

TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DELLA COESIONE TERRITORIALE DELLE REGIONI ITALIANE

Modello, su base place evidence, per la valutazione di policy rivolte allo sviluppo della green economy in aree interne e periferie metropolitane

International Conference

Territorial Impact Assessment of Territorial Cohesion in Italy and Europe Rome, 11-12 April 2019 University of Rome "Tor Vergata"

#### Indicators for Inclusive Growth: from concepts to maps

Keywords: Social cohesion, Equal opportunities, Political participation

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## **Presentation outline**



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- Definition of Territorial Capital as emerged from the surveys
- Definition of Inclusion and Social Inclusion as emerged from the surveys
- Comment on some significant ex-ante maps produced by the unit concerning some significant indicators for the Inclusive Growth:
  - Equal opportunities
  - Political participation
- Regional Operational Programme aims for Liguria
- Conclusions



# Definitions emerged from the surveys



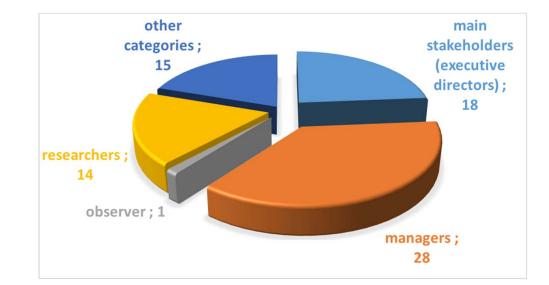
## The interviews

#### Target group

- 76 national, regional and local stakeholders and practitioners with different skills and background
- researchers from 10 partner Units of the PRIN project

#### Aim

- To identify the level of knowledge of the European programmes
- To identify the most frequent European programmes adopted by the interviewees
- To identify the degree of knowledge of the concepts of the PRIN research theme and of the results emerged from the projects financed in the European programmes



#### List of the concepts

Cohesion Competitiveness  $\checkmark$ Sustainability ✓ Diversity Inclusion  $\checkmark$  Equity ✓ TIA Social Inclusion ✓ Territorial Cohesion ✓ Inner Areas, Internal Areas **Territorial Capital** ✓ Green Economy  $\checkmark$ Productivity



#### Definition of Territorial Capital shared by the target group



### **Definition of Territorial Capital**

The complex of the **tangible** and **intangible** elements that are available to the territory for its development

- ✓ **Tangible**: *physical, environmental, structural and infrastructural resources*
- Intangible: cultural (historical-artistic heritage) and social resources (including human and social capital)

The importance of each element of Territorial Capital depends on choices and strategies of the different local communities. Therefore, **each territorial dimension** (regardless its administrative level) is characterised by a **specific** Territorial Capital which is **different** from other areas

Development and investment **policies have to consider the Territorial Capital of each area** (initial territorial means) and to promote its coherent, innovative and efficient use also for the future generations



#### Definition of Inclusion and Social Inclusion shared by the target group



### Inclusion

- Inclusive growth is one the priorities of the Europe 2020 Strategy
- It is a crucial factor in the requalification and enhancement of the social-economic fabric
- It concerns both a status and the process of involvement of single or multiple subjects within larger social contexts from both an economic and cultural point of view
- It is a concept which is strictly connected to that of human development
- Inclusion policies concern different aspects of the decision making process and have different dimensions:
  - Active employment policies
  - Access to services policies
  - Educational policies
  - Housing policies
  - Active citizenship policies
  - Political participation

### **Social Inclusion**

- It refers to the concept of inclusion
- When applied, it is based on the **social inclusion/exclusion dualism**
- Relational and multidimensional nature in relation with the context
- It is measured by both quantitative and qualitative data: therefore it needs to be contextualised within a specific socio-territorial context where the reference "group" is characterised by a certain degree of cohesion
- Inclusion and exclusion are measured by different dimensions such as income, education, security, health, housing, environmental conditions, etc.
- Diversity is an added value and active participation is a strategy to overcome socio-territorial inequality
- Social inclusion policies at national and European level aim to develop a new welfare model for the territory



# Comment on some significant ex-ante maps



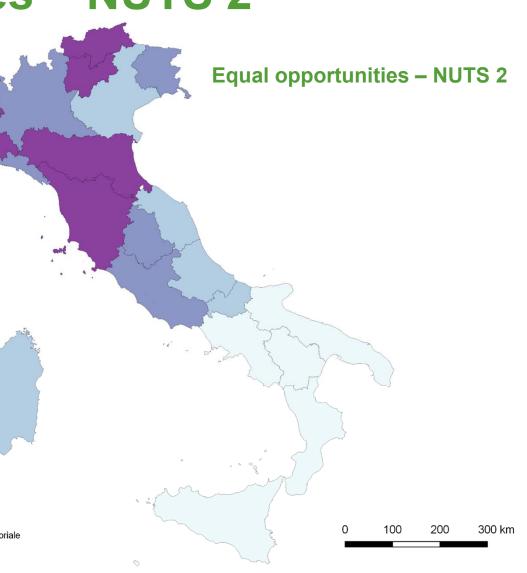
### **Active employment policies – NUTS 2**

- The indicator measures the female employment (employed women/employed population) for 2017 (Source: ISTAT)
- At a NUTS 2 level there is an evident difference between the North where values are high or medium-high and the South, uniformly characterised by low values

Legenda

B Medio-alto C Medio-basso D Basso

Livello: NUTS 2 2017 Mappa realizzata da Stefania Mangano, Pietro Piana Università degli Studi di Genova PRIN 2015 "Territorial Impact Assessment della Coesione Territoriale delle regioni italiane" Progetto 73. PI Maria PREZIOSO - 20155NXJ8T - SH3



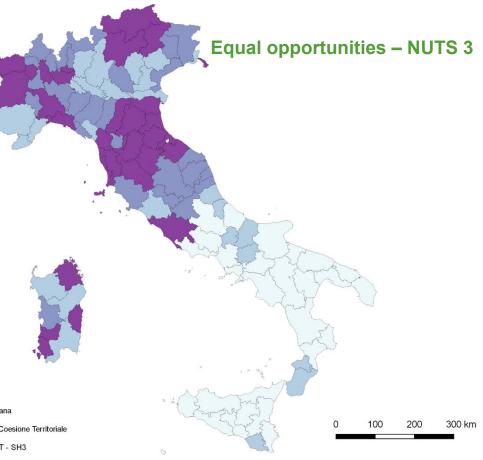
## **Active employment policies – NUTS 3**

At a NUTS 3 level we observe that:

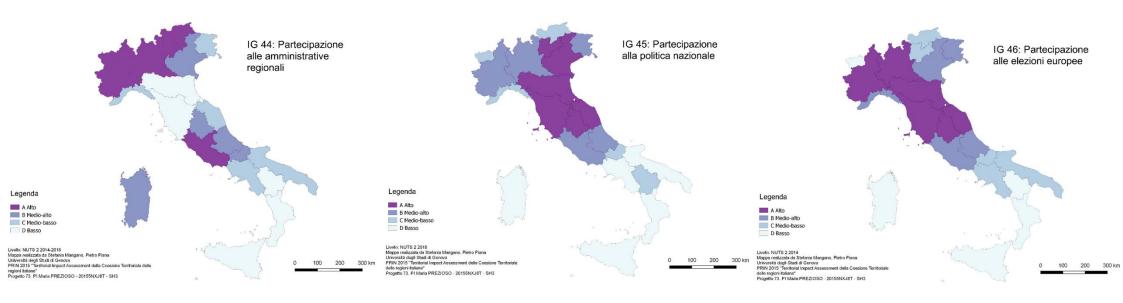
- Several provinces and metropolitan areas of the North-West show high values
- In the North-East the province of Trieste; the bordering provinces of Trento, Bolzano and Belluno show high values
- The provinces and metropolitan areas of Tuscany (excluding Massa Carrara and Grosseto), central-eastern Emilia Romagna and northern Umbria and Marche are characterised by high values
- **Rome** is a virtuous example in central Italy
- Southern Italy is featured by widespread low values, except Sardinia
- Overall we observe some continuity in equal opportunities values between contiguous provinces and metropolitan areas belonging to different regions



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### **Political participation – NUTS 2**



- The maps show the turnout at the regional (2014-2018), national (2018) and European (2014) elections
- There does not seem to be a significant trend in the North between the three elections
- Central and Southern Italy with some exceptions (Tuscany and Marche) show a more consistent trend

### **Political participation – NUTS 3**



In the North and Centre we can detect some territorial continuity between contiguous provinces and metropolitan areas

- The South is the only macro-area which shows even values between the three elections
- Overall we can conclude that while the national and European elections are comparable, the regional ones show particular values which are influenced by the political context at a local level: moreover they are related to different years



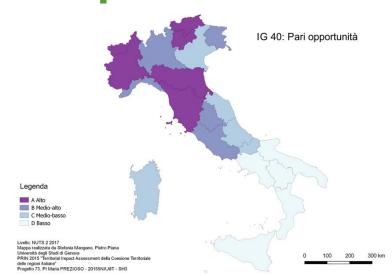
#### Regional Operational Programme aims for Liguria

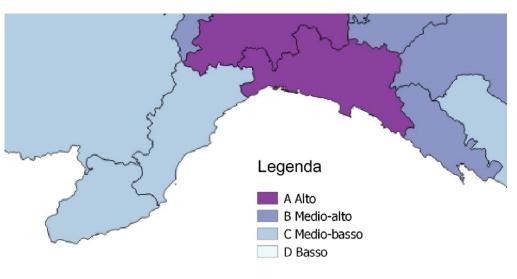


# Equal opportunities in the ESF Operational Programme of Liguria

- Fair improvement of the indicator, particularly medium and long term women employment
- In the last decade the number of employed women (aged 20-64) has growth by 4,3%, against 3,1% of NW Italy and 1,6% of Italy
- Equal opportunities are included in the priority axis 1 (budget € 157.722.422): Specific measurements include: 1) the use of vouchers to cover family care expenses. 2) welfare policies (company crèche, co-working, teleworking)

Regione Liguria, Programma operative nell'ambito dell'obbiettivo "investimenti in favour della crescita e dell'occupazione (https://www.regione.liguria.it/components/com\_publiccompetitions/include s/download.php?id=11096:programma-operativo-regionale-fse-2014-2020.pdf)







#### Conclusions



#### **Conclusions and research perspectives**

- Further analysis and investigation at a regional scale (Liguria and Piedmont)
- Particularly, examination of the NOP and ROP for Liguria and Piedmont with reference to the policies for inclusive growth
- Identification and suggestion of specific general, regional and sectorial policies, in particular for inclusive growth



#### Thank you

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