

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



Presentation outline

- 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



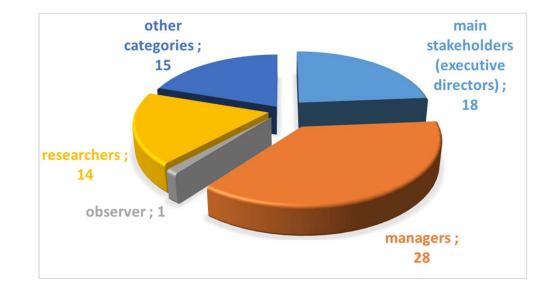
The interviews

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



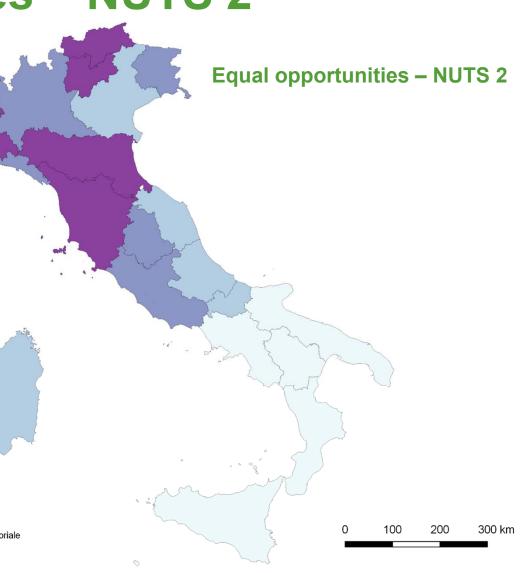
Active employment policies – NUTS 2

- 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



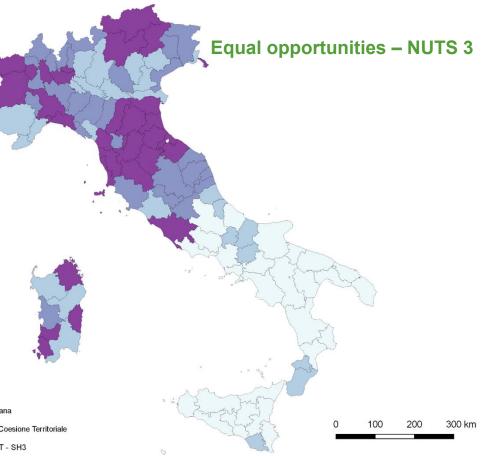
Active employment policies – NUTS 3

At a NUTS 3 level we observe that:

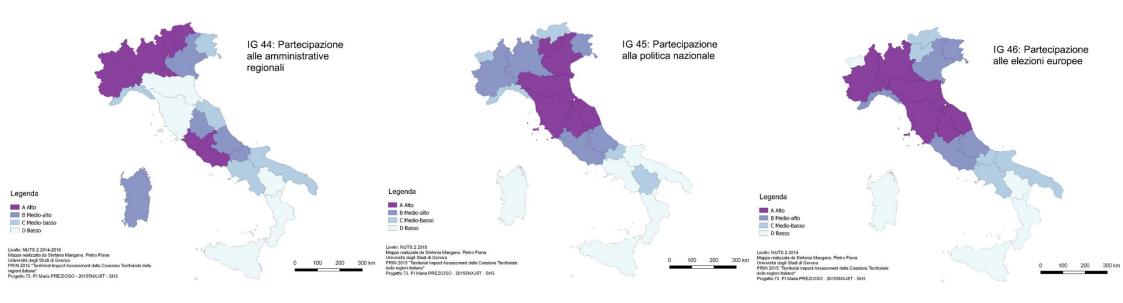
- Several provinces and metropolitan areas of the North-West show high values
- In the North-East the province of Trieste; the bordering provinces of Trento, Bolzano and Belluno show high values
- The provinces and metropolitan areas of Tuscany (excluding Massa Carrara and Grosseto), central-eastern 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



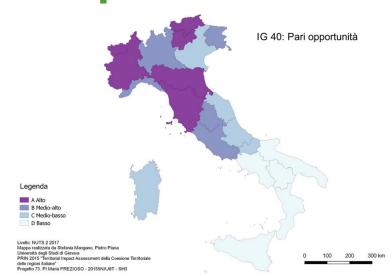
Regional Operational Programme aims for Liguria

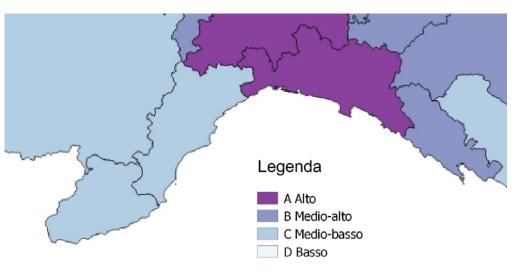


Equal opportunities in the ESF Operational Programme of Liguria

- 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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Prin 2015 – 11-12 April 2019