Livro de Resumos da Conferência do Projeto de Investigação Científica "Fatores de Transformação Urbana (DRIVIT-UP)"

em conjunto com

I Conferência sobre Ciência de Dados para Ciências Sociais

e

VI Conferência de Planeamento Regional e Urbano

Abstract book from the Conference of the Scientific Research Project "Drivers of urban transformation (DRIVIT-UP)"

a joitly event with

I Conference on Data Science for the Social Sciences

And

VI Conference on Regional and Urban Planning

universidade de aveiro
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Conferência do Projeto de Investigação Científica "Fatores de Transformação Urbana (DRIVIT-UP)"

I Conferência sobre Ciência de Dados para Ciências Sociais

VI Conferência de Planeamento Regional e Urbano

November 25th-26th

Universidade de Aveiro

Conference of the Scientific Research Project "Drivers of urban transformation (DRIVIT-UP)"

I Conference on Data Science for the Social Sciences

VI Conference on Regional and Urban Planning

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Título | Title

Livro de Resumos da Conferência do Projeto de Investigação Científica "Fatores de Transformação Urbana (DRIVIT-UP)" em conjunto com I Conferência sobre Ciência de Dados para Ciências Sociais e VI Conferência de Planeamento Regional e Urbano

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Edição | Publisher

Apoios institucionais:

Índice/ Summary

Sessão Paralela II/ Parallel Session II

Dados e Modelação (sessão em Inglês) / Data and Models (session in English) – Sala/ Classroom: 12.3.12

14h30 – 14h50: Mauro Pereira

The application of randomised controlled trials for urban policy evaluation in smart cities – a systematic literature review

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Resumo/ Abstract

The policy evaluation is mandatory in developing and implementing urban planning instruments. The literature shows that Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs), being the most rigorous experimental method for obtaining high-quality evidence, are most suitable for policy evaluation (Neves, de Castro Neto, & Aparicio, 2020; Pearce & Raman, 2014). However, in an urban context can be challenging to implement this type of experiment (Athey & Imbens, 2017). The advent of smart cities brings new types of data and information that allows the use of these challenging experiments to evaluate the creation and implementation of a policy in the different stages (Barbero et al., 2016). Nevertheless, there is still a lack of application of this technique to planning policies evaluation.

This paper aims to create a clear vision of the application of the RCT in urban planning policies evaluation. Building on the question "How has the RCT been used in urban planning policy evaluation in smart cities context?", a research query with related keywords was created to use on the different databases, such as ISI Web of Knowledge, Scopus and Science Direct. The results were organized and screened following the PRISMA methodology. The references were organized by intervention goal, study sample, unit of analysis, and randomization method.

The results suggest different types of interventions having their major difference related to the randomization unit, and also show a lack of evaluation of the effect

15h30 – 15h50: Giorgia Bressan (Moderador)

Connecting the plots: mapping the links between environmental hazards and social factors in Italy's contaminated sites of national interest

Roberta Gemmiti[1], Maria Rosaria Prisco[2], Venere Stefania Sanna[3], Giorgia Bressan[4]

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Resumo/ Abstract

Since the 1980s, considerable scientific efforts have been made to investigate and document the connection between environmental hazards and socio-spatial inequalities, especially in the United States of America. A growing body of research has revealed that exposure to environmental contamination (soil, water, air, the food chain), and other environmental risks, are unevenly spatially distributed, and unequally affect the health and wellbeing of individuals, groups, and communities. Existing research encompasses a range of qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques that assess a variety of hazards and/or contamination sources at various geographic scales of analysis. A common feature of the major studies on the topic is that they are mainly focused on spatial proximity to environmental hazards, by identifying the population that is potentially bearing the negative consequences of such polluted sites, especially in terms of adverse health effects.

In the context of contaminated areas of Italy, 'Sites of National Interest' (which are known, in the Italian context, as SIN) tend to be industrial (or post-industrial) areas where the level of contamination warrants special vigilance. In fact, according to current legislation, areas meeting specific criteria in terms of quantity and hazardousness of pollutants, as well as the extent of their environmental impact in terms of health and ecological risks, are the subject of specific remediation procedures. However, despite the recognition of the deleterious impacts of such sites, and the integration of concepts such as social sustainability and the wellbeing of local residents into remediation activities, a systematic

attempt to quantify the demographic and socioeconomic features of communities within these areas is still missing.

The foremost problem concerns the fact that the geographical measurement of Italian SINs has been inconsistent, and there is a general lack of structured, homogeneous, and comparable official information made available for comprehensive analysis of the complex landscape of these areas.

After having mapped all 'official' Italian SINs, and created the first comprehensive base map of these sites, we then performed our analysis using existing socio-economic indicators and other information such as official census data, at the most detailed geographical level possible. Starting from the paradigm of environmental justice that reveals existing links between environmental and social factors, the aim of this contribution is to identify and explore the main characteristics of those who bear the burdens of proximity to this type of environmental peril in Italy. To analyze existing links between environmental contamination and social factors – such as how they relate to the socio-economic status of affected communities – or links between risk exposure and spatial distribution of vulnerable groups, this research will be focused on SINs that lie in urban contexts.

Parallel to our geo-statistical analysis, we will also reflect on methodological issues related to spatial analysis of this kind, and the use and availability of the data required to perform such analyses. Finally, we will highlight recommendations for future research on the topic.

Palavras-chave/ Keywords: Environmental hazard, Spatial datasets, Social patterns, Italy

Notas sobre o(s) autor(es)/ Authors notes

Roberta Gemmiti PhD, is full professor in economic geography at the University of Roma La Sapienza. Her research interests are in the fields of sustainable development, urban development, urban policies and planning, regional governance, tourism.

Maria Rosaria Prisco is a researcher at the Italian National Statistical Institute where she works on territorial and spatial statistics. She holds a PhD in economic geography and her main research interests include spatial and environmental justice, sustainability and urban poverty.

Venere Stefania Sanna PhD, is a researcher in economic geography, and Senior Expert in sustainability and the circular economy for the Ministry for Ecological Transition in Italy (under the auspices of Sogesid S.p.a.). Her research interests include regional economic development, European policies, sustainability issues, social movements, the sharing and collaborative economy, and research methodologies in economic geography.

Giorgia Bressan is a postdoctoral researcher in economic geography. Her research interests include global geographies of manufacturing, regional development, borderland economies and communities, and landscape research. She has a strong passion for geospatial technologies, and she is committed to applying better methods in geography.

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