources for data publication, Venipedia and the VPC 3.0 website. Venipedia is a wiki created to provide English speakers with information on Venice. It also acts as a reliable resource for the VPC, as it contains information collected by past WPI groups (Tsiros et al. 2012). To publicize the data on Venipedia, WPI students structured pages of information with pictures, descriptions, history, and numerical data, as shown in Figure 2.3.1.1.

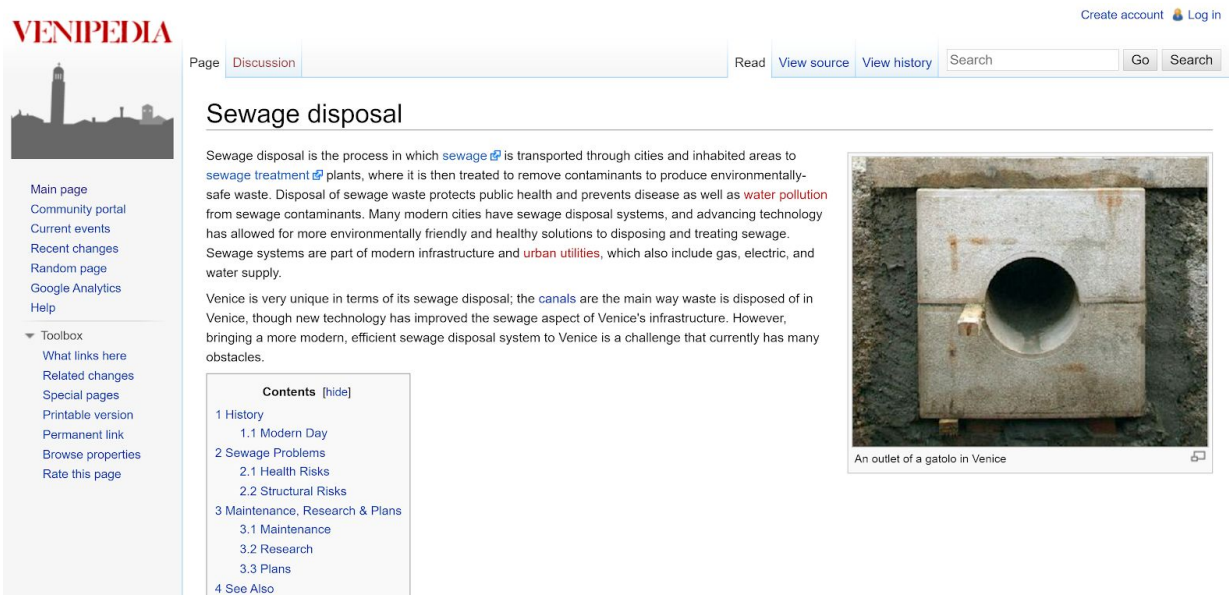


Figure 2.3.1.1: Venipedia Page

This allows users to access information collected by the VPC through a simple search on the website. As of October 2019, Venipedia had over 27,000 pages and 19,000 articles with hundreds of thousands of views on these pages. These organized pages make it straightforward for researchers to utilize information collected by the VPC. This data can then be used in studies and projects, highlighting the problems facing Venice. Along with the VPC, any registered user can modify the information on the Venipedia page, allowing locals and other researchers to build upon

the data about their city. Administrators monitor the changes made to the pages to ensure the new information is accurate.

The VPC 3.0 website focuses on the past WPI projects and highlights the information they gathered about Venice. The VPC website provides users with information on past projects, allowing them to search through applications, tools, impacts, and open databases. One such application users have access to is the previously mentioned Sandbox application. There is also the previously mentioned timeline application created by the "Celebrating 30 Years of the Venice Project Center" team. The VPC 3.0 and Venipedia websites provide a solid foundation for communicating information. Having these resources are useful for publicizing data, however, the VPC wished to incorporate an exhibit that contained information tailored to a more specific audience.

2.3.2 Previous Forms of VPC Exhibits

During the 10th anniversary of the VPC, a team designed an exhibit to present the history of the VPC to the Venetians in an interesting and informative way, such that every visitor leaves with an understanding of how and why the Venice Project Center was started" (Behmke et al., 1998). The intended audience of the exhibit were Venetians and potential future project sponsors. The exhibit featured sections on the history of the VPC and its relationship with WPI, previous VPC projects, future projects, and a dedication to Fabio Carrera, the founder of the VPC (Behmke et al., 1998). This was intended to entice and encourage new sponsors to work with the VPC and was their only form of publication at the time. The 10th anniversary team followed certain design techniques, all of which played an important role in creating a comprehensive exhibit.

2.3.3 Design Techniques

When hosting an exhibit, it is essential to practice good design techniques to maximize the effectiveness of the exhibit. The first step towards an engaging design is the consideration of an audience. Once a visitor steps inside, the design of the exhibit must be captivating and engaging, or you will lose the visitor's attention. This can be done with attractive displays, interactive exhibits, and an organized floor layout (Allen, 2009). Once the audience is known, it is important to communicate the purpose of the exhibit. This is done through event objectives, which can be both tangible and intangible, and can be reached pre-event, during the event, and post-event. These objectives must value the organization holding the event and the audience attending the event (Allen, 2009). Once a target audience and objectives have been determined, the design process for the exhibit can begin.

There are five design principles that need to be taken into consideration when visualizing an event. These principles are (Allen, 2009):

"1. The Elements - All the Parts That Make Up the Event
2. The Essentials - Must-Haves
3. The Environment - Venue and Style
4. The Energy - Creating a Mood
5. The Emotion - Feelings"

To successfully plan an exhibit, a design team must first look at the big picture and key elements. When considering the elements of the exhibit, teams should make an overview grid to layout the focus of the exhibit. This will give more insight into the elements of budgeting, event timing, logistics, and orchestration. Once the goals of an event are created from the elements, the planning team can start working on the essentials. These consist of the hard costs that would make the event memorable, such as supplies, space requirements, staffing, and transportation fees. The event must-haves will become the core of the event design and the event elements will naturally unfold around them (Allen, 2009). Once the big picture and must-haves have been decided, certain aspects of the exhibit can be designed.

When designing the elements of an exhibit, incorporating interactive displays is an important factor to be considered. A well designed interactive exhibit creates a learning climate, engaging audiences. As discussed by Sue Allen, "Research on visitor learning in museums suggest that interactivity can promote engagement, understanding, and recall of exhibits. For example, Maxwell and Evans (2002) cite evidence that both children and adults recall actions they themselves perform better than those they observe" (Allen, 2007). By incorporating interactive aspects into an exhibit, the audience becomes more interested and engaged with the experience, as they control what information they are viewing in a creative and entertaining way. A healthy balance between informative and interactive displays would better allow the audience to learn and retain information presented, and reduce confusion often found in exhibits that focus too heavily on interactive aspects (Allen, 2007). It is important to have both types of displays, as it makes information engaging and easy to follow, providing the audience with a better understanding and learning experience.

Three other design principles that must be considered are the environment, energy, and emotion, which are all related to the venue. A proper exhibit venue is crucial for effectively displaying information and setting the tone for the audience. When selecting a venue multiple aspects need to be taken into consideration such as room requirements, lighting (both natural and artificial), and presentation capabilities that are needed (Allen, 2009). It is important to know the floor and wall dimensions to properly modify the displays, ensuring enough room for the audience to move around. Various venue styles and designs can set various moods. Many traumatic historical exhibits are held at the place where the event occurred, which tends to set up a more somber and serious mood. The desired mood for an exhibit must be considered before hastily picking a venue, as it can drastically modify the audiences' experiences and feelings. In the case of a provided venue, the steps must be modified slightly. The exhibit must be designed around the venue, ensuring there is enough space for the audience. Furthermore, the exhibit will be designed around the mood and tone of the venue, rather than picking a venue to set a certain tone.

2.4 Summary

The VPC has been operating in Venice for the last thirty years, working to improve the quality of life in Venice and amassing a large collection of information along the way. This information can provide researchers and locals with important data regarding the well being of the city. However, to successfully do this, the data needs to be visualized, which the VPC has attempted to do this in the past with various tools and programs, such as the Sandbox. This data is then uploaded onto their website allowing people to access this information. The VPC has previously created an anniversary exhibit, displaying information about the steps they have taken to improve

Venice. The team that designed the exhibit focused on following certain principles to ensure the effectiveness and quality of the exhibit.

3.0 Organizing Information

The VPC has collected a wide range of data on various aspects of Venice, however, each project stored data differently, resulting in an unorganized collection of physical and online data. Previous groups attempted to organize this data, resulting in the majority of physical data being uploaded online and then merged with the online data in a google drive called VPC WPI. However, this google drive lacks organization, and much of the information is hard to find or incomplete. Furthermore, a master list called "VPC:Master Project List" has been created in an attempt to organize and categorize projects hosted by the VPC, but this master list was also incomplete and did not connect to the databases.

3.1 Updating the Master List

We helped the VPC organize data by updating the VPC: Master Project List. This Google Sheet document contains a list of IQP and MQP projects hosted by the VPC over its 30 years of operation. It can be found in the VPC WPI google drive, and contains 8 sheets: WPI VPC Project List, Data Sets, Categories, Topics, MQP, Latest, IQP Labels, MQP Labels. Our team focused on improving the WPI VPC Project List sheet (Figure 3.1.1) and creating the Data Sets sheet. We improved the WPI VPC Project List sheet by adding bibliographies for all projects documented on the sheet. We created these bibliographies in APA format which allows them to be easily copied and cited for research papers. We also searched through the list of previous projects and filled in missing data fields. We marked any projects in red that were missing digital reports so future teams could scan the physical copies.

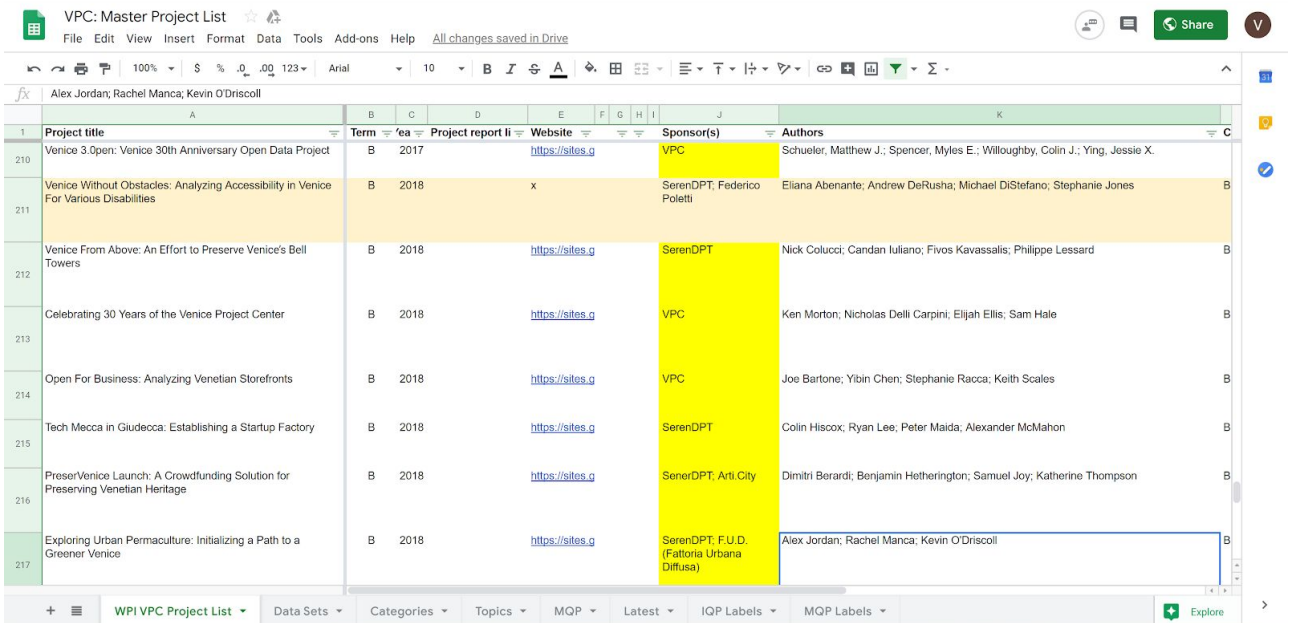
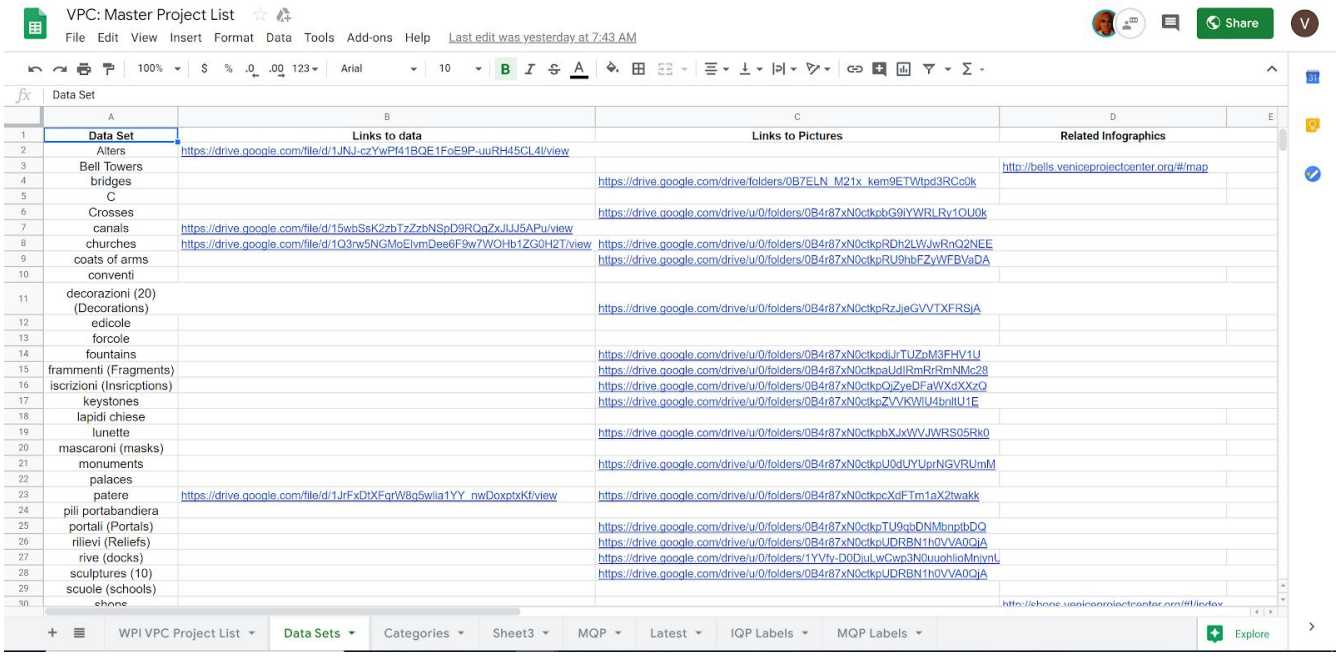


Figure 3.1.1: The WPI VPC Project List Sheet

To help the VPC organize their multiple online datasets, we created the Data Sets Sheet. This sheet contains a list of various topics associated with large data sets, and links to where the information can be accessed, as seen in figure 3.1.2. We created this by digging through the WPI VPC google drive to find documents and folders containing information on specific topics. We then copied the links over into the master list.This will make it easier to find databases and certain projects throughout the VPC database.



Data Set	Links to data	Links to Pictures	Related Infographics
Alters	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JNJ-czYwPf41BQE1FoE9P-uuRH45CL4l/view		
Bell Towers			http://bells.veniceprojectcenter.org/#/map
bridges		https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B7ELN_M21x_kem9ETWtpd3RCc0k	
C			
Crosses		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpbG9iYWRLRy1OU0k	
canals	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15wbSsK2zbTzZzbNSpD9RQqZxJIJJ5APu/view		
churches	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q3rw5NGMoElvmDee6F9w7WOHb1ZG0H2T/view	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpRDh2LWJwRnQ2NEE	
coats of arms		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpRU9hbFZyWFBVaDA	
conventi			
decorazioni (20) (Decorations)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpRzJjeGVVTXFRSjA	
edicole			
forcole			
fountains		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpdjJrTUZpM3FHV1U	
frammenti (Fragments)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpaUdlRmRrRmNMc28	
iscrizioni (Insricptions)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpQjZyeDFaWXdXXzQ	
keystones		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpZVVKWlU4bnltU1E	
lapidi chiese			
lunette		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpbXJxWVJWRS05Rk0	
mascaroni (masks)			
monuments		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpU0dUYUprNGVRUmM	
palaces			
patere	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JrFxDtXFqrW8q5wlia1YY_nwDoxptxKf/view	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpcXdFTm1aX2twakk	
pili portabandiera			
portali (Portals)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpTU9qbDNMbnptbDQ	
rilievi (Reliefs)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpUDRBN1h0VVA0QjA	
rive (docks)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1YVfy-D0DjuLwCwp3N0uuohlioMnjynU	
sculptures (10)		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B4r87xN0ctkpUDRBN1h0VVA0QjA	
scuole (schools)			
shops			http://shops.veniceprojectcenter.org/#/index

Figure 3.1.2: Data Sets Sheet in Master List

3.2 Recommendations

We recommend that future teams continue to improve and add to the multiple sheets in the master list. It would be beneficial for the VPC if they hosted a project dedicated solely to organizing all the information and designing a future methodology for collecting and adding data to the massive database. A unified approach to collecting and storing data would prevent future disorganization and make it much easier to access valuable data about Venice collected by the VPC.

4.0 The Timeline Exhibit

In 2018, the VPC 30th Anniversary team created an online timeline application accessible from VeniceProjectCenter.org. This timeline focuses on four major subjects: IQP Awards, Applications, Publications, and Milestones. Once the major projects had been identified in each of these categories, the team gave each event a title, date, and description. They also provided any links to the original content and impactful pictures (Ellis et al., 2018). This timeline is a great online tool for highlighting the most important VPC achievements, and we decided that a similar exhibit would be very beneficial in our museum. We designed and created the timeline exhibit in two major phases: Planning and Constructing.

4.1 Planning the Timeline Exhibit

Inspired by the previous years work, we decided that a physical representation of the timeline would help viewers visualize the multitude of projects the VPC has hosted. We wanted the timeline to emphasize WPI students and the work they have done for Venice. To communicate this effectively, we broke the timeline down into five major categories. We displayed any IQP or MQP award-winning projects, publications that used data collected by students, applications and tools created by students, VPC milestones, and projects which we classified as firsts. A "first" is the original project in a series of related projects, such as the first bell tower project in 1994 (Figure 4.1.1).

Figure 4.1.1: The First Bell Tower Project

The 1994 Bell Tower project was one of the "firsts" highlighted in the timeline, and there have been nine other Bell Tower projects since. Once we decided on the content of the timeline, we typed the material for the Timeline Exhibit on a google slide presentation, which was shared with our advisor, Fabio Carrera. Each slide acted as an element that would be displayed on the timeline. As new

elements were added to the slide presentation, he would translate the information into Italian. Once we started planning and finalizing slides, we needed to construct the physical exhibit.

4.2 Constructing the Timeline Exhibit

We came to the realization that we would need to do large amounts of printing to construct the physical timeline. The VPC purchased a professional printer capable of printing on A3 paper, which we used to set up a printing station inside of H3. We ran test prints on normal paper and did final prints on high quality glossy or matte paper. Our test prints consisted of various text and paper sizes, which we used to find the best design for our timeline. We decided that the timeline should consist of multiple small elements, most of which contained a project picture with a small description of what the project was about, along with an acknowledgement to the WPI team responsible for that specific project. We picked this design because it gave the timeline a clean and professional look. Once we were happy with the look of test prints, we switched to finalized prints on glossy or matte paper. Any images or photos were printed in glossy to give them a nice shine. Any prints that were larger than A3, we performed at Al Canal, a printing company located in Venice. Once the information was printed out, we pasted them on foam board. We used foam board because it added a professional look to the timeline and would improve the integrity of the elements. To get the foam board to stick to the wall, we used Blu Tack as it allowed us to reposition elements as necessary and would not damage the glass wall. We decided that we wanted to emphasize the magazines that used data collected by WPI students, as this was a very impressive accomplishment. We did this by using a company called White Wall to print out magazine covers on forex, which is a high-quality foam board material. We designed the timeline to span 40 years, allowing for additional projects to be added in the future, as we believe WPI students and the VPC will continue to do impressive things.

4.3 Reflections and Recommendations

During the creation of the timeline, it went through multiple iterations before coming to a final design. The original design consisted of 13 elements on A2 paper, which would then be printed onto a window sticker and applied to the window. After meeting with Al Canal, a printing company located in Venice, we realized that window stickers were not in our budget. We brainstormed the layout of the timeline by printing a rough draft of the timeline and placing it on the glass wall. From that prototype, we realized a better design was to populate the timeline with more information and shrink the elements to either A3, A4, or A5 sized paper printed on glossy or matte. We then cut the paper and glued it onto foam boards, allowing the information to stand out while creating a professional aesthetic. It also allowed us to attach the elements to the glass wall with Blu Tack, which wouldn't damage the wall and allow us to easily move and adjust the elements. As the VPC continues to host impressive projects, we encourage future teams to continue to add onto the timeline, as there are 10 years of additional space. We also recommend slowly converting the elements on the timeline to White Wall prints due to the fact that the prints are high quality and professional.

5.0 The Bell Tower Exhibit

Over its 30 years of operation, the Venice Project Center has collected data on many aspects of Venice. With large amounts of data on canals, bell towers, tourism, street art, docks, bridges, and many more topics, the VPC has amassed an impressive and informative database. The VPC lacks a creative way of displaying this information and the extent of research it has done on Venice to visitors, so we decided to create an exhibit, which we called the Bell Tower Exhibit.

5.1 Planning the Bell Tower Exhibit

As part of the old church, the VPC owns an unused bell tower. We designed a vertical exhibit which utilizes the staircase inside the bell tower to demonstrating the various "levels" of the city. We wanted the bell tower exhibit to make the visitor feel like they were ascending the city of Venice as they climbed the staircase. To do this, we displayed certain maps and infographics regarding various aspects of the city. Since the Timeline Exhibit focuses on the WPI students and their projects, we designed the Bell Tower Exhibit to emphasize the data and information created and collected by the VPC. This exhibit is theme-based, and it starts with islands, then docks, canals, bridges, streets, stores, houses, churches, convents, bell towers, bells, and two seperate rooms for canals and public art (Figure 5.1.1).

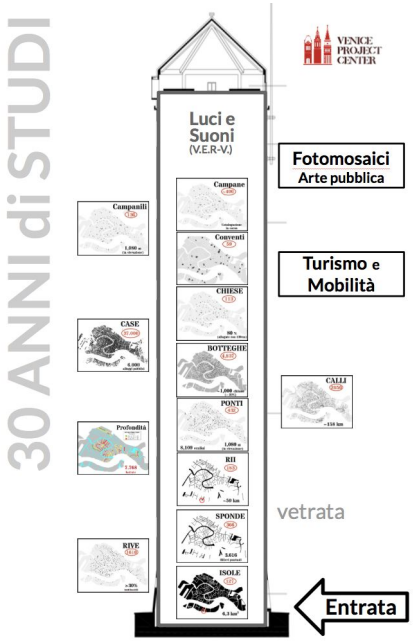


Figure 5.1.1: The Bell Tower Layout

We planned the bell tower exhibit in a similar way to how we planned the Timeline exhibit. We created a google slides document which we used to design various elements of the exhibit. Due to the fact that the Bell Tower exhibit focuses heavily on data, we used visualization technique such as maps, graphs, and charts to communicate the information. We also displayed the applications the

VPC created, which are accessible via QR codes in the exhibit. We wrote text explaining the images and charts which allows the Bell Tower Exhibit to be self-explanatory. Similarly to the Timeline Exhibit, Fabio helped us translate any text into Italian, and once the final design was achieved, we began the process of physically constructing the exhibit.

5.2 Creating the Bell Tower Exhibit

We used the same printing station we set up in H3 discussed in the Timeline Exhibit section to print out the various elements we designed. Similarly to the Timeline Exhibit, we also created drafts to test what design would look best. Our final design consisted of A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 sized elements spread out along the wall. We decided to use smaller elements because it looked cleaner and we could fit in more information. Once we printed out our final design, we pasted the paper on to foam board to give it a polished, professional look. As part of each “level” we had an intro map that informed the guest that they have reached a new section and gave a brief introduction on what the floor is about. These posters were all A2 sized, which meant we had to print them at Al Canal, but we were still able to mount them onto foam board. Due to the bell tower containing old bricks, it was hard to hang the posters with just Blu Tack. Our solution was to wipe down the bricks with a broom to remove any dust or chipped pieces, and then we sprayed the wall with glue. This allowed the Blu Tack to stick successfully to the wall, but we are unsure of how permanent of a solution this is.

5.3 Reflection and Recommendations

The Bell Tower Exhibit is a creative way of displaying the various levels of Venice, and makes use of the vertical space. . It also does an excellent job of showing the diversity of projects the VPC has hosted on multiple elements of Venice. Due to a lack of time, we were not able to complete all the levels of the city. We recommend that future teams continue to add layers, especially a bells layer, along with more information in each layer. One problem we foresee with the Bell Tower Exhibit is the posters falling off the walls over time. Due to the fragile state of the bricks, the Blu Tack doesn't always stick. We recommend that future teams look into solving this problem, potentially by hanging the posters from the steel staircase structure.

6.0 Photomosaics

A photomosaic is a form of static visualization. It is a "multi-scale image, conveying different information when viewed up close as when seen from a distance" (Silvers, 1996). This type of visualization is perfect for displaying a large number of photos found in graphical databases. While they provide a creative way of displaying images, they lack in their ability to display information about the individual photos in the collection. Regardless, photomosaics are very easy to create, as the process is automated. There are many tools, such as websites or photo modification tools like Photoshop, that can take a database of photos and turn them into an elegant photomosaic.

6.1 Designing Photomosaics

The VPC has a database containing over 7000 pictures on the street art and infrastructure of Venice. These pictures have been collected over many years by various WPI students. In an attempt to display the large numbers of photos the VPC has collected, we decided that photomosaics would be a perfect template. We designed photomosaics on monuments, coat of arms, portals, reliefs, street alters, wells, bridges, patere, sculptures, docks, fountains. We picked these topics because the VPC's databases contained a plethora of pictures. Since photomosaics lack in their ability to provide information about the pictures, we created descriptions for each one. These descriptions provide the reader with information on what the mosaics are, along with how much information the VPC has collected on the subject. Once we had decided on the topics, we picked a large more iconic pictures to be the main photo in the mosaic. We decided to use well known and easily recognizable landmarks for each topic such as the Rialto Bridge and Bartolomeo Colleoni. We worked with Fabio to pick the best known images in each database and then prepared to make photomosaics around that image. Once we had finalized a design, the next step was to create and display the photomosaics.

6.2 Creating Photomosaics

After researching tools online and running trials on various websites, we decided the best tool to use was a website called TurboMosaic, as it produces good quality mosaics at a cheap and affordable price. This allowed us to display the thousands of pictures the VPC has collected on various landmarks as seen in Figure 6.2.1.

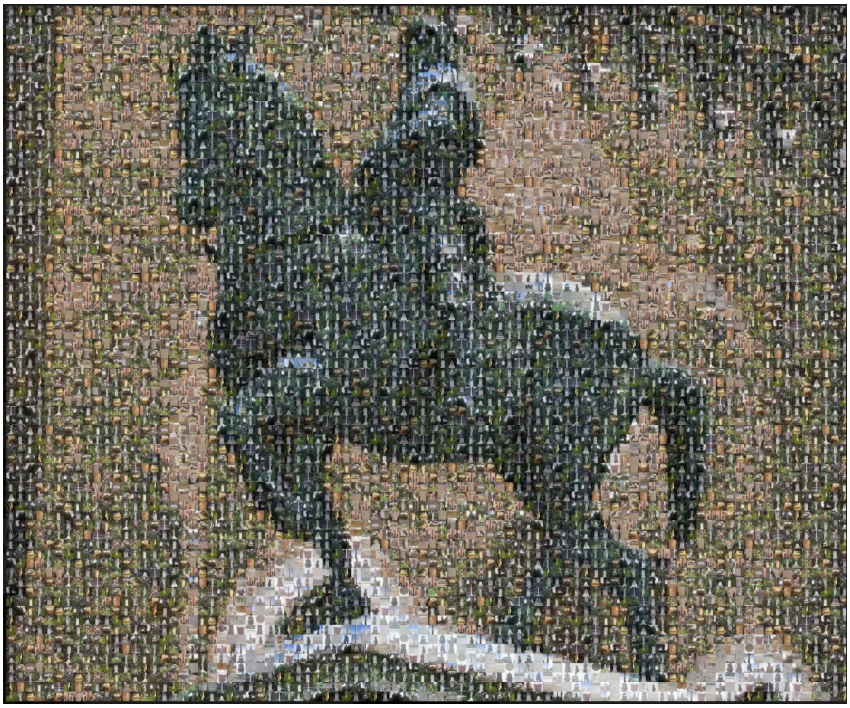


Figure 6.2.1: A Photomosaic Crafted from Monuments

Once TurboMosaic had created the photomosaic, we downloaded the file so we could print it out. Due to the unique nature of these images, we knew we wanted to have a large final print out. We used Al Canal to print out all photomosaics, and we tested A1 and A2 sizes. We decided that A1 was too big for our available space, resulting in the final size for the photomosaics being A2. Since Al Canal did not allow us to print on glossy paper at such a large scale, we used a thicker 180 gram paper. Although this did not give the photomosaics a nice shine, the thicker paper improved the quality and appearance of the photomosaics. We then mounted the paper to foam board and hung them in one of the empty rooms at the top of the Bell Tower exhibit. We used the glue and Blu Tack method discussed in the Bell Tower Exhibit section to successfully attach the photomosaics and descriptions to the brick wall.

6.3 Reflections and Recommendations

The photomosaics provide a very unique way of portraying the images collected by the VPC. The software, TurboMosaic, worked very well and it allowed us to customize the photomosaics as we pleased. The printing process through Al Canal was efficient in terms of time and price. We created 11 photomosaics, which are currently being displayed in one of the rooms in the Bell Tower Exhibit. Our original goal was to create a photomosaic for every type of street art, but some of the databases did not contain enough pictures. We recommend that future teams improve these databases by collecting more pictures, which would allow them to construct more photomosaics. We also recommend printing the photomosaics out with a company like White Wall, which will improve the quality of them. Future teams should also find a final spot to hang the photomosaics on the wall. Their current location could be improved so they achieve more visibility.

7.0 The Stone Presentation

Venice is famous for its unique geographic location and beautiful architecture. Part of its beauty can be found hidden among the streets, as a stroll down the winding alleys of Venice will reveal a world of old public art. This public art consists of unique artifacts dating back to 300 AD (PreserVenice, 2013). There are two main types of public art, decorative and functional. Decorative art is a public art that lacks functionality and it consists of crosses, street alters, fragments, coats of arms, patere, reliefs, symbols, sculptures, and other decorations. Functional art is pubic art that has a function and consists of monuments, portals, flag poles, bells, fountains, lunettes, church floors, wellheads, and keystones. Much of the public art played important roles in Venice's history, but recent neglection has left the art in desperate need of restoration.

7.1 Designing The Stone Presentation

We decided to create the Stone Presentation to bring awareness to the struggles of Venice's public art. The VPC has collected a large amount of data on the various types of public art, and we hoped that by highlighting their importance and rich history, people would be inspired to help maintain and restore the art. We designed the stone presentation in two major groups, decorative and functional public art, as seen in figure 7.1.1.

Figure 7.1.1: Decorative and Functional Street Art

We wanted to include various infographics and videos about each of the different types of public art. We created the stone presentation to be displayed on large stones that were pulled up from the previous church floor held on the walls of H3. As a different way to communicate information we decided to create short videos detailing information on the public art called Assertion videos. Assertion videos are short, usually under two minute videos created to make an assertion. Usually, several seconds of stock footage or photos are displayed, with a short sentence or phrase being

overlaid on it. These sentences or phrases follow a common theme for the video, often making an assertion on some topic, providing background on it, and possibly even suggesting future action items. We decided to make assertion videos on two major topics, Fountains and Street alters. We picked these topics because they're easy to find around the city of Venice and have a rich and interesting backstory.

7.2 Creating The Stone Presentation

We created the slideshow on google slides and focused on the large amount of data collected by the VPC. When creating the presentation slides the aspect ratios of the slides had to match something that would fit all of the church floor stones. After testing various ratios, we went with a 11.5 x11.5 ratio as it enabled us to project on all of the stones in a higher quality. We constructed a template for the stone presentation by lining up boxes with the outline of each stone so we would be able to determine the maximum area we would be able to use on each stone. After creating the template we developed a "key" slide that would display all of the types of public art and it would be a reference to how far along into the presentation it is. After that, for each of the pieces of public art, we added a map depicting all the currently known locations of that particular type and also listed the total number of each type of public art there was in the database. The next slide in the series shows pictures of the public art on the main stone and on the right stone is a timeline depicting the oldest and newest pieces of that type of public art.

Another type of slide is the assertion video slides. After determining the topics for our video, we commenced filming. After identifying several locations of the public art, we travelled to each of those locations and took various videos and pictures, which allowed for flexibility in editing. Besides some cutting and minor color correction, all that we need to do to create the videos was overlay text. We used Adobe Premiere Pro to do this, as it easily allowed us to edit and export the videos.

Once we put all the slides together, we set them up on a 5-second timer, allowing the stone presentation to operate autonomously. The VPC provided us with a projector and a stand, which after testing various locations, was placed in a spot that allowed us to project on the stone tablets with good resolution and proper scale.

7.3 Reflections and Recommendations

The stone presentation is a great method for communicating the large amount of information and data the VPC has collected on public art. Breaking down the presentation into various sections allows us to add a key, allowing viewers to see where they are in the slideshow. The videos allow us to communicate information to the viewer without using static graphs or charts. This tends to be more engaging and can tell a story that a normal graph can not. We recommend future teams continue to make videos and add new slides and information to the stone presentation.

8.0 The Population Graph

One of Venice's most pressing issues is the rapidly decreasing population in contrast to the exponential growth in tourism. The city's population peaked at 174,808 people in 1951 and has been decreasing ever since. As the population of Venice decreases, the amount of tourism increases (Blanco et al., 2014). This creates a difficult situation for residents, as the influx of tourism makes them feel like a stranger in their own city as their culture is eroded away.

8.1 Designing the Population Graph

Our goal in creating the population exhibit was to emphasize this problem and visualize the alarming rate at which residents are leaving the city, along with a corresponding rise of daily tourists visiting the island. To accomplish this, we decided to use a bar graph as they excel at comparing two variables over time. We wanted to represent the local Venetian population with an item that is significant to their culture. We choose to use Venice's iconic *bricole,* which are large wooden mooring posts seen all around the city, to display the population of the Venetians in contrast to elaborate red and white striped posts that represent the daily tourists. We obtained the data needed to populate the graph from the VPC. On the WPI VPC google drive, there are two files called "CPV: Venice Tourism (Historical Trends)" and "CPV: Venice Population (Historical Trends). These files contain consistent population and tourism data dating back until the 1950's, and then spotty population data dating back to the 1300's. Once we had a design in mind and the necessary data, we moved onto creating the graph.

8.2 Creating the Population Graph

We created a simple scatter plot of the data in Google Sheets and imported it into Photoshop, where *bricole* and the red and white mooring pylons were overlaid on the data. Once that was complete, several pictures of the wall this graph was to be displayed on were taken. These were used to create a background for the graph, as seen in figure 8.2.1. The graph is located on the back wall of the high altar in H3 and covers over 100 years of data. The brick wall background was seen as necessary, as the alternative would be leaving the space white, covering up the distinctive brick walls of H3.

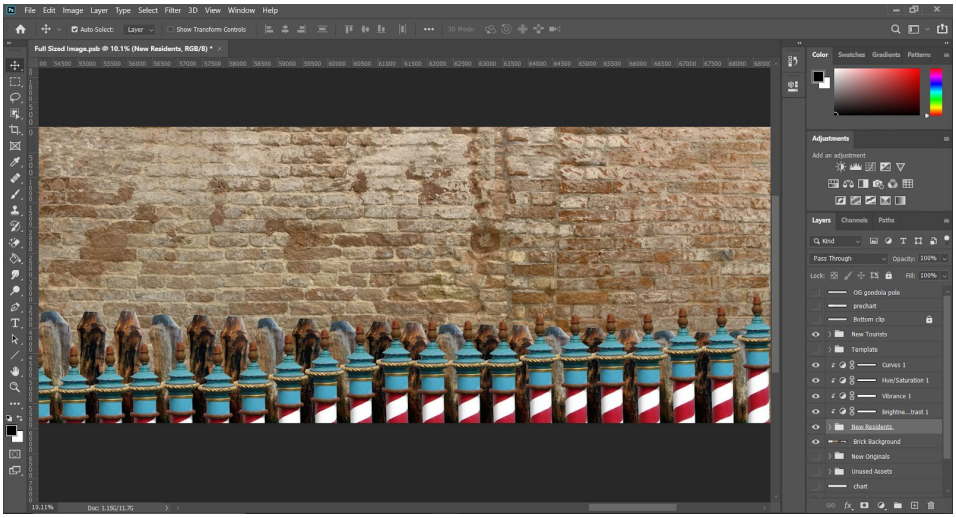


Figure 8.2.1: The Creation of the Population Graph

We realized that to maintain an appropriate scale, we had to compare the Venice Population to the average number of daily tourists, rather than the total number of annual tourists. We also added individuals points portraying the estimated population levels back to the mid 1300's. The printing store, Al Canal, allowed us to print on a 1 x 40 meter paper, which we used to print out the entire population graph at once. The final dimensions of the printed area was approximately 1x8 meters, with another 4 meters being used for data between 1320 and 1951. We then hung this up on the wall using Blu Tack along the top edge of the sheet.

Before 1951, there isn't any consistent source of data with which to create a yearly population graph. Therefore, the wooden posts cannot go back further than this point. However, we do have data going back to the mid 1300s. To visualize this, we used 4 cm diameter red dots stuck to the wall in a scatter plot, with years ranging from 1320 to 1951. Significant events in history, such as the Black, Salute and Redentore plagues, the fall of the republic, and the inclusion into the Kingdom of Italy are included on call-out boards situated throughout this section. This can be seen in Figure 8.2.2.

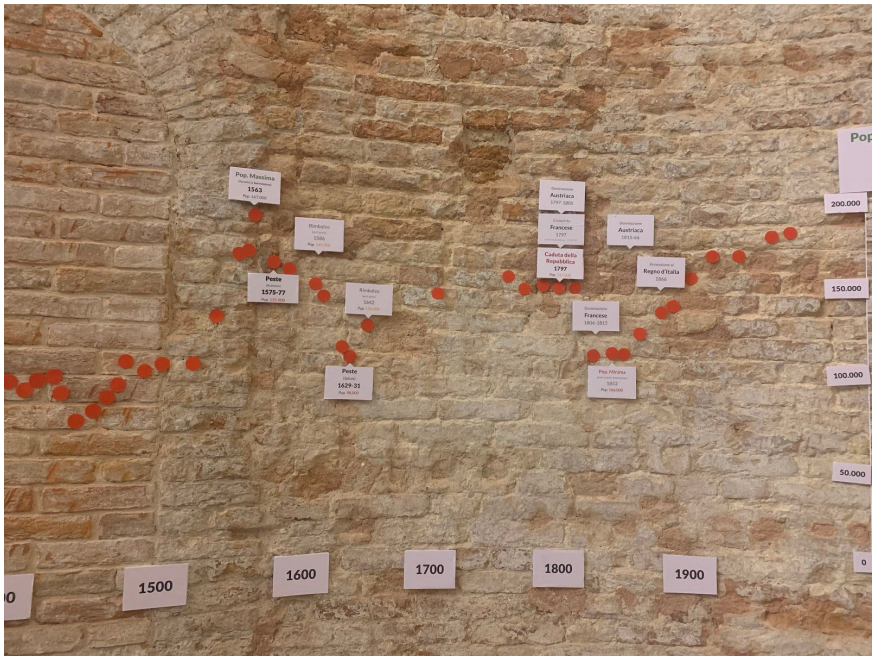


Figure 8.2.2: The Creation of the Population Graph

8.3 Reflections and Recommendations

Our original plan was to make the population graph out of wood. During our preparation term, we created a small scale model of this graph with a base and posts. Our plan was to create arched base to fit in the high altar, with a wooden post representing the tourist and resident population through height, with space left over to continue marking this trend into the future. Unfortunately, due to a lack of funds, we decided to print out the population graph instead. The final version of the graph came out well and allowed us to communicate the alarming, steady rate at which the population is decreasing. We recommend future teams take our graph and transform it into a 3D model. The Leroy Merlin Venezia Marghera lumber yard on the Venice mainland will be able to provide the team with the necessary wood. This will provide a nice interactive 3D element to the exhibit and allow for future years to be added on.

9.0 Conclusion

Working with the Venice Project Center has given us a great insight into the many things it has done over the years to improve the city of Venice. Our goal of creating an exhibit for November 30th was achieved by organizing data collected by the VPC and creatively visualize that data through four main exhibits. This exhibit was intended to help the VPC communicate its impact and data to visitors at H3. We believe that it will be successful in doing just that, as each element displays different information showing the wide range of impacts the VPC has had. To improve the exhibit, we recommend future teams to continue adding onto the timeline and bell tower exhibit. We also recommend creating a 3D version of the population graph. This was our original plan, but a lack of funding preventing us from doing this properly. We also recommend creating a 3D model of Venice. This would be a great addition to the exhibit, and if implemented properly could add a nice interactive element to the VPC's exhibit.

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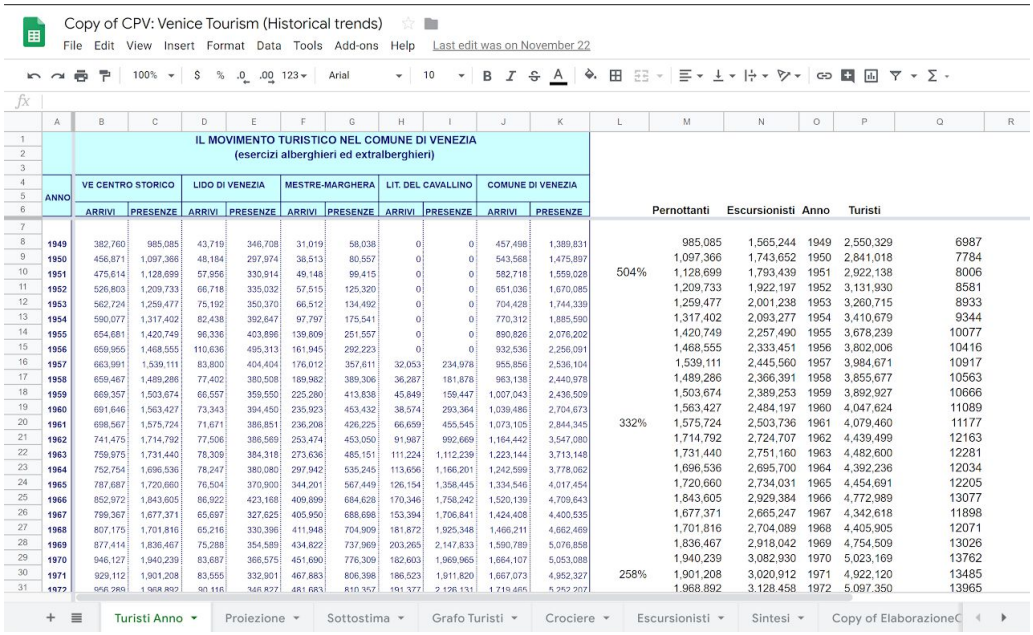
Appendices

Appendix A: Tourism Data



Copy of CPV: Venice Tourism (Historical trends)

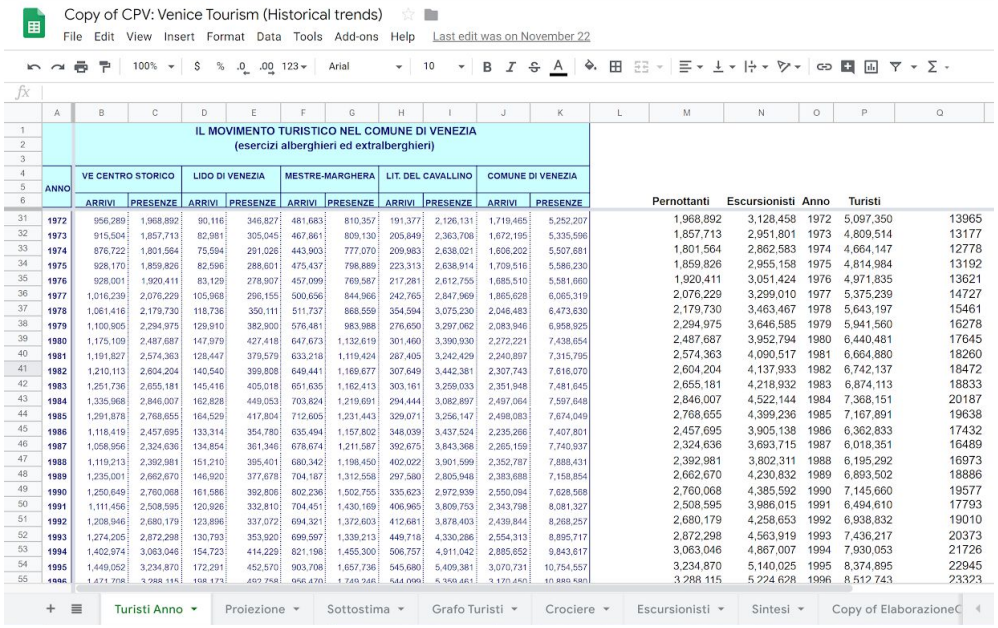
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help Last edit was on November 22

IL MOVIMENTO TURISTICO NEL COMUNE DI VENEZIA
(esercizi alberghieri ed extralberghieri)

ANNO	VE CENTRO STORICO		LIDO DI VENEZIA		MESTRE-MARGHERA		LIT. DEL CAVALLINO		COMUNE DI VENEZIA	
	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE
1949	382,760	985,085	43,719	346,708	31,019	58,038	0	0	457,498	1,389,831
1950	456,871	1,097,366	48,184	297,974	38,513	80,557	0	0	543,568	1,475,897
1951	475,614	1,128,699	57,956	330,914	49,148	99,415	0	0	582,718	1,559,028
1952	526,803	1,209,733	66,718	335,032	57,515	125,320	0	0	651,036	1,670,085
1953	562,724	1,259,477	75,192	350,370	66,512	134,492	0	0	704,428	1,744,339
1954	590,077	1,317,402	82,438	392,847	97,797	175,541	0	0	770,312	1,885,590
1955	654,681	1,420,749	96,336	403,896	139,609	251,557	0	0	890,826	2,076,202
1956	659,955	1,468,555	110,636	495,313	161,945	292,223	0	0	932,536	2,256,091
1957	663,991	1,539,111	83,800	404,404	176,012	357,611	32,053	234,978	955,856	2,536,104
1958	659,467	1,489,286	77,402	380,508	189,982	389,306	36,287	181,878	963,138	2,440,978
1959	669,357	1,503,674	66,557	359,550	225,280	413,838	45,849	159,447	1,007,043	2,436,509
1960	691,646	1,563,427	73,343	394,450	235,923	453,432	38,574	293,364	1,039,486	2,704,673
1961	698,567	1,575,724	71,671	386,851	236,208	426,225	66,659	455,545	1,073,105	2,844,345
1962	741,475	1,714,792	77,506	386,569	253,474	453,050	91,987	992,669	1,164,442	3,547,080
1963	759,975	1,731,440	78,309	384,318	273,636	485,151	111,224	1,112,239	1,223,144	3,713,148
1964	752,754	1,696,536	78,247	380,080	297,942	535,245	113,656	1,166,201	1,242,599	3,778,062
1965	787,687	1,720,660	76,504	370,900	344,201	567,449	126,154	1,358,445	1,334,546	4,017,454
1966	852,972	1,843,605	86,922	423,168	409,899	684,628	170,346	1,758,242	1,520,139	4,709,643
1967	799,367	1,677,371	65,697	327,625	405,950	688,698	153,394	1,706,841	1,424,408	4,400,535
1968	807,175	1,701,816	65,216	330,396	411,948	704,909	181,672	1,925,348	1,466,211	4,662,469
1969	877,414	1,836,467	75,288	354,589	434,822	737,969	203,265	2,147,833	1,590,789	5,076,858
1970	946,127	1,940,239	83,687	366,575	451,690	776,309	182,603	1,969,965	1,664,107	5,053,088
1971	929,112	1,901,208	83,555	332,901	467,883	806,398	186,523	1,911,820	1,667,073	4,952,327
1972	956,289	1,968,892	90,116	346,827	481,683	810,357	191,377	2,126,131	1,719,465	5,252,207

	Pernottanti	Escursionisti	Anno	Turisti
	985,085	1,565,244	1949	2,550,329	6987
	1,097,366	1,743,652	1950	2,841,018	7784
504%	1,128,699	1,793,439	1951	2,922,138	8006
	1,209,733	1,922,197	1952	3,131,930	8581
	1,259,477	2,001,238	1953	3,260,715	8933
	1,317,402	2,093,277	1954	3,410,679	9344
	1,420,749	2,257,490	1955	3,678,239	10077
	1,468,555	2,333,451	1956	3,802,006	10416
	1,539,111	2,445,560	1957	3,984,671	10917
	1,489,286	2,366,391	1958	3,855,677	10563
	1,503,674	2,389,253	1959	3,892,927	10666
	1,563,427	2,484,197	1960	4,047,624	11089
332%	1,575,724	2,503,736	1961	4,079,460	11177
	1,714,792	2,724,707	1962	4,439,499	12163
	1,731,440	2,751,160	1963	4,482,600	12281
	1,696,536	2,695,700	1964	4,392,236	12034
	1,720,660	2,734,031	1965	4,454,691	12205
	1,843,605	2,929,384	1966	4,772,989	13077
	1,677,371	2,665,247	1967	4,342,618	11898
	1,701,816	2,704,089	1968	4,405,905	12071
	1,836,467	2,918,042	1969	4,754,509	13026
	1,940,239	3,082,930	1970	5,023,169	13762
258%	1,901,208	3,020,912	1971	4,922,120	13485
	1,968,892	3,128,458	1972	5,097,350	13965

Turisti Anno | Proiezione | Sottostima | Grafo Turisti | Crociere | Escursionisti | Sintesi | Copy of ElaborazioneC



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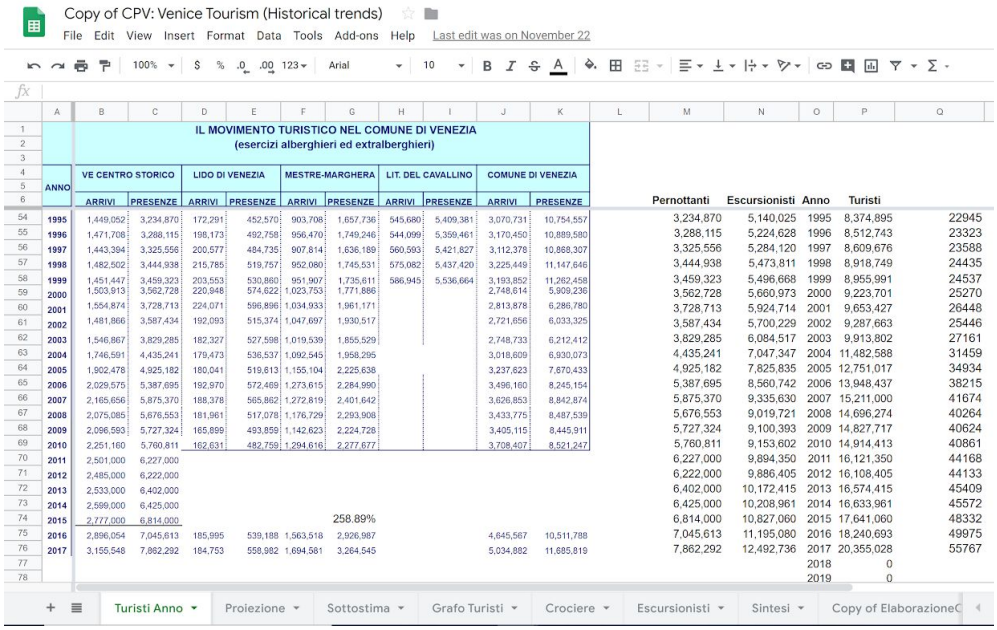
IL MOVIMENTO TURISTICO NEL COMUNE DI VENEZIA
(esercizi alberghieri ed extralberghieri)

ANNO	VE CENTRO STORICO		LIDO DI VENEZIA		MESTRE-MARGHERA		LIT. DEL CAVALLINO		COMUNE DI VENEZIA	
	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE
1972	956,289	1,968,892	90,116	346,827	481,683	810,357	191,377	2,126,131	1,719,465	5,252,207
1973	915,504	1,857,713	82,981	305,045	467,661	809,130	205,849	2,363,708	1,672,195	5,335,596
1974	876,722	1,801,564	75,594	291,026	443,903	777,070	209,983	2,638,021	1,606,202	5,507,681
1975	928,170	1,859,826	82,596	288,601	475,437	798,889	223,313	2,638,914	1,709,516	5,586,230
1976	928,001	1,920,411	83,129	278,907	457,099	769,587	217,281	2,612,755	1,685,510	5,581,660
1977	1,016,239	2,076,229	105,968	296,155	500,656	844,966	242,765	2,847,969	1,865,628	6,065,319
1978	1,061,416	2,179,730	118,736	350,111	511,737	868,559	354,594	3,075,230	2,046,483	6,473,630
1979	1,100,905	2,294,975	129,910	382,900	576,481	983,988	276,650	3,297,062	2,083,946	6,958,925
1980	1,175,109	2,487,687	147,979	427,418	647,673	1,132,619	301,460	3,390,930	2,272,221	7,438,654
1981	1,191,827	2,574,363	128,447	379,579	633,218	1,119,424	287,405	3,242,429	2,240,897	7,315,795
1982	1,210,113	2,604,204	140,540	399,808	649,441	1,169,677	307,649	3,442,381	2,307,743	7,616,070
1983	1,251,736	2,655,181	145,416	405,018	651,635	1,162,413	303,161	3,259,033	2,351,948	7,481,645
1984	1,335,968	2,846,007	162,828	449,053	703,824	1,219,691	294,444	3,082,897	2,497,064	7,597,648
1985	1,291,878	2,768,655	164,529	417,804	712,605	1,231,443	329,071	3,256,147	2,498,083	7,674,049
1986	1,118,419	2,457,695	133,314	354,780	635,494	1,157,802	348,039	3,437,524	2,235,266	7,407,801
1987	1,058,956	2,324,636	134,854	361,346	678,674	1,211,587	392,675	3,843,368	2,265,159	7,740,937
1988	1,119,213	2,392,981	151,210	395,401	680,342	1,198,450	402,022	3,901,599	2,352,787	7,888,431
1989	1,235,001	2,662,670	146,920	377,678	704,187	1,312,558	297,580	2,805,948	2,383,688	7,158,854
1990	1,250,649	2,760,068	161,586	392,806	802,236	1,502,755	335,623	2,972,939	2,550,094	7,628,568
1991	1,111,456	2,508,595	120,926	332,810	704,451	1,430,169	406,965	3,809,753	2,343,798	8,081,327
1992	1,208,946	2,680,179	123,896	337,072	694,321	1,372,603	412,681	3,878,403	2,439,844	8,268,257
1993	1,274,205	2,872,298	130,793	353,920	699,597	1,339,213	449,718	4,330,286	2,554,313	8,895,717
1994	1,402,974	3,063,046	154,723	414,229	821,198	1,455,300	506,757	4,911,042	2,885,652	9,843,617
1995	1,449,052	3,234,870	172,291	452,570	903,708	1,657,736	545,680	5,409,381	3,070,731	10,754,557
1996	1,471,708	3,288,115	198,173	492,758	966,470	1,749,246	544,099	5,359,461	3,170,450	10,889,580

	Pernottanti	Escursionisti	Anno	Turisti
	1,968,892	3,128,458	1972	5,097,350	13965
	1,857,713	2,951,801	1973	4,809,514	13177
	1,801,564	2,862,583	1974	4,664,147	12778
	1,859,826	2,955,158	1975	4,814,984	13192
	1,920,411	3,051,424	1976	4,971,835	13621
	2,076,229	3,299,010	1977	5,375,239	14727
	2,179,730	3,463,467	1978	5,643,197	15461
	2,294,975	3,646,585	1979	5,941,560	16278
	2,487,687	3,952,794	1980	6,440,481	17645
	2,574,363	4,090,517	1981	6,664,880	18260
	2,604,204	4,137,933	1982	6,742,137	18472
	2,655,181	4,218,932	1983	6,874,113	18833
	2,846,007	4,522,144	1984	7,368,151	20187
	2,768,655	4,399,236	1985	7,167,891	19638
	2,457,695	3,905,138	1986	6,362,833	17432
	2,324,636	3,693,715	1987	6,018,351	16489
	2,392,981	3,802,311	1988	6,195,292	16973
	2,662,670	4,230,832	1989	6,893,502	18886
	2,760,068	4,385,592	1990	7,145,660	19577
	2,508,595	3,986,015	1991	6,494,610	17793
	2,680,179	4,258,653	1992	6,938,832	19010
	2,872,298	4,563,919	1993	7,436,217	20373
	3,063,046	4,867,007	1994	7,930,053	21726
	3,234,870	5,140,025	1995	8,374,895	22945
	3,288,115	5,224,628	1996	8,512,743	23323

Turisti Anno | Proiezione | Sottostima | Grafo Turisti | Crociere | Escursionisti | Sintesi | Copy of ElaborazioneC



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IL MOVIMENTO TURISTICO NEL COMUNE DI VENEZIA
(esercizi alberghieri ed extralberghieri)

ANNO	VE CENTRO STORICO		LIDO DI VENEZIA		MESTRE-MARGHERA		LIT. DEL CAVALLINO		COMUNE DI VENEZIA	
	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE	ARRIVI	PRESENZE
1995	1,449,052	3,234,870	172,291	452,570	903,708	1,657,736	545,680	5,409,381	3,070,731	10,754,557
1996	1,471,708	3,288,115	198,173	492,758	956,470	1,749,246	544,099	5,359,461	3,170,450	10,889,580
1997	1,443,394	3,325,556	200,577	484,735	907,814	1,636,189	560,593	5,421,827	3,112,378	10,868,307
1998	1,482,502	3,444,938	215,785	519,757	952,080	1,745,531	575,082	5,437,420	3,225,449	11,147,646
1999	1,451,447	3,459,323	203,553	530,860	951,907	1,735,611	586,945	5,536,664	3,193,852	11,262,458
2000	1,503,913	3,562,728	220,948	574,622	1,023,753	1,771,886			2,748,614	5,909,236
2001	1,554,874	3,728,713	224,071	596,896	1,034,933	1,961,171			2,813,878	6,286,780
2002	1,481,866	3,587,434	192,093	515,374	1,047,697	1,930,517			2,721,656	6,033,325
2003	1,546,867	3,829,285	182,327	527,598	1,019,539	1,855,529			2,748,733	6,212,412
2004	1,746,591	4,435,241	179,473	536,537	1,092,545	1,958,295			3,018,609	6,930,073
2005	1,902,478	4,925,182	180,041	519,813	1,155,104	2,225,638			3,237,623	7,670,433
2006	2,029,575	5,387,695	192,970	572,469	1,273,615	2,284,990			3,496,160	8,245,154
2007	2,165,656	5,875,370	188,378	565,862	1,272,819	2,401,642			3,626,853	8,842,874
2008	2,075,085	5,676,553	181,961	517,078	1,176,729	2,293,908			3,433,775	8,487,539
2009	2,096,593	5,727,324	165,899	493,859	1,142,623	2,224,728			3,405,115	8,445,911
2010	2,251,160	5,760,811	162,631	482,759	1,294,616	2,277,677			3,708,407	8,521,247
2011	2,501,000	6,227,000								
2012	2,485,000	6,222,000								
2013	2,533,000	6,402,000								
2014	2,599,000	6,425,000								
2015	2,777,000	6,814,000				258.89%				
2016	2,896,054	7,045,613	185,995	539,188	1,563,518	2,926,987			4,645,567	10,511,788
2017	3,155,548	7,862,292	184,753	558,982	1,694,581	3,264,545			5,034,882	11,685,819

Pernottanti	Escursionisti	Anno	Turisti	
3,234,870	5,140,025	1995	8,374,895	22945
3,288,115	5,224,628	1996	8,512,743	23323
3,325,556	5,284,120	1997	8,609,676	23588
3,444,938	5,473,811	1998	8,918,749	24435
3,459,323	5,496,668	1999	8,955,991	24537
3,562,728	5,660,973	2000	9,223,701	25270
3,728,713	5,924,714	2001	9,653,427	26448
3,587,434	5,700,229	2002	9,287,663	25446
3,829,285	6,084,517	2003	9,913,802	27161
4,435,241	7,047,347	2004	11,482,588	31459
4,925,182	7,825,835	2005	12,751,017	34934
5,387,695	8,560,742	2006	13,948,437	38215
5,875,370	9,335,630	2007	15,211,000	41674
5,676,553	9,019,721	2008	14,696,274	40264
5,727,324	9,100,393	2009	14,827,717	40624
5,760,811	9,153,602	2010	14,914,413	40861
6,227,000	9,894,350	2011	16,121,350	44168
6,222,000	9,886,405	2012	16,108,405	44133
6,402,000	10,172,415	2013	16,574,415	45409
6,425,000	10,208,961	2014	16,633,961	45572
6,814,000	10,827,060	2015	17,641,060	48332
7,045,613	11,195,080	2016	18,240,693	49975
7,862,292	12,492,736	2017	20,355,028	55767
		2018	0	
		2019	0	

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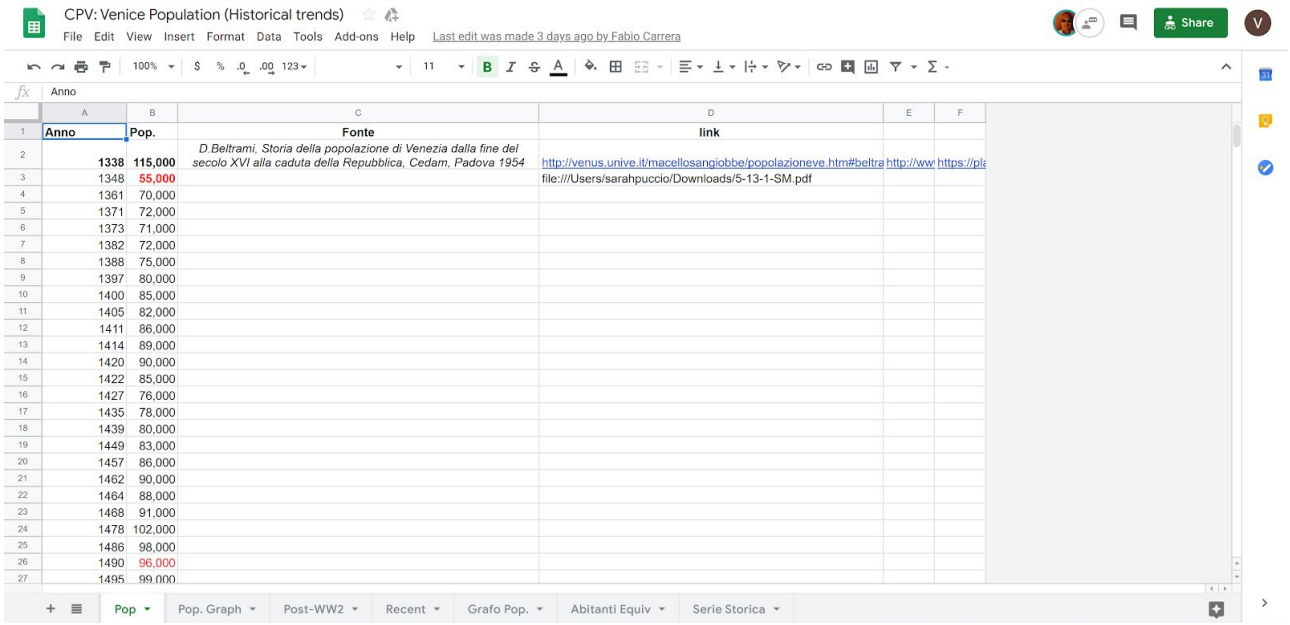
Appendix B: Population Data



CPV: Venice Population (Historical trends)

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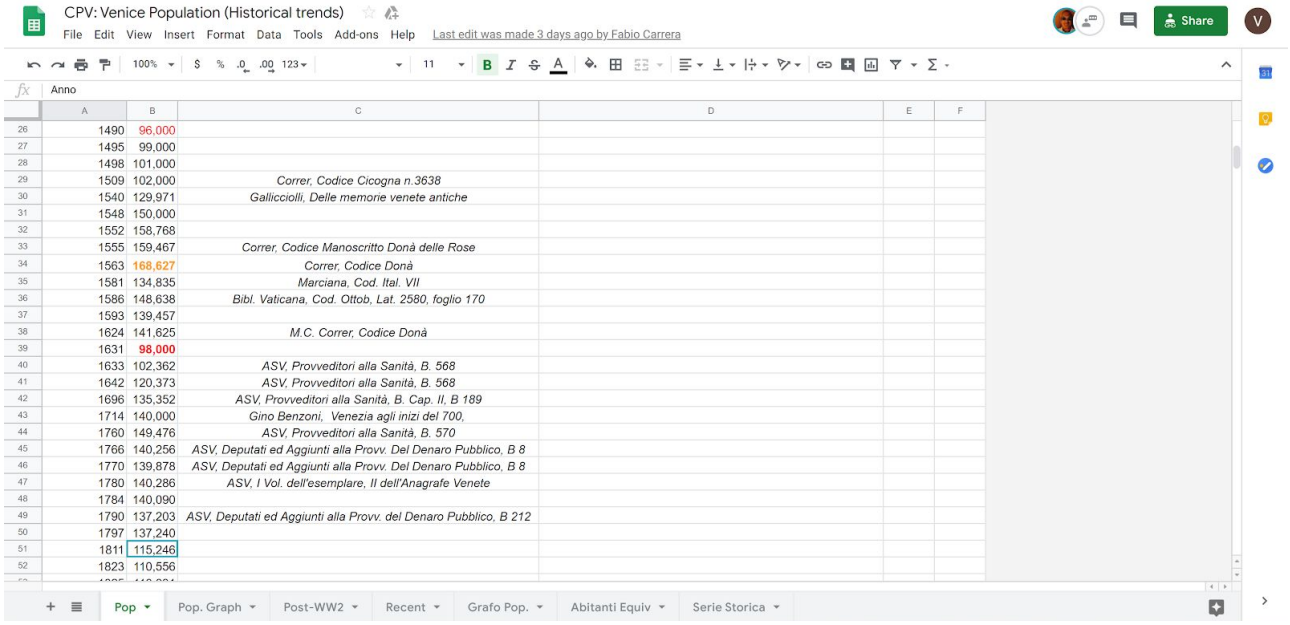
Anno

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Anno	Pop.	Fonte	link		
2	1338	115,000	*D.Beltrami, Storia della popolazione di Venezia dalla fine del secolo XVI alla caduta della Repubblica, Cedam, Padova 1954*	http://venus.unive.it/macellosangiobbe/popolazioneve.htm#beltra	http://ww	https://pl
3	1348	55,000		file:///Users/sarahpuccio/Downloads/5-13-1-SM.pdf		
4	1361	70,000				
5	1371	72,000				
6	1373	71,000				
7	1382	72,000				
8	1388	75,000				
9	1397	80,000				
10	1400	85,000				
11	1405	82,000				
12	1411	86,000				
13	1414	89,000				
14	1420	90,000				
15	1422	85,000				
16	1427	76,000				
17	1435	78,000				
18	1439	80,000				
19	1449	83,000				
20	1457	86,000				
21	1462	90,000				
22	1464	88,000				
23	1468	91,000				
24	1478	102,000				
25	1486	98,000				
26	1490	96,000				
27	1495	99,000				

Pop | Pop. Graph | Post-WW2 | Recent | Grafo Pop. | Abitanti Equiv | Serie Storica



CPV: Venice Population (Historical trends)

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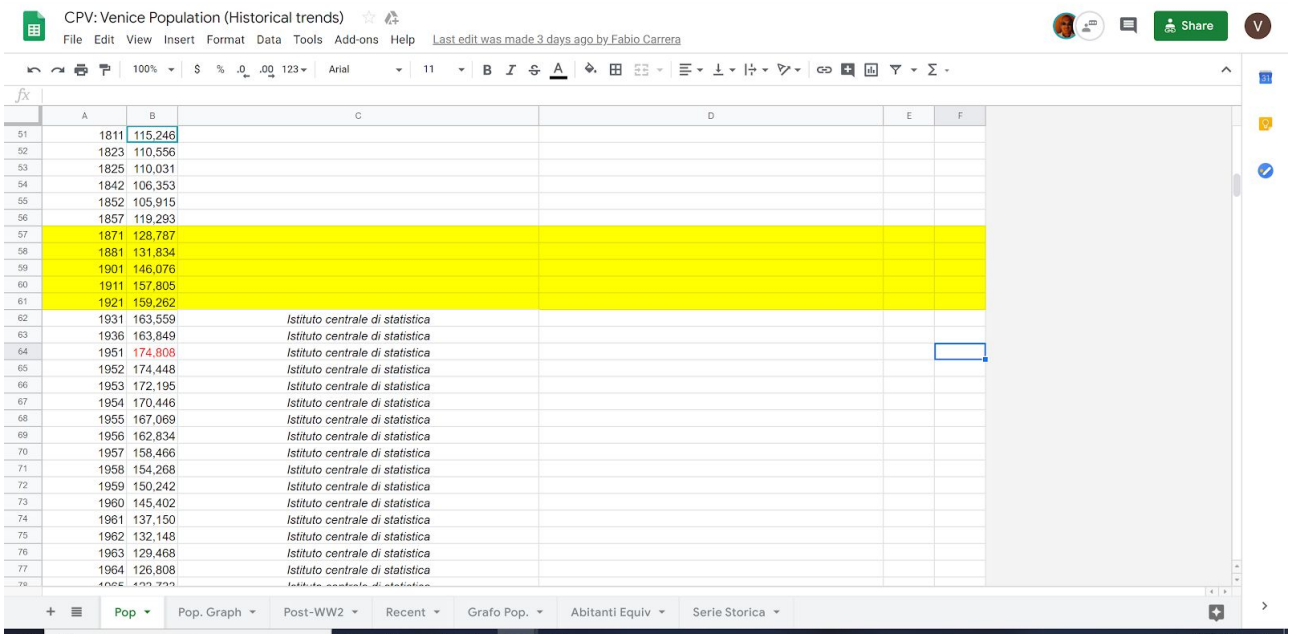
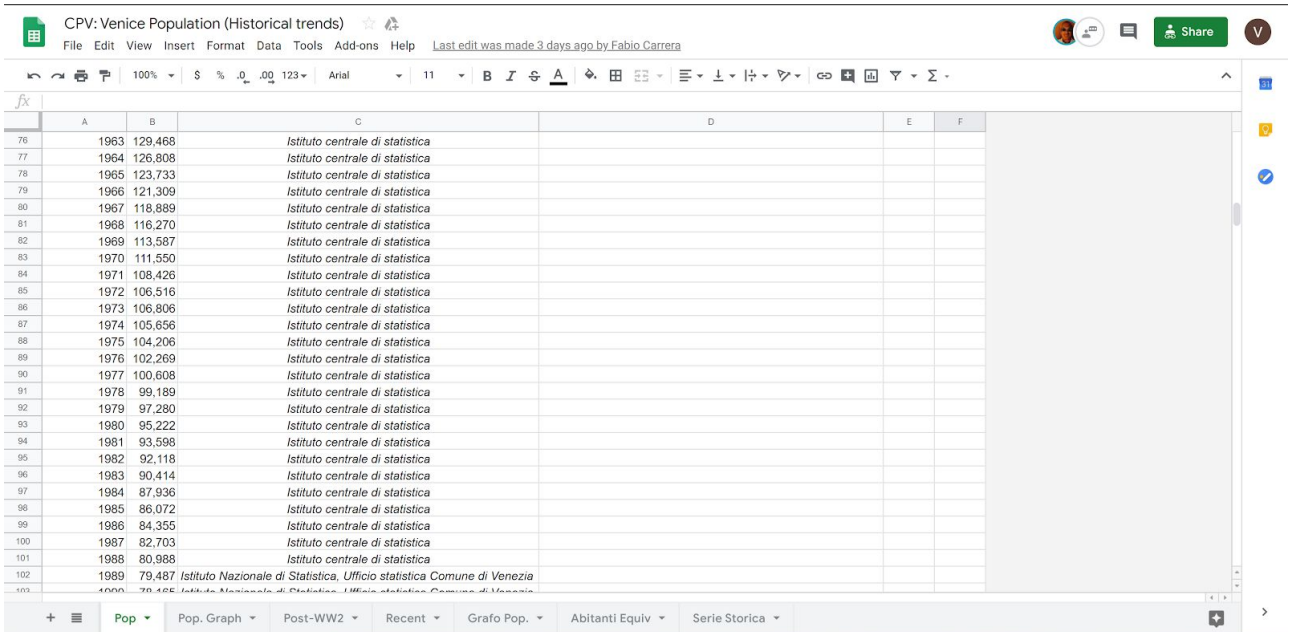
Anno

	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	1490	96,000				
27	1495	99,000				
28	1498	101,000				
29	1509	102,000	*Correr, Codice Cicogna n.3638*			
30	1540	129,971	*Gallicciolli, Delle memorie venete antiche*			
31	1548	150,000				
32	1552	158,768				
33	1555	159,467	*Correr, Codice Manoscritto Donà delle Rose*			
34	1563	168,627	*Correr, Codice Donà*			
35	1581	134,835	*Marciana, Cod. Ital. VII*			
36	1586	148,638	*Bibl. Vaticana, Cod. Ottob, Lat. 2580, foglio 170*			
37	1593	139,457				
38	1624	141,625	*M.C. Correr, Codice Donà*			
39	1631	98,000				
40	1633	102,362	*ASV, Provveditori alla Sanità, B. 568*			
41	1642	120,373	*ASV, Provveditori alla Sanità, B. 568*			
42	1696	135,352	*ASV, Provveditori alla Sanità, B. Cap. II, B 189*			
43	1714	140,000	*Gino Benzoni, Venezia agli inizi del 700,*			
44	1760	149,476	*ASV, Provveditori alla Sanità, B. 570*			
45	1766	140,256	*ASV, Deputati ed Aggiunti alla Provv. Del Denaro Pubblico, B 8*			
46	1770	139,878	*ASV, Deputati ed Aggiunti alla Provv. Del Denaro Pubblico, B 8*			
47	1780	140,286	*ASV, I Vol. dell'esemplare, II dell'Anagrafe Venete*			
48	1784	140,090				
49	1790	137,203	*ASV, Deputati ed Aggiunti alla Provv. del Denaro Pubblico, B 212*			
50	1797	137,240				
51	1811	115,246				
52	1823	110,556				

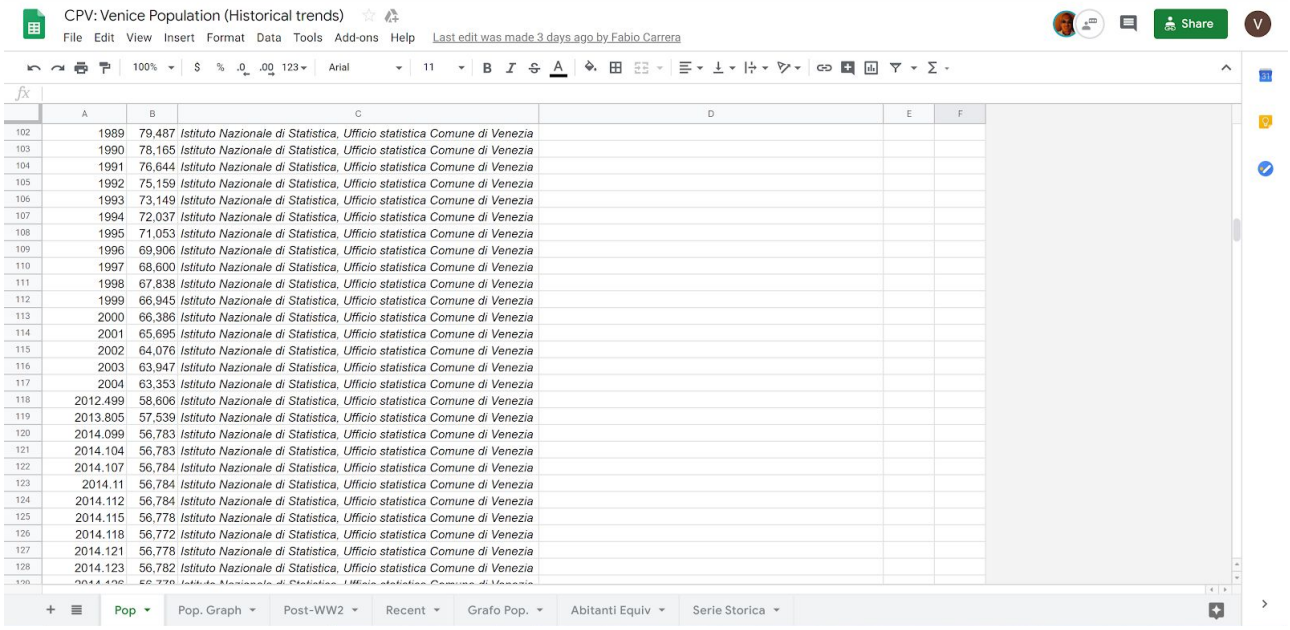
Pop | Pop. Graph | Post-WW2 | Recent | Grafo Pop. | Abitanti Equiv | Serie Storica



	A	B	C	D	E	F
51	1811	115,246				
52	1823	110,556				
53	1825	110,031				
54	1842	106,353				
55	1852	105,915				
56	1857	119,293				
57	1871	128,787				
58	1881	131,834				
59	1901	146,076				
60	1911	157,805				
61	1921	159,262				
62	1931	163,559	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
63	1936	163,849	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
64	1951	174,808	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
65	1952	174,448	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
66	1953	172,195	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
67	1954	170,446	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
68	1955	167,069	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
69	1956	162,834	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
70	1957	158,466	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
71	1958	154,268	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
72	1959	150,242	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
73	1960	145,402	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
74	1961	137,150	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
75	1962	132,148	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
76	1963	129,468	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
77	1964	126,808	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
76	1963	129,468	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
77	1964	126,808	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
78	1965	123,733	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
79	1966	121,309	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
80	1967	118,889	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
81	1968	116,270	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
82	1969	113,587	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
83	1970	111,550	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
84	1971	108,426	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
85	1972	106,516	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
86	1973	106,806	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
87	1974	105,656	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
88	1975	104,206	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
89	1976	102,269	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
90	1977	100,608	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
91	1978	99,189	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
92	1979	97,280	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
93	1980	95,222	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
94	1981	93,598	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
95	1982	92,118	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
96	1983	90,414	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
97	1984	87,936	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
98	1985	86,072	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
99	1986	84,355	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
100	1987	82,703	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
101	1988	80,988	*Istituto centrale di statistica*			
102	1989	79,487	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			


CPV: Venice Population (Historical trends)
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A B C D E F
102 1989 79,487 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
103 1990 78,165 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
104 1991 76,644 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
105 1992 75,159 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
106 1993 73,149 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
107 1994 72,037 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
108 1995 71,053 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
109 1996 69,906 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
110 1997 68,600 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
111 1998 67,838 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
112 1999 66,945 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
113 2000 66,386 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
114 2001 65,695 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
115 2002 64,076 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
116 2003 63,947 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
117 2004 63,353 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
118 2012.499 58,606 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
119 2013.805 57,539 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
120 2014.099 56,783 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
121 2014.104 56,783 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
122 2014.107 56,784 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
123 2014.11 56,784 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
124 2014.112 56,784 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
125 2014.115 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
126 2014.118 56,772 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
127 2014.121 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
128 2014.123 56,782 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
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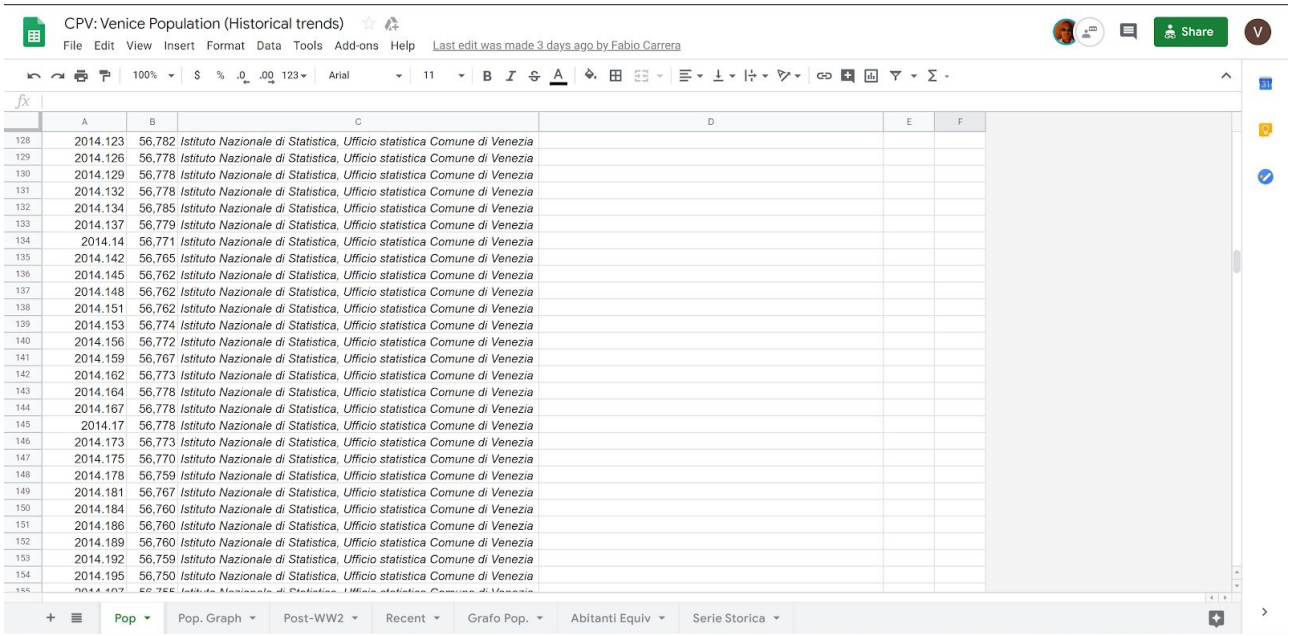
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A B C D E F
128 2014.123 56,782 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
129 2014.126 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
130 2014.129 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
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134 2014.14 56,771 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
135 2014.142 56,765 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
136 2014.145 56,762 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
137 2014.148 56,762 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
138 2014.151 56,762 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
139 2014.153 56,774 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
140 2014.156 56,772 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
141 2014.159 56,767 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
142 2014.162 56,773 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
143 2014.164 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
144 2014.167 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
145 2014.17 56,778 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
146 2014.173 56,773 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
147 2014.175 56,770 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
148 2014.178 56,759 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
149 2014.181 56,767 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
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151 2014.186 56,760 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
152 2014.189 56,760 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
153 2014.192 56,759 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
154 2014.195 56,750 Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia
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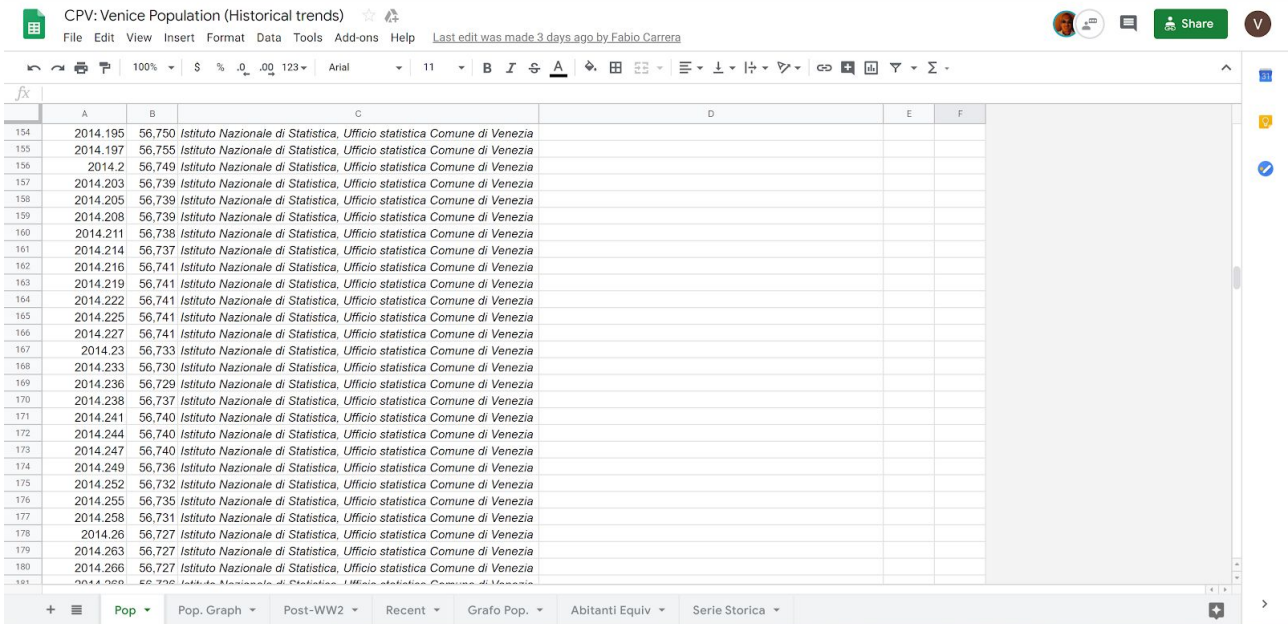

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156	2014.2	56,749	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
157	2014.203	56,739	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
158	2014.205	56,739	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
159	2014.208	56,739	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
160	2014.211	56,738	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
161	2014.214	56,737	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
162	2014.216	56,741	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
163	2014.219	56,741	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
164	2014.222	56,741	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
165	2014.225	56,741	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
166	2014.227	56,741	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
167	2014.23	56,733	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
168	2014.233	56,730	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
169	2014.236	56,729	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
170	2014.238	56,737	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
171	2014.241	56,740	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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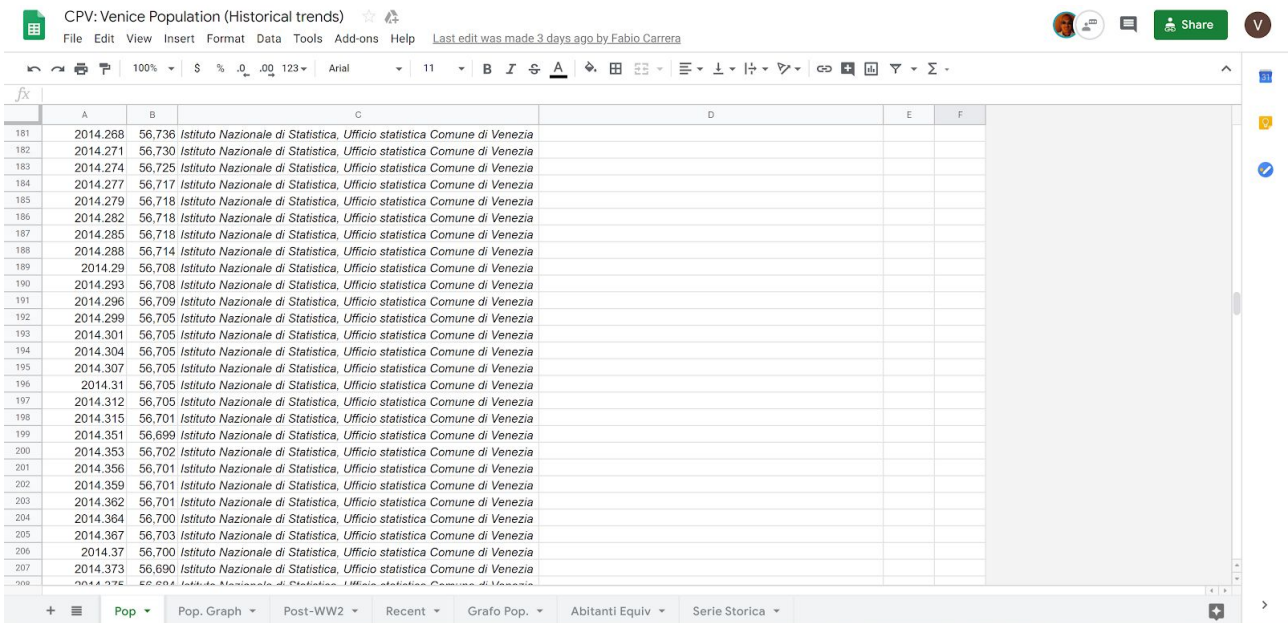
175	2014.252	56,732	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
176	2014.255	56,735	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
177	2014.258	56,731	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
178	2014.26	56,727	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
179	2014.263	56,727	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
180	2014.266	56,727	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



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183	2014.274	56,725	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
184	2014.277	56,717	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
185	2014.279	56,718	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
186	2014.282	56,718	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
187	2014.285	56,718	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
188	2014.288	56,714	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
189	2014.29	56,708	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
190	2014.293	56,708	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
191	2014.296	56,709	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
192	2014.299	56,705	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
193	2014.301	56,705	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
194	2014.304	56,705	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
195	2014.307	56,705	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
196	2014.31	56,705	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
197	2014.312	56,705	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
198	2014.315	56,701	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
199	2014.351	56,699	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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201	2014.356	56,701	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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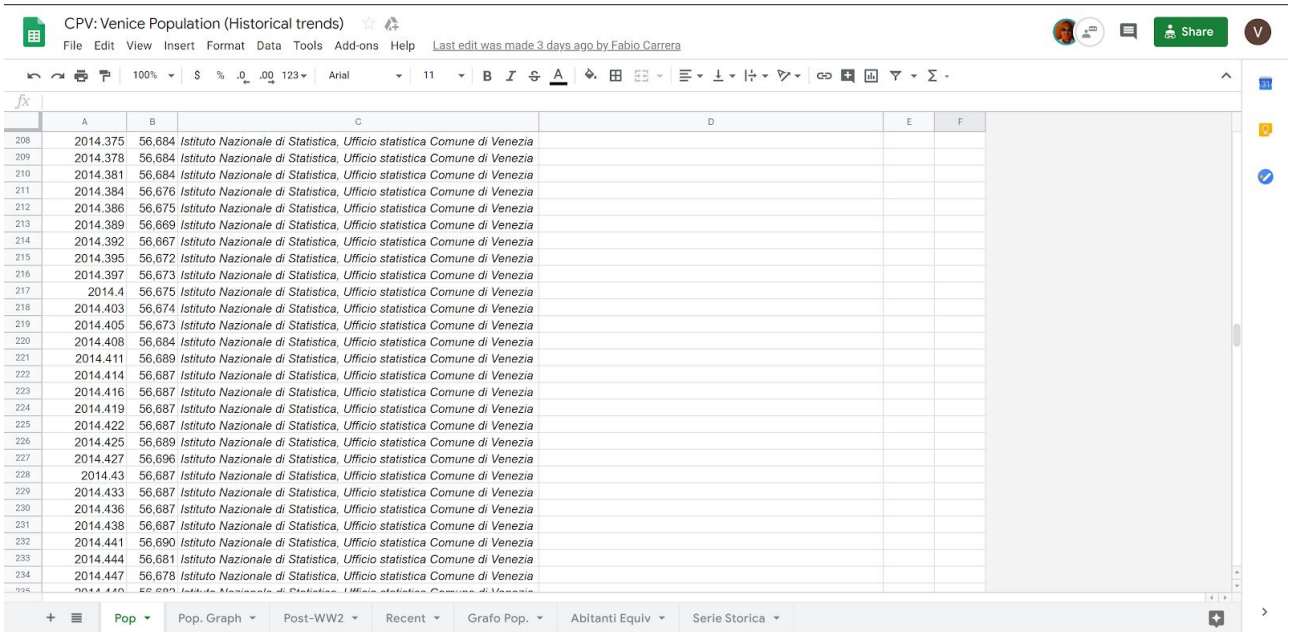
203	2014.362	56,701	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
204	2014.364	56,700	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
205	2014.367	56,703	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
206	2014.37	56,700	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
207	2014.373	56,690	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



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210	2014.381	56,684	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
211	2014.384	56,676	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
212	2014.386	56,675	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
213	2014.389	56,669	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
214	2014.392	56,667	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
215	2014.395	56,672	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
216	2014.397	56,673	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
217	2014.4	56,675	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
218	2014.403	56,674	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
219	2014.405	56,673	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
220	2014.408	56,684	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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222	2014.414	56,687	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
223	2014.416	56,687	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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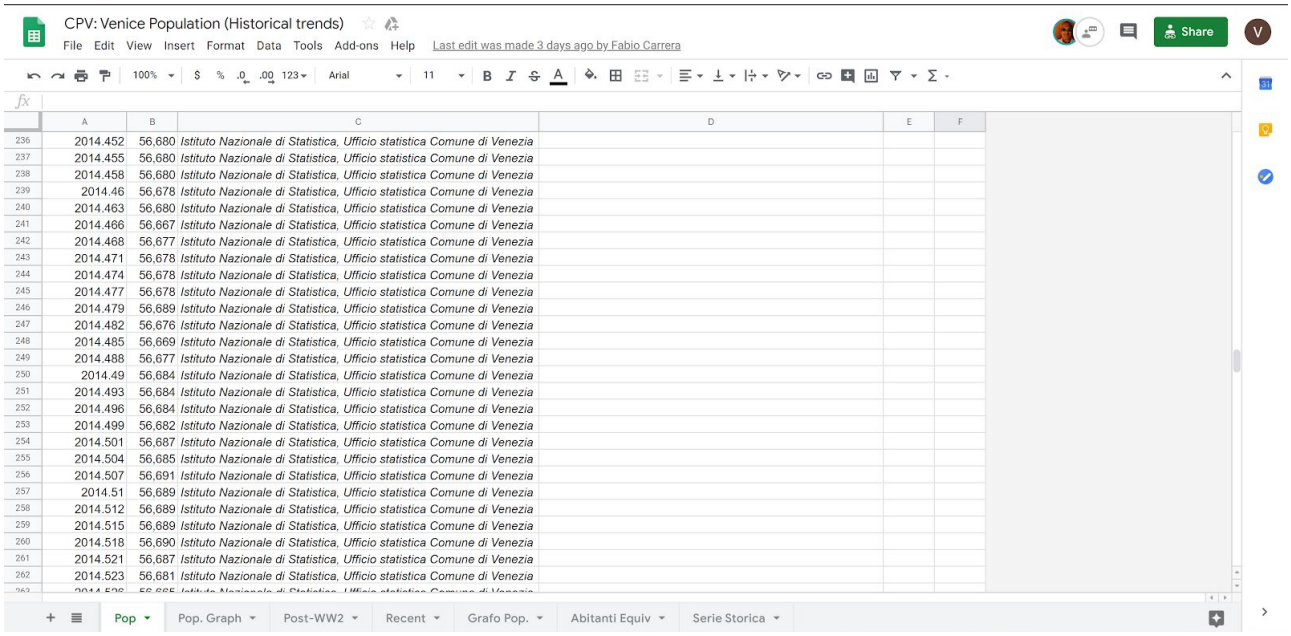
234	2014.447	56,678	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



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241	2014.466	56,667	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
242	2014.468	56,677	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
243	2014.471	56,678	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
244	2014.474	56,678	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
245	2014.477	56,678	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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247	2014.482	56,676	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
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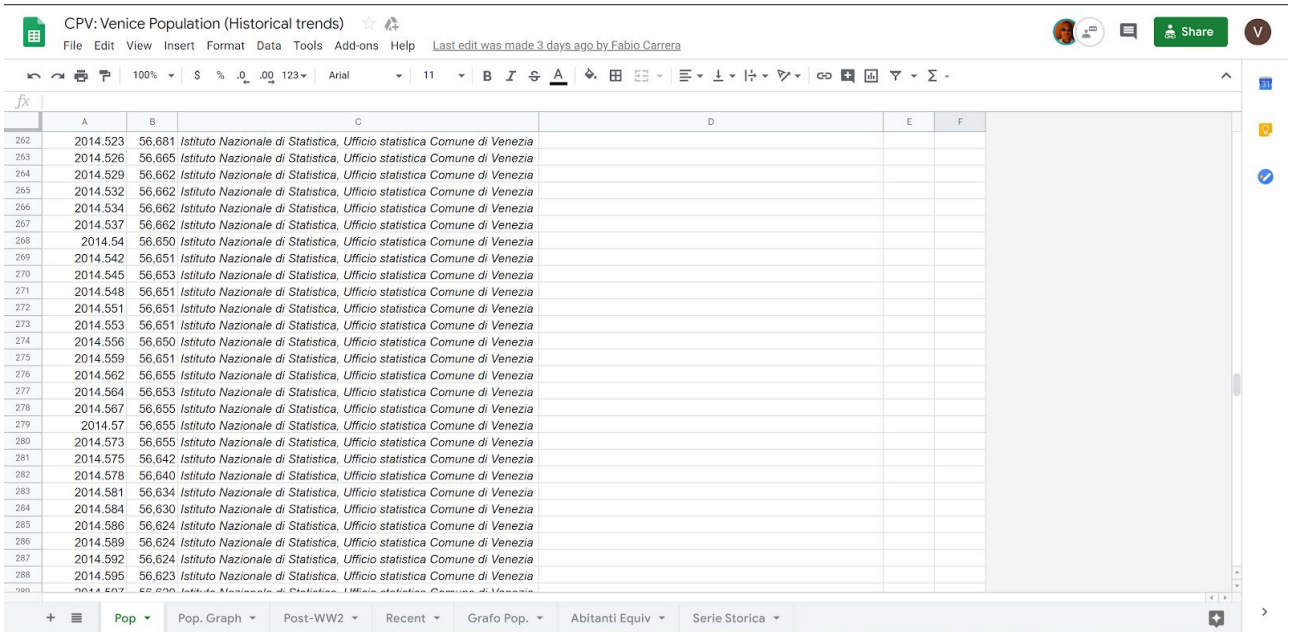
261	2014.521	56,687	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
262	2014.523	56,681	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
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264	2014.529	56,662	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
265	2014.532	56,662	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
266	2014.534	56,662	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
267	2014.537	56,662	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
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274	2014.556	56,650	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
275	2014.559	56,651	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
276	2014.562	56,655	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
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279	2014.57	56,655	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
280	2014.573	56,655	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
281	2014.575	56,642	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
282	2014.578	56,640	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
283	2014.581	56,634	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
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285	2014.586	56,624	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
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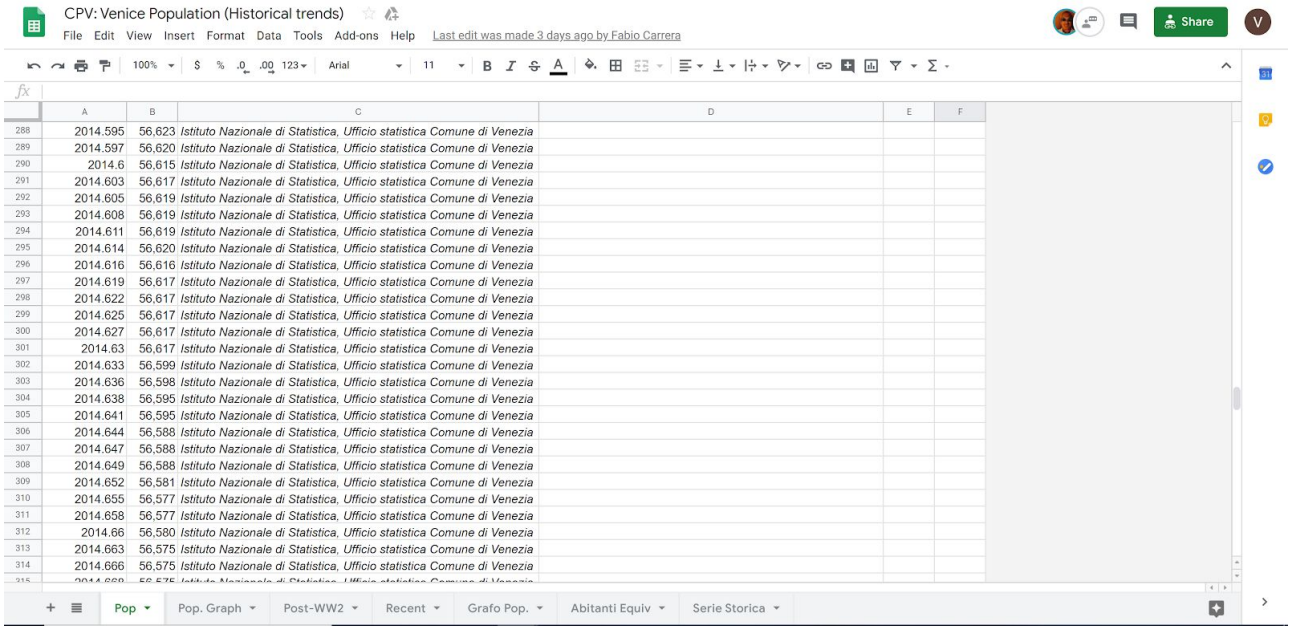
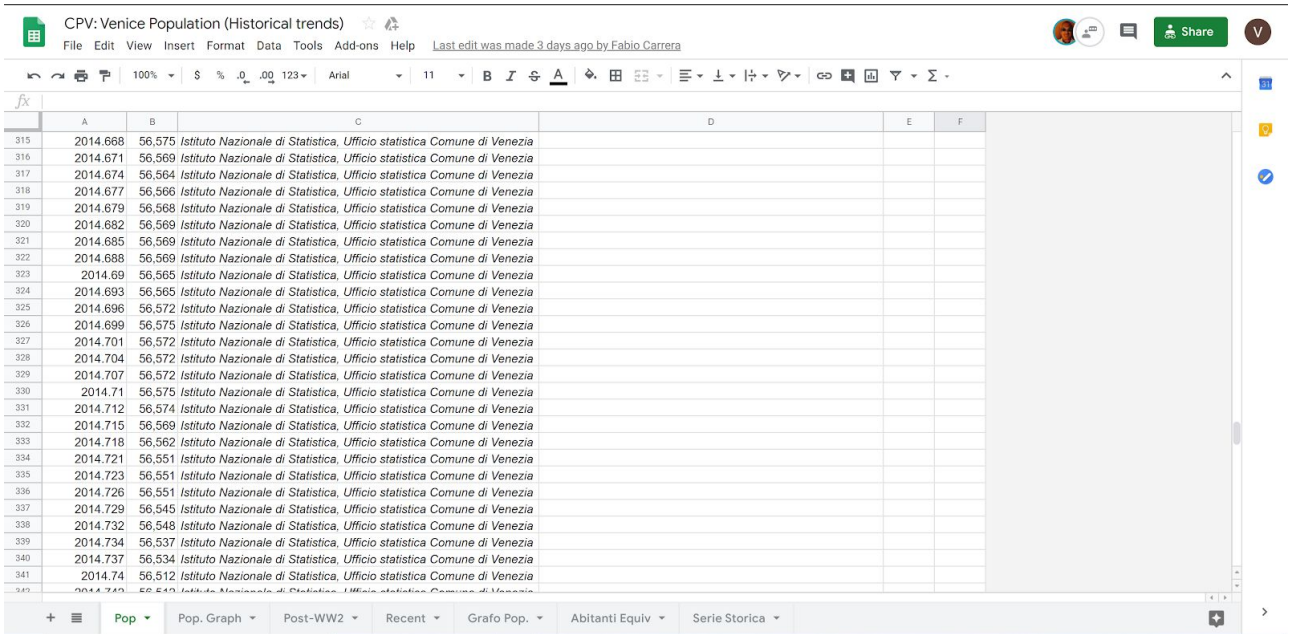
287	2014.592	56,624	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
288	2014.595	56,623	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
288	2014.595	56,623	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
289	2014.597	56,620	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
290	2014.6	56,615	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
291	2014.603	56,617	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
292	2014.605	56,619	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
293	2014.608	56,619	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
294	2014.611	56,619	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
295	2014.614	56,620	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
296	2014.616	56,616	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
297	2014.619	56,617	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
298	2014.622	56,617	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
299	2014.625	56,617	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
300	2014.627	56,617	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
301	2014.63	56,617	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
302	2014.633	56,599	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
303	2014.636	56,598	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
304	2014.638	56,595	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
305	2014.641	56,595	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
306	2014.644	56,588	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
307	2014.647	56,588	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
308	2014.649	56,588	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
309	2014.652	56,581	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
310	2014.655	56,577	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
311	2014.658	56,577	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
312	2014.66	56,580	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
313	2014.663	56,575	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			
314	2014.666	56,575	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
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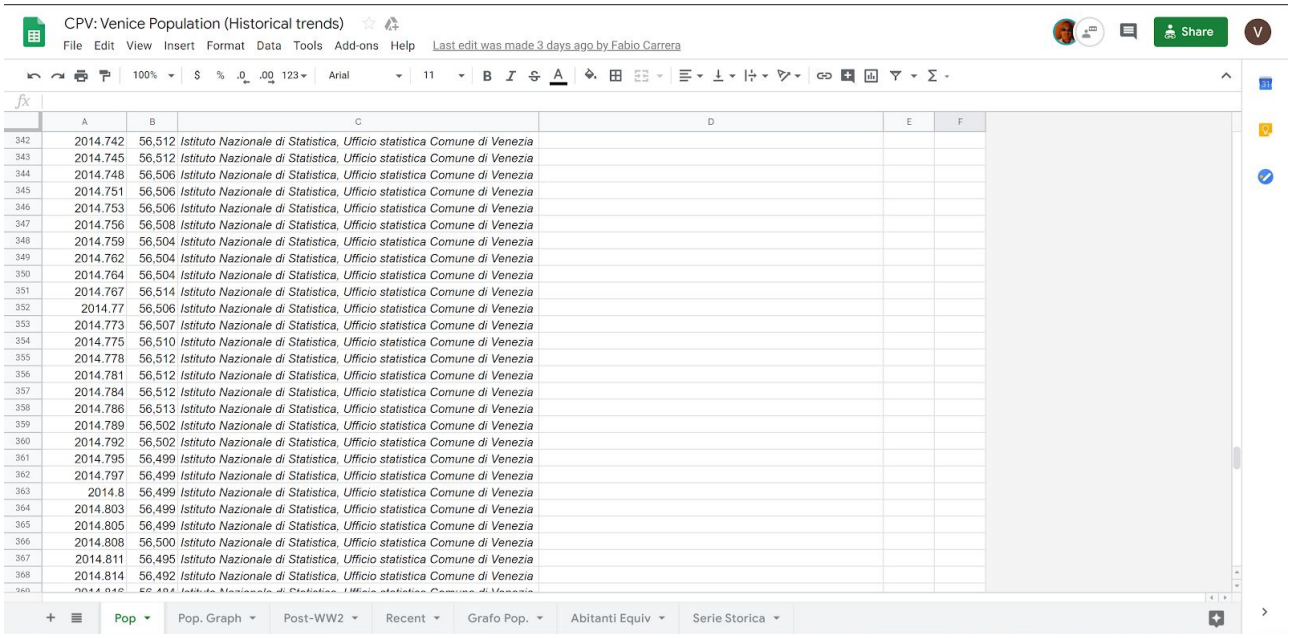
316	2014.671	56,569	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
317	2014.674	56,564	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
318	2014.677	56,566	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
319	2014.679	56,568	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
320	2014.682	56,569	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
321	2014.685	56,569	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
322	2014.688	56,569	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
323	2014.69	56,565	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
324	2014.693	56,565	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
325	2014.696	56,572	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
326	2014.699	56,575	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
327	2014.701	56,572	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
328	2014.704	56,572	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
329	2014.707	56,572	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
330	2014.71	56,575	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
331	2014.712	56,574	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
332	2014.715	56,569	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
333	2014.718	56,562	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
334	2014.721	56,551	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
335	2014.723	56,551	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
336	2014.726	56,551	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
337	2014.729	56,545	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
338	2014.732	56,548	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
339	2014.734	56,537	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
340	2014.737	56,534	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
341	2014.74	56,512	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
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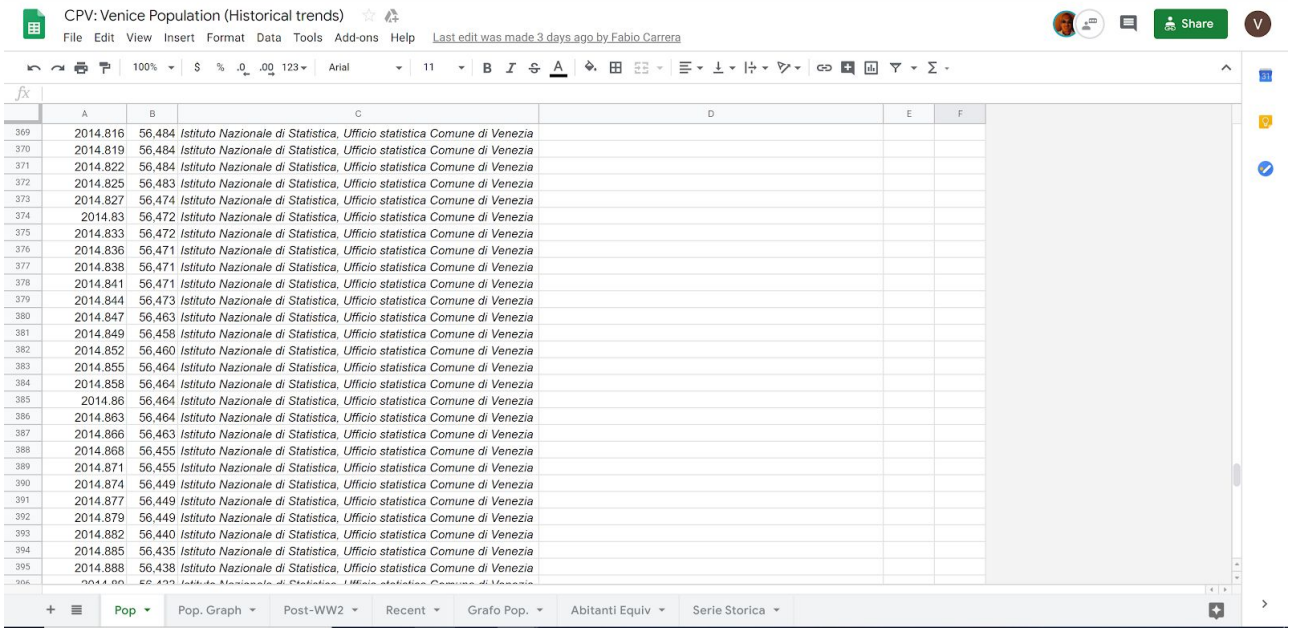
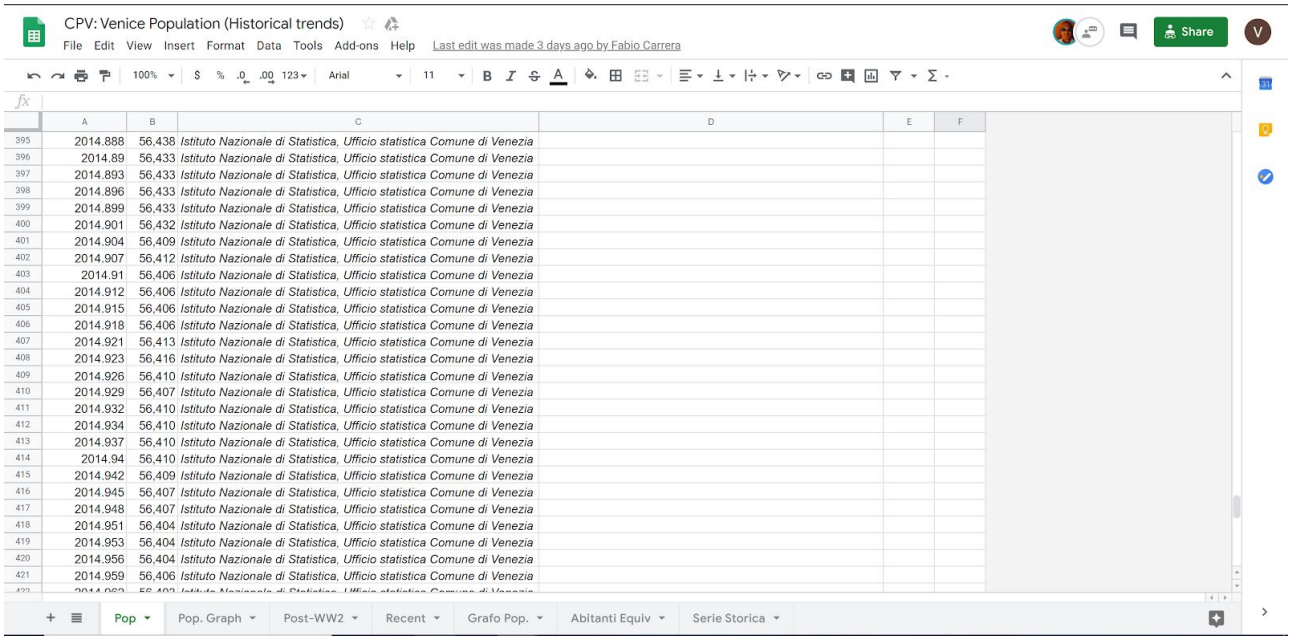
343	2014.745	56,512	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
344	2014.748	56,506	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
345	2014.751	56,506	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
346	2014.753	56,506	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
347	2014.756	56,508	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
348	2014.759	56,504	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
349	2014.762	56,504	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
350	2014.764	56,504	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
351	2014.767	56,514	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
352	2014.77	56,506	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
353	2014.773	56,507	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
354	2014.775	56,510	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
355	2014.778	56,512	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
356	2014.781	56,512	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
357	2014.784	56,512	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
358	2014.786	56,513	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
359	2014.789	56,502	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
360	2014.792	56,502	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
361	2014.795	56,499	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
362	2014.797	56,499	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
363	2014.8	56,499	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
364	2014.803	56,499	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
365	2014.805	56,499	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
366	2014.808	56,500	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
367	2014.811	56,495	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
368	2014.814	56,492	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
369	2014.816	56,484	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
370	2014.819	56,484	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
371	2014.822	56,484	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
372	2014.825	56,483	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
373	2014.827	56,474	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
374	2014.83	56,472	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
375	2014.833	56,472	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
376	2014.836	56,471	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
377	2014.838	56,471	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
378	2014.841	56,471	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
379	2014.844	56,473	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
380	2014.847	56,463	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
381	2014.849	56,458	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
382	2014.852	56,460	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
383	2014.855	56,464	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
384	2014.858	56,464	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
385	2014.86	56,464	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
386	2014.863	56,464	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
387	2014.866	56,463	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
388	2014.868	56,455	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
389	2014.871	56,455	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
390	2014.874	56,449	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
391	2014.877	56,449	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
392	2014.879	56,449	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
393	2014.882	56,440	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
394	2014.885	56,435	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
395	2014.888	56,438	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
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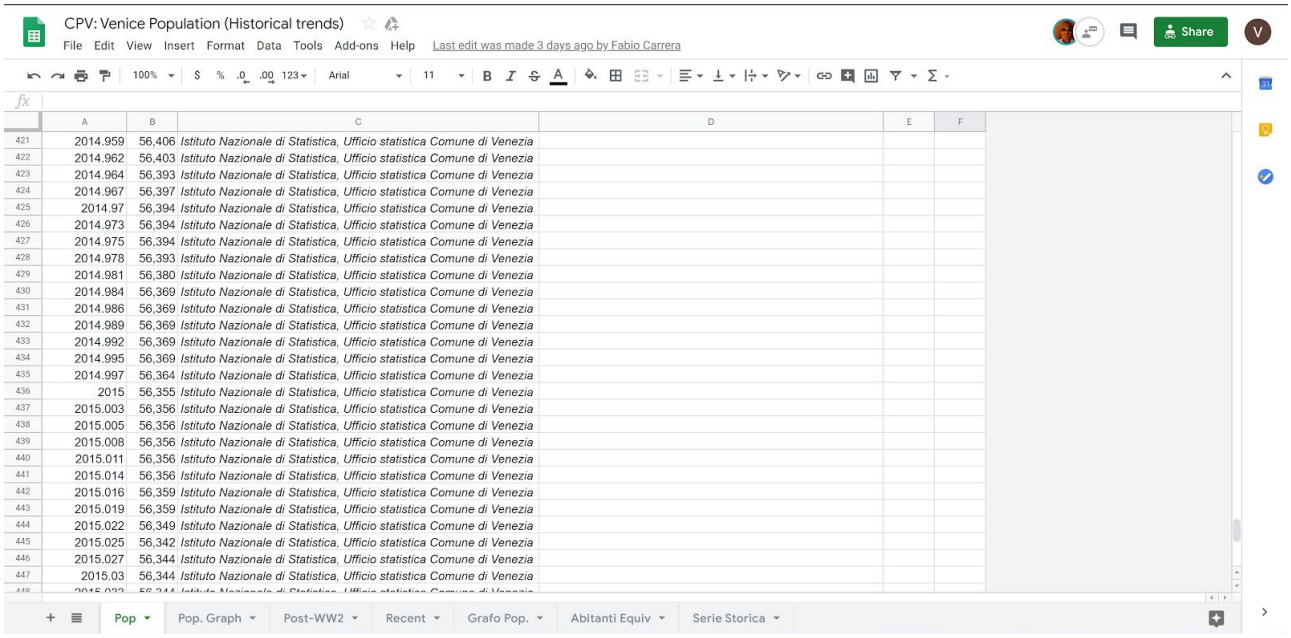
396	2014.89	56,433	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
397	2014.893	56,433	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
398	2014.896	56,433	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
399	2014.899	56,433	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
400	2014.901	56,432	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
401	2014.904	56,409	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
402	2014.907	56,412	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
403	2014.91	56,406	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
404	2014.912	56,406	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
405	2014.915	56,406	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
406	2014.918	56,406	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
407	2014.921	56,413	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
408	2014.923	56,416	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
409	2014.926	56,410	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
410	2014.929	56,407	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
411	2014.932	56,410	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
412	2014.934	56,410	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
413	2014.937	56,410	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
414	2014.94	56,410	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
415	2014.942	56,409	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
416	2014.945	56,407	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
417	2014.948	56,407	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
418	2014.951	56,404	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
419	2014.953	56,404	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
420	2014.956	56,404	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
421	2014.959	56,406	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
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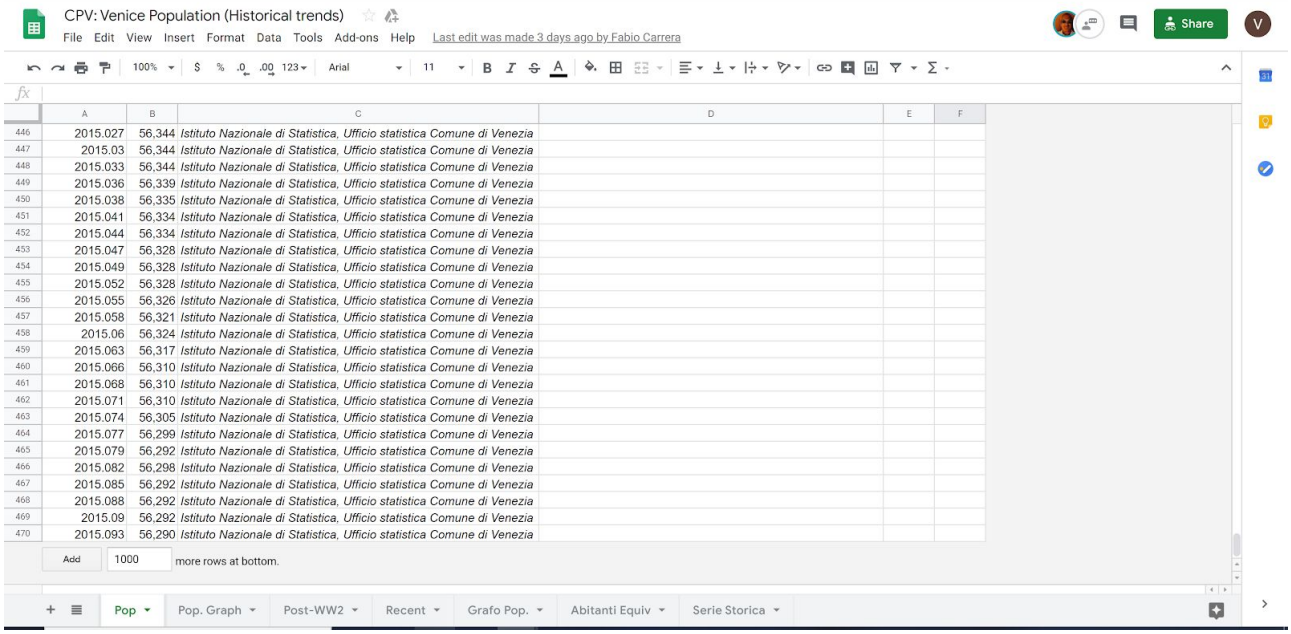
422	2014.962	56,403	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
423	2014.964	56,393	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
424	2014.967	56,397	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
425	2014.97	56,394	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
426	2014.973	56,394	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
427	2014.975	56,394	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
428	2014.978	56,393	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
429	2014.981	56,380	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
430	2014.984	56,369	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
431	2014.986	56,369	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
432	2014.989	56,369	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
433	2014.992	56,369	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
434	2014.995	56,369	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
435	2014.997	56,364	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
436	2015	56,355	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
437	2015.003	56,356	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
438	2015.005	56,356	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
439	2015.008	56,356	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
440	2015.011	56,356	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
441	2015.014	56,356	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
442	2015.016	56,359	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
443	2015.019	56,359	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
444	2015.022	56,349	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
445	2015.025	56,342	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
446	2015.027	56,344	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
447	2015.03	56,344	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			



	A	B	C	D	E	F
446	2015.027	56,344	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
447	2015.03	56,344	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
448	2015.033	56,344	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
449	2015.036	56,339	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
450	2015.038	56,335	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
451	2015.041	56,334	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
452	2015.044	56,334	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
453	2015.047	56,328	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
454	2015.049	56,328	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
455	2015.052	56,328	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
456	2015.055	56,326	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
457	2015.058	56,321	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
458	2015.06	56,324	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
459	2015.063	56,317	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
460	2015.066	56,310	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
461	2015.068	56,310	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
462	2015.071	56,310	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
463	2015.074	56,305	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
464	2015.077	56,299	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
465	2015.079	56,292	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
466	2015.082	56,298	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
467	2015.085	56,292	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
468	2015.088	56,292	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
469	2015.09	56,292	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			
470	2015.093	56,290	*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Ufficio statistica Comune di Venezia*			