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
- Sustainability
- **Inclusion**
- TIA
- Territorial Cohesion
- **Territorial Capital**
- Productivity
- Competitiveness
- Diversity
- Equity
- **Social Inclusion**
- Inner Areas, Internal Areas
- Green Economy
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.
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Comment on some significant ex-ante maps
Equal opportunities – 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.
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

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.
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)

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