

TeMA

Journal of
Land Use, Mobility and Environment

There are a number of different future-city visions being developed around the world at the moment: one of them is Smart Cities: ICT and big data availability may contribute to better understand and plan the city, improving efficiency, equity and quality of life. But these visions of utopia need an urgent reality check: this is one of the future challenges that Smart Cities have to face.

Tema is the Journal of Land use, Mobility and Environment and offers papers with a unified approach to planning and mobility. TeMA Journal has also received the Sparc Europe Seal of Open Access Journals released by Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC Europe) and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN ADVANCED SOCIETIES

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TeMA. Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment offers researches, applications and contributions with a unified approach to planning and mobility and publishes original inter-disciplinary papers on the interaction of transport, land use and environment. Domains include: engineering, planning, modeling, behavior, economics, geography, regional science, sociology, architecture and design, network science and complex systems.

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REVIEWS PAGES

PLANNING FOR LIVABLE AND SAFE CITIES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN ADVANCED SOCIETIES

Starting from the relationship between urban planning and mobility management, TeMA has gradually expanded the view of the covered topics, always remaining in the groove of rigorous scientific in-depth analysis. During the last two years a particular attention has been paid on the Smart Cities theme and on the different meanings that come with it. The last section of the journal is formed by the Review Pages. They have different aims: to inform on the problems, trends and evolutionary processes; to investigate on the paths by highlighting the advanced relationships among apparently distant disciplinary fields; to explore the interaction's areas, experiences and potential applications; to underline interactions, disciplinary developments but also, if present, defeats and setbacks.

Inside the journal the Review Pages have the task of stimulating as much as possible the circulation of ideas and the discovery of new points of view. For this reason the section is founded on a series of basic's references, required for the identification of new and more advanced interactions. These references are the research, the planning acts, the actions and the applications, analysed and investigated both for their ability to give a systematic response to questions concerning the urban and territorial planning, and for their attention to aspects such as the environmental sustainability and the innovation in the practices. For this purpose the Review Pages are formed by five sections (Web Resources; Books; Laws; Urban Practices; News and Events), each of which examines a specific aspect of the broader information storage of interest for TeMA.

01_WEB RESOURCES

The web report offers the readers web pages which are directly connected with the issue theme.

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02_BOOKS

The books review suggests brand new publications related with the theme of the journal number.

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03_LAWS

The law section proposes a critical synthesis of the normative aspect of the issue theme.

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04_URBAN PRACTICES

Urban practices describes the most innovative application in practice of the journal theme.

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05_NEWS AND EVENTS

News and events section keeps the readers up-to-date on congresses, events and exhibition related to the journal theme.

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评述页：

规划建设宜居安全城市： 发达社会的社会经济变化

TeMA 从城市规划和流动性管理之间的关系入手，将涉及的论题逐步展，并始终保持科学严谨的态度进行深入分析。在过去两年中，智能城市（Smart Cities）课题和随之而来的不同含义一直受到特别关注。

学报的最后部分是评述页（Review Pages）。这些评述页具有不同的目的：表明问题、趋势和演进过程；通过突出貌似不相关的学科领域之间的深度关系对途径进行调查；探索交互作用的领域、经验和潜在应用；强调交互作用、学科发展、同时还包括失败和挫折（如果存在的话）。

评述页在学报中的任务是，尽可能地促进观点的不断传播并激发新视角。因此，该部分主要是一些基本参考文献，这些是鉴别新的和更加深入的交互作用所必需的。这些参考文献包括研究、规划法规、行动和应用，它们均已经过分析和探讨，能够对与城市和国土规划有关的问题作出有系统的响应，同时还对诸如环境可持续性和在实践中创新等方面有所注重。因，评述页由五个部分组成（网络资源、书籍、法律、城市实务、新闻和事件），每个部分负责核查 TeMA 所关心的海量信息存储的一个具体方面。

01_WEB RESOURCES

网站报告为读者提供与主题直接相关的网页。

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02_BOOKS

书评推荐与期刊该期主题相关的最新出版著作。

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03_LAWS

法律部分提供主题相关标准方面的大量综述。

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04_URBAN PRACTICES

城市的实践描述了期刊主题在实践中最具创新性的应用。

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05_NEWS AND EVENTS

新闻与活动部分让读者了解与期刊主题相关的会议、活动及展览。

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PLANNING FOR LIVABLE AND SAFE CITIES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN
ADVANCED SOCIETIES

REVIEW PAGES: WEB RESOURCES

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In this number

**HOW CITIES CAN FACE NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CHALLENGES**

Sustainable urban development has been defined in many ways in last decades but there is some consensus that the four areas of sustainable development are environmental, economic, social, and governance (Hiremath et al., 2013; Salvati et al., 2013). However, while a widespread attention is focused on the urban environmental issues, ranging from the urban pollution to climate change, there are also some new socio-economic concerns that should be urgently considered in the urban agenda today. Indeed, international migration flows is continuously increasing and this means that more and more people will move to urban areas involving cities to be ready to deal with increasing multi-ethnic population but also with the necessity to avoid social inequalities and urban spatial segregation. Therefore, a big challenge for cities is how to best absorb the new population in the urban environment guaranteeing social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights. Moreover, since cities and urban areas have suffered the global economic crisis emerged in 2008 due to globalization, they now should “reshape” themselves in order to reduce their economic vulnerabilities. In accordance to the New Urban Agenda adopted during the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), cities and human settlements should “meet the challenges and opportunities of present and future sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leveraging urbanization for structural transformation, high productivity, value-added activities and resource efficiency, harnessing local economies, and taking note of the contribution of the informal economy while supporting a sustainable transition to the formal economy” (UNHABITAT, 2016).

So, in order to deeply investigate what is going on globally at the urban level to tackle with a sustained and inclusive economic growth and a social and cultural development, three websites are described: the first one is the website of Urban Transformations – a platform for partnerships, resource sharing and other opportunities to foster urban projects and research beyond the sectoral approach; the second website presents the activities of the Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights aimed at supporting the implementation social inclusion and citizen participation policies at the urban level; and the third one is the website named “Sustainable Cities Platform” which goal is to support and accelerate socio-cultural, socio-economic and technological transformation of European Cities.



URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS
<http://www.urbantransformations.ox.ac.uk/>

Urban Transformations is a network of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) projects, coordinated from the University of Oxford. The aim of such network is collecting and showcasing researches on urban transformations.

In particular, the Urban Transformations portfolio contains more than 50 international projects about different topics on social, economic and demographic changes. Moreover, such projects share a number of common principles, such as:

- cross-disciplinarity, to support an holistic and integrated research and to benefit from other fields of knowledge;
- multi-scalarity, to consider a breadth of projects from neighborhood to megacities;
- future-orientation, to anticipate emerging trends, also using new technologies;
- international vision to be align and be compared with many policies around the world.

These principles are useful to implement a platform because case studies can help communities, firms and local authorities in order to choose more effective measures at urban level. Moreover, the Urban Transformations portfolio tries to overtake the “silos” approach to urban issues because there are different professions and experts that operate on cities. Therefore, the Urban Transformations tries to be a platform to integrate the different sectors in an holistic manner.

These principles are useful to implement a platform because case studies can help communities, firms and local authorities in order to choose more effective measures at urban level.

The website is articulated in six main sections: About, Funding, research, News & Debate; Events and Connections.

While in the About section are all the information on the Urban Transformation portfolio, in the Funding section both open and closed projects calls are listed, as well as the grants. In such a way, different possibilities to support projects about urban planning are collected and the contents are presented in a simply format, including the reference to the main lead institution. Examples of projects about urban planning can be found in the section Research where more than 50 projects are collected depending on their location and their main topic that can range from the urban ageing and social exclusion to the economic development.

In addition to this, the News and Debate section is continuously updated with articles on key issues faced by cities across the world in order to provoke discussion between scholars and practitioners or with blog articles collected from other websites.

Beyond the showcase of international projects and the posts about funding opportunities, the Urban Transformation provides information about events and their connections with several organizations in the field of urban research, including government, civil society, industry and university.

So, Urban Transformations seeks to create a bridge between the academia research and the practitioners in the urban field to overcome a sectoral approach, serving as a platform for partnerships, resource sharing and other opportunities.



UCLG Committee
on Social Inclusion,
Participatory Democracy
and Human Rights

UCLG - CISDP
<http://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en/home>

On the UCLG-CISDP website, the user can access to the information and to the activities of the Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights that is member of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). The Committee has been established in 2005 as a forum for the discussion made up by local authorities from all over the world initially about two themes (social inclusion and participatory democracy) and, afterwards, also on a third theme: human rights in cities.

The main concern of the Committee is the urban environment. indeed, the Committee is involved in activities related to the cities as shown in its Action Plan.

Moreover, one hand the Committee represents a global platform for representing and defending the interest of local governments before the international community in the areas of Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights, on the other hand it helps these governments in designing their strategies and policies also by means of exchanging knowledge and expertise.

With this aim, the Committee has also developed a platform "*Inclusive Cities Observatory*" that collect more than 60 case studies around the world related about:

- innovative policies for community development;
- access to basic services;
- gender equality;
- environmental protection
- eradication of poverty.

Thanks to this initiative successful experiences have been identified and investigated in order to create an inspiration for other cities to design and implement their own social inclusion policies.

The Inclusive Cities Observatory has been developed with the scientific support of the Development Planning Unit from the University College of London (15 case studies) and a team of researchers from the Centre for Social Studies (CES) at the University of Coimbra (50 case studies).

In addition to real case studies and successful experiences to deal with social issues in cities, the Committee puts efforts also in providing scientific material and guidelines.

Indeed, starting from a "manifesto in favour of social inclusion policies, considered as a safeguard of citizens' rights, necessary to achieve a vibrant and effective local democracy, respectful toward the growing diversity of urban societies", the study "Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy - From the conceptual discussion to local action" has been published in 2014 to provoke discussion and stimulate intellectually academia and practitioners in research and in implementing social inclusion and citizen participation policies.



SUSTAINABLE CITIES PLATFORM

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PLATFORM

<http://www.sustainablecities.eu/>

The European Sustainable Cities Platform was launched in 2016, following the 8th European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns in the Basque Country. It focuses on the uptake of The Basque Declaration – the main outcome of the 8th European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns – which “outlines new pathways for European Cities and Towns to create productive, sustainable and resilient cities for a liveable and inclusive Europe. The document aims to support and accelerate socio-cultural, socio-economic and technological transformation”.

These transformations are led by 15 “pathways” that are the followings:

- for the socio-cultural transformation: the creation of a culture of sustainability, the involvement of the citizens, the re-think of the public-private boundaries, the promotion of social innovation and the nurturing of sharing economy;
- for the socio-economic transformation: the research of opportunities for local economies, the creation of value chains, the application of innovative financing approaches, the application of sustainable procurement principles, the pursuing of a circular economy;
- for the socio-economic transformation: the wise selection and application of smart technologies, the use of procurement to influence market, the creation of equal access to information/digital services, the support to open data standards, the preparation for socio-cultural changes due to technology.

In accordance with these pathways, the Platform provides inspiring examples of Transformative Actions. Indeed, there is a Transformative Actions Database where projects in line with The Basque Declaration have been collected depending on their main pathway and their main topics (decarbonization, urban mobility, biodiversity, greenfield land and natural space, water resources and air quality, climate change, public space, housing, social inclusion and integration, local economies and employment). There is also a sub-section that allows cities and organizations to submit their Transformative Actions and their projects in line with the Basque Declaration. Indeed, in order to make effective the goals of the Basque Declaration, the activity of monitoring and documentation of Transformative Actions are fundamental to make them available for replication.

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IMAGE SOURCES

The images are from: <http://www.urbantransformations.ox.ac.uk/>; [http://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en/home](http://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en/home;); <http://www.sustainablecities.eu/>.

PLANNING FOR LIVABLE AND SAFE CITIES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN
ADVANCED SOCIETIES

REVIEW PAGES: BOOKS

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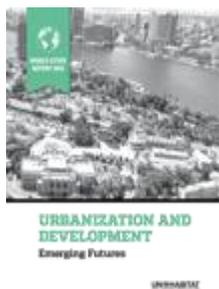


In this number

**REGENERATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
SUSTAINABILITY**

In the last decades, the world has changed extremely, our ideas, practices, modes of production and consumption, demographic structures, as well as education and health conditions have radically changed. The way cities are shaped, their form and functionality have also been transformed over these years. Many of these transformations have been for the better, but others for the worst. The growth of the urban areas is ingrained in a culture of short-term economic benefit and often unbridled consumption and production practices that compromise the sustainability of the environment. The causes may vary according to different contexts, but uncontrolled growth, privatization of public goods, lack of regulations and institutions as well as forms of collective indolence are often the key factors behind a model of urbanization that is becoming highly unsustainable. Urbanization is at the same time a positive force underpinning profound social, political and economic transformation. Furthermore, the urbanization and growth go hand in hand, and no one can deny that urbanization is essential for socio-economic transformation, wealth generation, prosperity and development. According with this themes, the two principal approaches develop in the last years from scientific research are the Smart City and Resilient City. That are mainly addressed to improve sustainability and increase the quality of life, although each concept seems to pursue these objectives following different paths (Papa et al., 2015). In this context, another important theme is the inclusion of migrants. It has become more important theme, especially in light of the current financial crisis and the growing political mood surrounding immigration. The freedom of movement of people is at the crux of European integration. The principle of social inclusion should also allow for people to enjoy a standard of living consistent with what is considered normal in the society in which they reside. Further, social inclusion relates to social cohesion in which all members of society are drawn together to become more active members of society. Many migrants participate in the labour market, enrol in education and training, and participate in arts and leisure activities as well as integrating into the community. Over the past ten years, the European Union has undergone significant expansion leading to increased scope for the movement of people from one member state to another.

According to these themes, this section suggests three books and reports that help to better understand the issue of this number: UN Habitat World Cities Report 2016, Socio-economic inclusion of migrant EU workers in 4 cities and Metropolitan Areas and Smart Governance Successful Initiatives and Critical Aspects towards Smart City.



Title: World Cities Report

Urbanization and development: Emerging Futures

Author/editor: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Publisher: UN Habitat

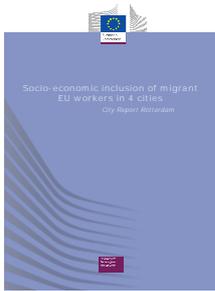
Download: http://nua.unhabitat.org/uploads/WCRFullReport2016_EN.pdf.

Publication year: 2016

ISBN code: 978-92-1-133395-4

The analysis of urban development of the past twenty years presented in this re-edition of the World Cities Report shows, with compelling evidence, that there are new forms of collaboration and cooperation, planning, governance, finance and learning that can sustain positive change. This report declares the emerging future of cities largely depends on the way we plan and manage urbanization, and the way we leverage this transformative process to provide the setting, the underlying base and also the momentum for global changes. It proves that the current urbanization model is unsustainable in many respects, puts many people at risk, creates unnecessary costs, negatively affects the environment, and is intrinsically unfair. It conveys a clear message that the pattern of urbanization needs to change in order to better respond to the challenges of our time, to address issues such as inequality, climate change, informality, insecurity, and the unsustainable forms of urban expansion. The Habitat Agenda adopted at the United Nations Conference on Human settlements (Habitat II) in 1996 was influential in the recognition of the right to adequate housing, sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, and the increased participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in the urbanization process. It reinforced the role of local authorities and stirred progress in strengthening fiscal and financially management capacities. However, in general terms, implementation, financing and monitoring have remained major challenges.

It conveys a sense of urgency in the implementation of policies and actions that can no longer depend on political schedules or opportunistic moments, but should, instead, be set. The new Urban Agenda should adopt a city-wide approach to development with concrete actions, setting out clear funding mechanisms and effective means of implementation and monitoring. The new urban agenda seek to realize goal 11 of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, which is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, successfully concluded with the adoption of the New Urban Agenda. The Habitat III Conference as a whole was a resounding success: 30,000 people, among them 10,000 international participants from 167 countries were accredited in the Conference. In the span of four days almost 1,000 events took place, including 8 Plenary sessions, 6 High-level Roundtable sessions, 4 Assemblies, 16 Stakeholders Roundtables, 10 Policy Dialogues, 22 Special Sessions, 3 Urban Talks, an Urban Journalism Academy, 59 United Nations events, 157 Exhibition booths, 42 Village projects and over 460 side, networking, training and parallel events were organized by various stakeholders. The components of the new Urban Agenda are focused on desired directions of change for urban areas in the context of national development. These focus points are largely at the city level, although they are combined together through national urban policies. the key strategic components are considered as "development enablers" that can be thought of as frameworks for action in response to the multiple challenges raised by the often chaotic forces of urbanization; and also, at the same time, as frameworks for action to harness the opportunities that the same urbanization brings. the new Urban agenda highlights three development enablers, which are jointly referred to as a "three-pronged" approach: rules and regulations; urban planning and design; and municipal finance mechanisms. Along with national urban policies, these three development enablers underpin planned urbanization and they can generate cross-the-board sustainable urban development. The components overall respond to the question of what needs to change



Title: Socio-economic inclusion of migrant EU workers in 4 cities

Author/editor: Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion program

Publisher: European Commission

Download: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=14423&langId=en>

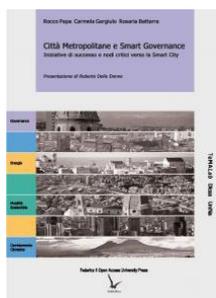
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The freedom of movement of EU workers is one of the four freedoms on which the EU's Single Market is based, alongside freedom of movement of goods, capital and services. Since 2004, the year the European Union (EU) expanded from 15 to now 28 Member States, the scope of mobility for people within the EU increased substantially. The purpose of this study was to provide the European Commission with information on the challenges and the opportunities in the economic and social inclusion of migrant EU workers and their families at local level. This report is the final synthesis report summarising the results of the four case studies from cities across the European Union: Leeds (UK), Frankfurt (Germany), Rotterdam (Netherlands) and Milan (Italy). Each of these cities was selected because it has received large numbers of migrant EU workers since 2000. This project aimed to examine the specific barriers to and facilitators of economic and social inclusion of EU migrant workers. Research efforts included analysing secondary data and conducting surveys, interviews and workshops with key stakeholders. Information about EU migrant workers and their situation was gathered through a variety of methods: literature review; analysis of statistical data; interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders (employer, trade unions, local authorities, migrants' associations, public and private employment services, other civil society organisations; etc.) and questionnaires for migrant EU workers. The report is divided in five chapters. The first chapter sets out the policy context at EU level on the free movement of workers, including recent developments and debates. The second chapter sketches a profile of EU labour migration in the four cities. The third chapter discusses the challenges and opportunities for migrant EU workers, local workers and the local community in various domains: when arriving and registering; in getting a job and starting a business; when accessing local services and when participating in social and cultural life. The fourth chapter discusses the policies and practices to support the socioeconomic inclusion of migrant EU workers at local level. The fifth chapter draws conclusions and provides recommendations for the socioeconomic inclusion of migrant EU workers.

Overall, there are many similarities in the challenges and opportunities encountered in the four cities, together with some differences that are often related to the organisation of services at national level and other local circumstances. Language barriers feature as an important shared challenge for the socioeconomic inclusion of migrant EU workers and for their access to the labour market.

Access to quality and affordable housing is the other most widespread challenge. Other challenges are emphasized in some of the cities: the recognition of qualifications, the exposure to worse working conditions and exploitation, being hired at a lower qualification level. Access to information on social and health services is mentioned as a key challenge in Frankfurt and Rotterdam while in Milan the poor functioning of the matching mechanisms of labour supply and demand is highlighted. There is more variety across the city reports on the key opportunities that are offered to migrant EU workers. Job opportunities and the possibility to access to good quality local public services are the most important ones. Social inclusion is a process which affords citizens the necessary opportunities and resources to fully participate in economic, cultural and social life.



Title: Metropolitan Areas and Smart Governance. Successful Initiatives and Critical Aspects towards Smart City

Author/editor: Rocco Papa, Carmela Gargiulo e Rosaria Battarra

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The book describes the results of the research project "Governance Analysis Project Smart Energy City" of the Pon Smart Cities and Communities PON 04a2_E to the implementation of Smart Energy Cities in metropolitan areas in Europe in Italy, and in the convergence regions. The programme aims at verifying what Italian cities are trying out with regard to application of the Smart City paradigm, also in the light of the process of transformation of the institutional system being dealt with by the cities after the introduction of Law no. 56/2014. This has meant, on the one hand, verifying the level of propensity of Italian metropolitan areas for adopting a smart approach; on the other hand, by collecting the critical literature about what is being tried by cities from the smart viewpoint, a thorough study was made of the initiatives that could help metropolitan cities to deal with the tasks assigned to them by the law. The metropolitan cities investigated were the ten identified in Law no. 56/2014 (Bari, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Reggio Calabria, Rome, Turin and Venice) as well as Palermo and Catania. About 1,000 smart initiatives (actions, researches, technologies etc.) were identified during the research, and were classified and analysed using a single interpretation grid for all the cities. Just as a series of things to ponder appear, about what the foreseeable developments in the adoption of the smart approach might be, but in particular about what the main critical aspects to be dealt with are. To assess the smartness of Italian metropolitan cities, from the vast literature on the subject, a set of indicators has been selected, articulated in the six characteristics that identify the smart city: Economy, People, Environment, Living, Mobility, Governance (Giffinger et al., 2007). Using these indicators, it was possible to compare the Italian cities and evaluate the different levels of smartness. Through the use of indirect sources, a screening was carried out of initiatives - research, interventions, projects, technologies/products, plans/programs, promotion - aimed at the implementation of the Smart City that each metropolitan city is implementing. Current initiatives in 12 metropolitan cities, then, were compared to verify the type, characteristics, the actors involved, and the resources committed.

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THE DIGITAL AGENDA: SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

We often hear that the future is digital. The digital revolution, as many call it, has been changing our world since the middle of the last century, driven especially by technological and market innovation. These transformations are inevitably altering people's way of living and interacting, and thus they are also impacting cities. However, technology by itself cannot boost territorial competitiveness (Barresi & Pultrone, 2013; Las Casas et al., 2014). Political strategies and territorial policies are equally important in order to effectively manage the spread of new fast, reliable and connected digital networks. In this context, every year, the World Economic Forum publishes the Global Information Technology Report, which provides a ranking of more than one hundred global countries based on a set of indicators that measure the ability of an economy to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) to foster both social and economic growth. In its last edition (Baller et al., 2016), five EU countries are in the top 10, two of which on the podium (i.e. Finland at the second place and Norway at the third). These good performances of the EU countries can be partially consider as a result of the efforts of the European Commission to support Europe's digital revolution. In particular, the *digital agenda for Europe*, launched in 2010, with its 101 actions, can be consider a point of reference for all European countries that want to effectively exploit ICTs and generate sustainable growth.

The main goal of the digital agenda is the creation of a *European digital single market*, and three priority lines of action have been identified in order to reach this goal:

- to provide consumers and businesses with better access to digital goods and services across Europe;
- to shape the right environment for digital networks and services to flourish;
- to create a European digital economy and society with growth potential.

Based on these priorities, European countries have developed their own strategies, considering the specific political, geographical, social and economic context of reference.

The focus of this issue of TeMA is the Italian strategy for improving digitalization across the country. In particular, two main documents are described in detail: the Italian strategy for digital growth, and the Italian strategy for next generation access network. These two Strategies are part of the Italian digital agenda and introduce a wide range of initiatives that have been already gradually changing the way citizens and public administrations interact. The efforts of the Italian government are aimed at reducing the digital gap with the other European countries in terms of access to network, digital rights and development of digital competencies, as well as at developing normative and digital infrastructures to foster innovation in both public administration and industry (Verrò, 2016).



DIGITAL ITALY (FROM 2012 TO PRESENT)

According to the Global Information Technology Report (2016), "Italy is one of the countries that improved the most during the last year its ability to leverage information and communication technologies to improve its competitiveness and the well-being of its population" (Vetrò, 2016). This positive result reflects the commitment by the government to promote the digitalization of the country during the last four years. In particular, the normative history of the Italian digital Agenda officially starts in 2012, with the adoption of the Decree Law n. 179 "Ulteriori misure urgenti per la crescita del Paese", which includes a number of measures aimed at promoting economic growth and digital culture within the Italian context. During the same year, the *Agency for digital Italy* (AdI) is introduced as the implementation body of the digital Agenda (Decree Law n.83/2012). The role of Agency is to coordinate the three levels of the Italian administration system – state, regions, and cities – for the fulfilment of the Italian digital agenda's goals, consistently with the European guidelines. After 2012, additional digital development measures have been introduced with the so-called *Decreto del Fare* (Law n. 98/2013) and with the 2014 and 2015 Stability Laws (Law n. 147/2013 and Law n.140/2014 respectively). However, 2015 proved to be a pivotal year for the Italian digital Agenda, because the government approved two key complementary documents: (1) [The Italian strategy for digital growth 2014-2020](#); and (2) [The Italian strategy for next generation access network](#).

The main goal of the ***Italian strategy for digital growth 2014-2020*** is to spread new digital competencies among citizens and companies in order to foster social and economic growth, especially in a moment when the country is hardly trying to overcome a long period of economic crisis. The Strategy includes a numerous set of measures grouped into three different pillars: (a) cross-infrastructure actions, (b) enabling platforms, and (c) acceleration programs.

The first pillar – cross-infrastructure actions – includes the following actions/projects:

- Public System of Connectivity (SPC). This action aims at providing all public buildings, especially schools and hospitals, with access to broadband connection services above 30 Mbps (70% above 100 Mbps) and wireless network;
- Digital Security for the Public Administration (PA). This project wants to ensure cyber security within the PA by defining a set of standards and guidelines that all PA must adhere to;
- Rationalize of ICT endowment, reinforcement of data center and cloud computing. The main goal of this action is to exploit the advantages offered by the cloud and improving the rationale use of the PA's ICT capital; in particular, the Strategy estimates that 70% of PA data center should be migrated to cloud by 2020 in order to save about 15% of the actual expenses;
- Public Service of Digital Identity (SPID). The project aims at providing at least 70% of the active population with a secure access to the digital services offered by the PA by 2020. Up to now, 3719 PA have been involved and almost two hundred thousand of digital identities have been distributed.

The second pillar – enabling platforms – refers to the development of those platforms that are necessary to enable the digital transformation of the public administration sector, in a digital-first perspective. This pillar includes the following actions/projects:

- National Civil registry (ANPR). This action aims at developing a centralized database system for the management of the national civil registry. This would improve the quality of the service offered to the

citizen, who would be able to access any civil certification in any municipal office. Up to now, only 26 out of 8047 municipalities have been involved;

- Electronic payments (“Pago PA”). The goal of this project is to allow citizens and companies to make any type of PA payment online, as with any e-commerce platform. This innovation would benefit both the PA, which would be able to collect its payments in real time, and private citizens/companies, which could save time and money. Up to now, over fourteen thousand PAs have been participating at the project, and over six hundred thousand payments have been made electronically;
- Electronic invoicing to PA. Since March 31, 2015 all PAs are required to issue, manage and store invoices exclusively electronically. Up to now, almost fifty million invoices have been transmitted electronically;
- E-procurement. In accordance with EU Directives on public procurement, this action aims at simplify and make more transparent all public procurements, which must be conducted electronically starting from April 2016. The digitalization includes: e-notification (e.g. electronic only publishing of public procurements); e-access (e.g. electronic only consultation); and e-submission (electronic only submission of tenders);
- Open Data. The project’s goal is to develop a set of national guidelines for supporting the free sharing of government data, based on open standards;
- Digital Health Care. In order to improve the price-quality ratio of health care services and the efficiency of the whole system, a number of activities have been put in place, such as the realization of the electronic health record (FSE) for each citizen, which is already active in seven regions, and the replacement of traditional paper prescriptions into digital ones;
- Digital School. This project includes different actions that aim at the digitalization of all school buildings by 2018. In particular, any school building will be provided with access to broadband connection services; each student and teacher will get a digital profile; schools will be provided with new labs and classrooms for integrated teaching; and additional digital training for teachers is planned;
- Digital Security and Justice. In order to reduce time and cost and optimize the whole judicial system, the Strategy aims at digitizing civil and criminal trials. The civil telematics trial is a reality in Italy since 2014, and now it has been working on the penal telematics trial as well;
- Digital Tourism. This project includes a set of actions for the digital promotion of Italy as a tourism destination, and for the development of new infrastructure in order to make South Italian destinations more accessible;
- Digital Agriculture. This line of action follows a previous project called “Agricoltura 2.0”, which aims at using new technologies to both facilitate farmers’ access to public funding and innovate the sector.

The third and final pillar – acceleration programs – is the one meant to produce the strongest impact, in terms of social and economic development, and it includes the following actions/projects:

- Italy Login - The home for citizens. This project aims to be the most innovative government platform for citizens. It will provide a digital platform that allows better joint participation of the public and private sectors. Using their digital identity, citizens will be able to access any apps, provided by the public and private sector, based on their profile. According to the Strategy, the platform should be completed by 2017, and 100% of PAs must adhere to it by 2020;
- Digital Competence. This acceleration program aims to develop digital skills among Italian citizens in order to increase the number of people with access to the internet: in 2015, only 60% of Italian citizens had a computer and were able to send an email, the goal of this initiative is to reach 90% by 2020;
- Smart City & communities. The project focuses on the construction of a digital platform for coordinating the development of smart communities. Up to now, this initiative seems to be stuck.

In 2015, together with the Italian Strategy for digital growth 2014-2020, the government also approved the ***Italian strategy for next generation access network***, a document that highlights the importance of telecommunication networks for the social and economic future of the country. The Strategy identifies high-speed Internet infrastructure and services as a necessary condition for a faster, more efficient, less bureaucratic Italy. Up to now, Italy is way back in all European rankings for take up of advanced digital services and high speed networks availability, therefore the gap that needs to be fill is very large, and the objectives defined by the Strategy can be considered very ambitious.

In particular, the Strategy identifies three main objectives:

- provide 85% of population with access to broadband connection services above 100Mbps by 2020, in line with the European digital agenda;
- provide access to broadband connection services above 30Mbps to 100% of population by 2020;
- provide access to broadband connection services of at least 100Mbps for public administration, local schools, health care facilities, industrial parks, high demographic density areas.

These goals complement the actions included in the *Italian strategy for digital growth 2014-2020*, and this is not just a coincidence. The two Strategies have been developed in an integrated manner, so to provide both infrastructure and services, in order to bridge the Italian digital gap faster and more effectively.

Looking at the *Italian strategy for next generation access network* more closely, the main aim is to build a completely new infrastructure, able to support any type of communication and satisfy future needs for at least the next 20 years.

This Strategy divides Italy into four different clusters, based on population density and several socio-economic variables as well on the existent supply of infrastructures for ultra-fast broadband. In particular, Cluster A includes the 15 main cities as well as the major industrial areas of the country, and it is where is most likely that private investment will take place; Cluster B includes 1120 municipalities where operators have realized or have planned the deployment of networks providing speeds above 30 Mbps, but the market conditions are not sufficient to guarantee an adequate returns on investments to upgrade networks to provide speeds above 100 Mbps; Cluster C includes 2650 municipalities where operators can be interested in investing in networks with more than 100 Mbps only thanks to state aid support; finally, Cluster D includes 4300 municipalities where only through public intervention resident population can be provided with broadband connectivity above 30 Mbps. For each cluster, a specific model of intervention for ultra-fast broadband has been designed, so to make the best use of the available financial resources and limit any waste of money.

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PLANNING FOR LIVABLE AND SAFE CITIES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN
ADVANCED SOCIETIES

REVIEW PAGES: URBAN PRACTICES

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In this number

**PLANNING FOR AN URBAN AGING POPULATION:
TWO CASE STUDIES**

Population aging and urbanization are two converging global trends with significant implications for urban planning and development (Buffel & Philipson, 2012). According to the United Nation World Population Prospects Report (UN, 2015), the global population of older people is growing at an unprecedented rate. By 2050, for the first time in human history, there will be more over-65s than children under-15s and the number of people over 100 will increase by 1.000%. At the same time urbanization will continue to growth, with urban areas absorbing the majority of the expected population growth over the next four decades (UNFPA, 2014). The combined effect of these two converging trends will present huge challenges for the cities of tomorrow that will need to adapt themselves in order to respond to the needs and aspirations of a fast-growing urban aging population.

An ageing population is not inherently a bad thing as it reflects improved health and rising life expectancies. Older people are a resource for their families and communities, and for the wellbeing of the cities where they live. However, in order to tap the potential that older people represent for continued human development, cities must ensure their inclusion and full access to urban spaces, structures, and services (Plouffe, 2010).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) definition an “age-friendly city” is one that promotes active aging; that is, “it optimizes opportunities for health, participation, and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age” (WHO, 2007). An age friendly city is thus a place that helps older people stay healthy and active and provides appropriate support to those who can no longer look after themselves. It adapts its structure and services to be accessible to and inclusive for older people with varying needs and capacities (Buffel & Philipson, 2012).

Developing responsive actions to fulfil the aspirations and needs of older people has become a major concern in many cities worldwide. Cities indeed are a locus for bridging across policy sectors to address the concerns of ageing populations in urban settings in an integrated way.

To encourage world cities to plan for aging as an integral part of planning their built and social environment, the WHO initiated a global, collaborative project in 2005 to identify the key features of an “age-friendly” city. This contribution illustrates two relevant case studies of cities that participate in the WHO *Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities* and have recently developed advanced plans, initiatives and regulations to address their aging populations needs: i) Manchester (UK) and ii) New York (US).



MANCHESTER

With over 500.000 inhabitants, Manchester is one of the most populated urban area in the UK and an important cultural, business, and retail center. According to official statistics, the proportion of residents aged 65 and older is 10.6% (Manchester City Council, 2016). The highest concentrations of older people are in the areas at the city's extremities, such as Wythenshawe, Didsbury, Blackley and Moston, while the areas close to the city center have the lowest concentrations of people aged 65 and over. By 2028, the number of over 65s is expected to increase by 44%, and over 85s by 81%.

Manchester is one of the first city to participate in the WHO Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities and its commitment to promote active aging can be rooted in 1993 when the city developed a series of initiatives related to the European Union Year of Older People (Buffel et al., 2014). This prompted the City Council to create a multi-departmental working group charged with promoting a broader range of opportunities and services for older people. In 2003, the City Council launched the Valuing Older People (VOP) partnership, an initiative designed to develop partnerships with older people and a variety of organizations within the community. Between 2003 and 2010, the VOP program developed a variety of actions on the age-friendly theme, including engagement program aimed at involving older residents in the leadership of VOP work, a communication strategy organized around positive images of aging, and the development of initiatives with external partners such as universities and agencies representing the voluntary sector (Buffel et al., 2014). In 2010, the VOP launched the Manchester Ageing Strategy (MAS) following extensive consultation with older residents, elected council members, and a panel of nationally recognized experts. The objectives of this strategy, that covers the 2010-2020 time period, is to ensure that older citizens will be more active and engaged, experience less inequality, receive better-quality care and support, and live in lifetime neighborhoods with affordable housing options. The strategy incorporates a variety of themes including:

- *Housing.* Actions in this domain focus on increasing the supply and choice of homes, increasing the proportion that are accessible to mobility-restricted residents, improving existing homes, and extending support and housing advice services. According to the MAS, by 2020, Manchester's older citizens will have more housing options with an improved supply, mix and choice of good-quality homes adapted to their needs. With better support and advice, older people will be able to take advantage of the improved housing offer.
- *Transport.* Actions in this domain are oriented toward making public transport easier to use, reliable, and more comfortable. This will be achieved by providing better support for people having difficulties getting around and by developing transport hubs and transport information better suited to older people.
- *Environment and safety.* Actions in this domain focus on developing local environmental projects involving older people in order to make public spaces more accessible and safe. Planned actions in this area include: the design of pedestrian friendly public spaces, solutions to calm road traffic and the redesign of street intersections at key locations to improve the safety for older people.

The MAS also provide strategies in the *job, cultural and healthcare domains*. These include: targeted support for the over-50s to get back into work; cultural and learning opportunities for older people; the development of people-oriented health-care services and the promotion of physical activity.



NEW YORK

With over 8,5 million inhabitants, New York City (NYC) is the most populous city in the United States and one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. According to official statistics, the elderly population 60 years and older living in New York numbered 1.407.635, representing 17,2% of the City's population (NYDAP, 2016). Brooklyn and Queens are the neighborhoods with the largest number of residents 60 and over, each accounting for about 30% of the City's 60 plus population. By 2030, the number of New Yorkers who are age 60 and older will increase by 47% (compared to 2005).

NYC has a long tradition in addressing the concerns of its ageing population. And is the first city to participate in the WHO Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities. In 1948, for example, the nation first senior's center was opened in the Bronx. Twenty five year later, Mayor John Lindsay established the *Mayor Office for the Aging*, with one of its first mandate was to conduct a landmark study on inner city older adults. In 1986, the city was the birthplace of the country's first NORC (*Naturally Occurring Retirement Community*), a service model that brought health and social services to a complex of buildings where old people resides. In 2007, the City Council and the *New York Academy of Medicine* launched a city-wide investigation to determine the current status of New York's elderly residents. Public participation was an essential element of this preliminary stage, and investigators held city hall meetings, launched a website with information about the project, and hosted a number of roundtable discussions with experts in all areas of city planning. The findings of this investigation led in 2010 to the development of *Age Friendly NYC*, a long term strategy to sustain and enhance NYC's age-friendliness for the growing population of seniors. A blueprint for enhancing NYC's livability for older New Yorkers, outlines 59 specific initiatives focused on four areas:

- *Public space and transportation.* Actions in this area focus on improving the safety of the urban environment while making public transport more comfortable and easier to use by older people. Examples of planned interventions in this area include: improve the safety of street intersections and increase the time allotted for pedestrian crossing; create new seating in bus shelters, improve elevator and escalator service and enhance the accessibility of subway stations; match accessible taxis with users who need them.
- *Housing.* Actions in this domain are devoted to facilitate older people's access to safe and affordable housing as well as focusing on improving housing safety, security, services, and supports. Examples of planned interventions in this area include: provide loan assistance for older people for home repairs; provide loans for rehabilitation and new construction of affordable housing; provide additional support services to NORCs.
- *Community and civic participation.* This area focuses on improving the participation of older adults in the city's civic life. Examples of planned interventions in this area include: increase the number of paid job opportunities for older New Yorkers; promote intergenerational volunteering and learning through partnerships with schools and non-profit organizations; establish citywide partnerships between seniors center and cultural and recreational centres;
- *Health and social services.* Actions in this domain are devoted to ensure access to health and social services and support independent living. Planned measures in this area include: redesign senior centres

focusing on wellness and health outcomes; increase access to community-based health care services; implement citywide health prevention initiatives.

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IMAGE SOURCES

The image shown in the first page is from <http://redorbit.com>; the image shown in the third page is from: <http://cojaro.com>; the image shown in the third page is from <http://peoplechoice.com>.

PLANNING FOR LIVABLE AND SAFE CITIES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN
ADVANCED SOCIETIES

REVIEW PAGES: NEWS AND EVENTS

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In this number
SOCIAL MIX POLICIES DURING THE “SECOND
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION”

During the last three decades, a wide range of socio-demographic processes, such as the destabilization of traditional patterns of marriage, the growing fluidity of ties of kin and the aging of population, has modified the traditional household system. These dynamics have been summarized under the common name of the ‘Second Demographic Transition’.

The basic idea behind the aforementioned concept, as launched in 1986 (Lesthaeghe & Van de Kaa, 1986), is that industrialized countries have reached a new stage in their demographic development. During the transition, mortality typically begins to decline first, followed some decades later by fertility decline, thus leading to a series of changes in population growth rates, size, and age distribution that continues for many decades. The transition transforms the demography composition towards an ageing society, characterized by radical change in “women’s economic and social roles, the invention of retirement as the third stage of life, and a demographic efficiency that fostered heavy investment in the human capital of fewer but longer-lived children” (Lee & Reher, 2011). Furthermore, (Van de Kaa, 2002) affirms that “the gradually increasing disequilibrium apparently generates a compensatory trend in the third demographic factor of the classical demographic balancing equation: migration”.

Economists, geographers, and urban planners have been exploring housing as a key component of urban structure, but they have rarely examined the demographic composition of the housing units. (Myers, 1990) conceptualized the new field of research as the interface between population and housing that might be approached from both the demand side and the supply side. In this perspective population influences housing through housing demand, but at the same time, housing influences the demographic composition of certain areas through the attraction or deterrence of migrants. These connections between housing and population vary over time and between places.

On these bases, the European Union seems to have figured out that social housing requires an integrated approach to merge the urban complexity, the supply of affordable housing, the socio-economic aspects and sustainability and demographic challenges (De Matteis et al., 2014). According to the Treaty of Lisbon, in fact, European Union “shall combat social exclusion and discrimination, and shall promote social justice and protection” as well as “economic, social and territorial cohesion”. The target involving social inclusion is to have at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020, with the achievement of this goal measured by an indicator corresponding to the sum of persons who are at risk of poverty or living

in households with very low work intensity or who are severely materially deprived. Material deprivation includes, among others, indicators related to housing and environment of the dwelling, such as unaffordability of rent and utility bills, and impossibility to keep a home adequately warm. In response to these challenges, Member States are required to adopt innovative strategies in order to:

- include social groups who are particularly affected by the economic crisis or usually excluded from traditional social housing policies;
- diversify sources of funding;
- involve new stakeholders creating partnerships between public, market and third sector organizations;
- develop high quality, energy efficient, socially mixed social housing.

For these reasons, new forms of integrated social housing policies are growing especially in the Northern countries of Europe. In this context, there are some limits related to what isolated, sectorial policies might achieve if they are not coordinated following a thorough analysis of the specificity of the areas problems, their residents' profiles and needs (Nascimento Neto et al., 2012). Therefore, one of the main issue to deal with the aforementioned challenges lies on a context-based approach in order to establish the benefits of applying social mix policies into specific areas.

This means, first of all, including a ex-ante assessment of the situation of the specific areas of intervention, and an understanding of the profile and needs of its current and possible future residents before action is taken, specifically in the case of deprived areas where demolition and renewal are being considered as a way of socially and physically regenerate the area. In particular housing demand parameters need to be redefined finding out about modes of research and techniques for gathering data capable of taking into account also the diversified and informal demand.

The selected conferences represent an opportunity to share the most recent studies and experiences on the relationship between the main socio-economic changes in the advanced societies and the urban structure of cities, with special regard to the following issues:

- cities locked in networks;
- European cities & migration;
- sustainability transformations in practice;
- city and territory in the globalization age;
- population and sustainable development.



EURA 2017

Where: Warsaw, Poland

When: 21-24 June 2017

<http://py.wgsr.uw.edu.pl/eur2017/>

The main topic of the conference is “cities locked in networks”; it aims at analyzing the mutual influence between endogenous factors of cities and global dynamics, starting from the idea that cities operate into innumerable networks in multi-scalar spaces, from the local one to the regional and international ones. This perspective embrace various topics connected to political, social, functional, economic and spatial relations between local and global networks.

Through the participation of scholars and practitioners dealing with cities from various perspectives, EURA 2017 intends to open tables of discussion and debate around the main factors that define the network of networks structure, and how they influence policy implementation with which the cities struggle in the 21st century. In particular, the conference is organized in the following tracks:

- cities locked in metropolitan regions;
- cities locked in economy;
- cities locked in Europeanization;
- cities locked in physical space;
- cities locked in global challenges;
- cities locked in democratic institutions.



THE 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “CHANGING CITIES: SPATIAL, DESIGN, LANDSCAPE & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS”

Where: Syros - Delos - Mykonos Islands, Greece

When: 26-30 June 2017

<http://changingcities.prd.uth.gr/>

The main conference theme is “European cities & Migration; Spatial impacts of immigration and out-migration”. The conference aims at bringing together architects, urban planners, urban geographers, economists, sociologists and demographers to investigate on the future of cities in a moment of quick and radical changes in the socio-cultural and economic structure of the society.

The conference thematic fields include, among others, the followings:

- urban cultures & public open spaces;
- green architecture & urban design;
- transportation planning and policy in cities;
- urban planning laws, real estate & property rights;
- urban economies & spatial impacts;
- shrinking cities;
- divided cities;
- resilient cities;
- migration, multinational and multicultural societies & urban planning.



TRANSFORMATIONS 2017: TRANSFORMATIONS IN PRACTICE

Where: Dundee, Scotland, UK

When: 30th August - 1st September 2017

<http://www.transformations2017.org/>

Transformations 2017 is the third in a biennial series of international interdisciplinary conferences that focuses on transformations towards sustainability. The aim of Transformations 2017 is to develop a better understanding of the practices that facilitate social and environmental transformations at local and at large scales in both developed and developing country contexts, trying to create a bridge between academic and practical knowledge in order to develop deeper insights into processes that enhance deliberate transformations.

The overarching theme of this conference is 'sustainability transformations in practice'. Within this frame, the conference is organized in the following tracks:

- linking practice with policy;
- creativity and innovation for enhancing thinking and practice of transformation;
- research for transformation;
- conditions and practices for transformation;
- designing transformation and transformative forms of design;
- conceptualizing sustainability transformations.



ISUF
XXIV
2017

24TH ISUF 2017 - CITY AND TERRITORY IN THE GLOBALIZATION AGE

Where: Valencia, Spain

When: 27 - 29 September 2017

<http://ocs.editorial.upv.es/index.php/isuf/isuf2017>

The main topic of the XXIV ISUF Conference is "City and Territory in the Globalization Age". It aims at collecting and analyzing different studies on urban morphology and urban and territorial planning based on a two-fold global concern, environmental sustainability and social and urban inequality, with a special focus on the development of new analytical techniques.

The first issue, "environmental sustainability", is addressed within the following topics:

- stages in territorial configuration;
- efficient use of resources for a sustainable city;
- transforming the existing city;
- urban green space.

The second issue, "Social and urban inequality", will be discussed within the following topics:

- urban form and social use of space;
- reading and regenerating the informal city.

The emphasis in new analytical methods is addressed in two specific topics:

- cartography and Big Data;
- tools for analysis in urban morphology.



(IUSPP) 28TH INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

Where: Cape Town, South Africa

When: 29th October – 4th November 2017

<http://ipc2017capetown.iussp.org/>

The IUSPP International Population Conference is one of the major international event drawing over 2,000 scientists, policy makers and practitioners in the global population community to debate on possible actions and policy responses to the challenges posed by population phenomena.

The Conference will include invited plenary debates and panel discussions on population and sustainable development issues as well as over 240 scientific sessions featuring the results of recent research from around the globe. A special attention will be given to advances in methods and data measuring population phenomena and evaluating progress towards sustainable development goals. Although it is not a conference focused on the urban scale, it contains many issues of great interest for cities development actors and researchers in order to deeper understand, analyze and measure the socio-economic phenomena influencing urban development, especially within the following sessions:

- ageing and intergenerational relations;
- demographic methods and data6. education and labour force;
- migration and urbanization;
- population and development;
- population, consumption and the environment;
- spatial demography.

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IMAGE SOURCES

The image shown in the first page is from <http://redorbit.com>; the image shown in the third page is from: <http://cojaro.com>; the image shown in the third page is from <http://peoplechoice.com>.

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