



Transnational Exchange Programme

Social Indicators and Urban Regeneration

**3rd transnational conference
Hamburg – 7.th/8th of May 2003**

Simone Müller

Dr. Thomas Mirbach

Peer Gillner

Johann Daniel Lawaetz – Stiftung
Abteilung Forschung – Entwicklung – Evaluation

Am Felde 2 D-22765 Hamburg T. 040 / 39 25 11 F. 040 / 39 25 98

List of contents

1	Introduction and Agenda	3
2	Results of the previous meetings	3
2.1	Dublin Meeting	3
2.2	Newcastle Meeting	4
3	Part I: Questions of Implementation	4
3.1	Implementation as a process on a local level	4
	Why looking on Agenda 21?	5
	Lessons from Agenda 21: Key factors	5
3.2	Criteria for reporting based on social indicators	5
4	Part II: Seminar with Hamburg Experts	6
4.1	Questions to be discussed with the experts	6
4.2	Discussion with Hamburg Experts/ Summary	7
5	Part III: Inputs from the project partners	8
5.1	Clondalkin Partnership: Evaluation framework	8
5.2	Sustainable Cities research Institute: Framework of indicators	12
5.3	Co.Ri.S.S.: Analysis of relevant Studies an Projects	17
6	Topics to be considered for the bid phase II	23

1 Introduction and Agenda

The 3rd meeting of the consortium partners within the transnational Project 'Social indicators and urban regeneration' took place in Hamburg at the 7th and 8th of May 2003. The main topics to be discussed were Questions of implementation (of the project and of a framework of Indicators in a regional/ local context) as well as the discussion of parts in content of analysis, evaluation and a possible framework of indicators, all prepared by the consortium partners. The agenda was divided into four different parts (each ½ day): the discussion of the previous results of the project and questions of implementation, a practitioners seminar, discussion of the partner inputs and the on-going of the work for phase 2.

Wednesday morning (07.05.03)

- Results till now - Implementation of indicators as process

Wednesday afternoon (07.05.03)

- Practitioners seminar:
- requirements on/using of indicators on local level

Thursday morning (08.05.03)

- inputs from Newcastle, Calabria, Dublin:
- set of indicators; short analysis; evaluation

Thursday afternoon (08.05.03)

- Implementation of the project:
- main topics; case studies

2 Results of the previous meetings

2.1 Dublin Meeting

The central results of the Dublin meeting (January 2003) were as follows:

Agreement on outcome of the Project

- Develop a set of guiding principals and recommendation on tertiary indicators
- Produce recommendations on broad areas of comparability of urban regeneration policies in EU
- Need to explore the meaning and function of social indicators (to be discussed in Newcastle)

Agreement on timetable and workplan in Phase 1

- Newcastle: main elements and components of proposal
- Hamburg: initial draft of the proposal

- Calabria: final proposal to be submitted to Phase 2

2.2 Newcastle Meeting

The central results of the Newcastle meeting (March 2003) were as follows:

Understanding urban regeneration

- A balance between social and physical regeneration is necessaryIt's important to involve the residents at all stages of the regeneration process
- Small scale micro projects are as important as large scale projects
- Approaches to urban regeneration can contribute to social exclusion and segregation indirectlya holistic and inclusive approach is needed

Common understanding of indicators

- We don't need to invent new indicators but we have to identify what we want to measure with themWe want to use the indicators as auditing and empowerment tools
- We will try to develop cross-national (European) and national indicatorsThe indicators should be applicable at the local level, 'bottom up' and 'people-focused'
- We have to deal with potential barriers, e.g. the particular difficulties in each country

3 Part I: Questions of Implementation

The Hamburg input of implementation is about two different dimensions of implementation as follows:

Implementation of indicators/ a set or framework of indicatorsmeaning of implementation as process

- problems, types, requirements

Implementation II (of project):

- framework of indicators (principles, matrix, demands)
- project/studies to be considered (types, partner-project to be participated)
- evaluation of project (main questions, kind)
- outline for phase II (main topics, responsibilities)

3.1 Implementation as a process on a local level

main elements

First of all we have to realize that in a regional or local context the implementation of urban regeneration processes are influenced by the variety of local actors and their specific interests. Therefore the main aim for the implementation or activation should be an agreement of a common view of problems between all involved partners and actors. In case of developing and using indicators this also means technical agreements about the type of inquiry and research (primary, secondary)

and the common sense about the interpretation and use of the information. Regarding to the aim of developing an EU wide framework of indicators it is also very important to look at the transferability to a national and European level of regional indicators.

Why looking on Agenda 21?

To get an idea of methods and instruments of regional implementation it could be useful to take a look at the experiences of the previous Agenda 21 processes. Important characteristics of the process are as follows:

- overlapping understanding of problems (no sectoral view)
- based on general political support (Rio-conference; Aalborg-Charta)
- narrow connection between objectives (“policies”) and process of implementation (“politics”)
 - specific objectives must be negotiated on local level
 - implementation by involvement of local actors (authorities, ngos, research institutes)
 - change of problems and political performance should be observed
 - achievement of objectives should be measured (by indicators) and evaluated

Lessons from Agenda 21: Key factors

General conditions :

- the local process must be supported by administration and political leaders (in terms of objectives and resources)
- broad co-operation between administration and local actors
- integrated approaches by departments

Characteristics of implementation:

- obligation of regulations (based on political decisions)
- relevance of objectives (regarding local circumstances)
- measurability of objectives
- action orientation (in terms of initiatives and measures)
- success orientation (results must be visible on local level)

3.2 Criteria for reporting based on social indicators

Level of structure

- kind of relation between social reporting and local administrations

- addressees of reporting (local public, experts, social services, disadvantaged persons)
- Definition of conceptional questions (objects and indicators)

Level of process

- establishing of a network
- negotiations (objectives, interests, rhythm and debate of results)

Level of results

- improving local knowledge
- evaluation of local policies
- recommendations for actions/measures

4 Part II: Seminar with Hamburg Experts

Part two of the first conference day was the seminar with three Hamburg experts in the field of social reporting and urban regeneration processes. The Experts were:

Prof. Dr. Ingrid Breckner

Technical University of Hamburg Harburg, Prof. of Urban and regional Sociology

Waldemar Süß

University of Hamburg – Sociology of medicine; Focus: Public Health and Social reporting

Dr. Jochen Menzel

Member of GERMAN WATCH (Reg. Hamburg); Speaker of the 'Zukunftsrat Hamburg'

In preparation of the seminar the project partners developed a set of questions to be asked to the experts as follows:

4.1 Questions to be discussed with the experts

Methodology and methods

1. What is the role or function of indicators within measurements against exclusion?
2. Which important gaps do exist regarding existing knowledge/ indicators about exclusion?
3. Do we need new indicators or additional research? Or are we able to collect data from existing sources?
4. What kind of tension does exist between “technical principles” (eg. measurability) and “social principles” (like promoting social inclusion)?
5. It is possible to give a clear and simple definition of technical and methodological requirements of social indicators?
6. Qualitative measurement of local processes?

Implementation

1. How are indicators currently used by policy-makers?
2. (How) do local authorities ask for typical requirements on indicators (in terms of technique and content)?
3. The European Commission use the distinction between performance-indicators (outcome eg. poverty rate), policy-indicators (efforts eg. expenditure on social assistance) and context indicators (eg. in relation to GDP) - a useful distinction? Relevance on a local level?
4. A process and system of indicators without clear order or without effective political support - does it make sense?
5. Does the absence of involvement of local actors make the quality of social indicators poor? If the answer is “Yes”, how should we find some ways of implementation (eg. networking)?
6. How can processes of planning and observation be coordinated on the local and national level? Is the NAPincl. sufficient?
7. How can we use social indicators to capture the knowledge of local people?

4.2 Discussion with Hamburg Experts/ Summary

In the seminar most of the questions of 4.1 were discussed explicitly, completed by the experiences of the practical experiences of the experts. The summary of the statements is as follows:

Methodology and methods

Without indicators it is impossible, to estimate social problems (both in their weight and development) or to judge about the effectiveness of interventions and programmes.

The meaning of exclusion vary with different countries, political backgrounds and so on; be clear in the definition of exclusion.

One couldn't define indicators without a definition of exclusion – the measurability depends on the beforehand definition.

Indicators are the second question; the first one is the question of objectives.

In spite of a lot of informations/data about poverty, unemployment and so on, we have only little knowledge about the rich in society (and the relation between the poor and the rich).

Existing (quantitative) data and indicators will inform us about the status of being excluded (or poor ...), but they are not appropriate to inform us about the process of exclusion.

There is a demand of qualitative indicators to get an understanding of the “biography” of deprived areas too.

Be pragmatic in developing indicators: start from existing/accessible data.

Implementation

Indicators are often used normatively by policy-makers (eg. NAPincl.), they have to be translated into a more concrete (measurable) level.

Local policy-makers often do not base their decisions on analysis of social problems by indicators. This is a problem of connecting research and practice to politics and a question of willing to change a status quo (at all partners).

The distinction between performance, policy- and context indicators (EU) is very necessary to describe multidimensional problems of exclusion and to create a base for (tailormade) regional solutions.

In Practice there is a broad variety of different sets of indicators, the crucial problem is their implementation. Therefore we need (political) acceptance and an existing data base to work out preventive strategies.

The implementation of a system of indicators also needs a platform of communication, translation and interaction (for feedback) between researchers and local actors/ local policy-makers to be put into practice. This is a learning process for all involved actors.

5 Part III: Inputs from the project partners

The third part of the Hamburg meeting was focused on the contributions prepared by the project partners.

Clondalkin Partnership: Evaluation framework

Sustainable Cities research Institute: Framework of indicators

Co.Ri.S.S.: Analysis of relevant Studies and Projects

5.1 Clondalkin Partnership: Evaluation framework

INTRODUCTION

Phase 2 of the EU transnational exchange programme will take place over a two year period – probably from September 2003 to September 2005. Phase 2 of the programme will follow directly from the planning and preparatory work which is taking place in Phase 1 (January 2003-June 2003). One aspect of this Phase 1 planning work relates to the production of an evaluation framework for Phase 2, a framework which would aim to determine the impact and effectiveness of the proposed Phase 2 actions and to ensure that the Phase 2 experiences are recorded and disseminated to a wide audience of policy makers and practitioners across the EU Member States.

The Transnational Exchange Programme consortium which involves partner organisations from Germany, Ireland, Italy and United Kingdom and which is focused on the issue of social indicators has a clear understanding of the role and importance of evaluation in the ongoing development of

the proposed Phase 2 project¹. Through the evaluation process, the partner organisations will be able to assess the extent to which social indicators have become an integral part of urban regeneration programmes and initiatives in the Phase 2 pilot/demonstration sites; and will be in a position to consider the potential transferability of social indicators to other urban regeneration programmes which are taking place in the four participating countries and in other EU Member States. In this type of context, the development of appropriate and operable evaluation techniques is a fundamental component in the overall work programme for Phase 2 of the project which is focused on the development of social indicators within urban development programmes.

This document aims to set out an evaluation framework for Phase 2 of the project. It will outline this framework under the following headings: objectives for the evaluation of Phase 2; evaluation methodology for Phase 2 of the project; evaluation timescale for Phase 2 of the project; and evaluation costings for Phase 2 of the project.

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

It is proposed that the objectives for the evaluation of Phase 2 of the Transnational Exchange Programme project should be as follows:

- To determine the extent to which the project is meeting the objectives to be achieved for Phase 2 of the project (these objectives, to be included in the Phase 2 work programme, will be agreed at the meetings to be held in Hamburg and Calabria)
- To consider the ways in which the project has succeeded in developing effective social indicators, indicators which have transferable value across the EU Member States
- To assess the degree to which the project has served to influence the formulation and integration of social indicators by national governments, regional governments and local governments which are involved in supporting and resourcing urban regeneration programmes
- To consider the extent to which people experiencing poverty and social exclusion have been directly involved in the development of social indicators within each of the proposed pilot/demonstration sites and locations
- To consider the ways in which local people involved in the demonstration/pilot sites have become more empowered and have developed new skills/knowledge as a result of their participation in the project
- To determine the extent to which the project has succeeded in increasing awareness and understanding about the desirability and need to formulate social indicators (as well as physical and economic indicators) within urban regeneration programmes and initiatives
- To consider the effectiveness of the resource materials to be generated by the project – these resource materials are likely to include a social indicators users guide i.e. a guide or

¹ This Phase 2 project is likely to involve the piloting of an agreed set of social indicators in a number of demonstration sites within the four participating countries.

checklist which would aim to detail best practice in relation to the development of social indicators

- To document and assess the development of the project within each of the demonstration sites where the social indicators will be piloted between 2003 and 2005
- To assess the ways in which the project has been planned, designed and implemented in an efficient and effective manner
- To consider the extent to which the project is delivered in a co-ordinated and coherent manner, with particular reference to the management, reporting and communications systems which have been put in place by the project sponsors

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation methodology to be deployed will aim to inform the ongoing development of the project and to assess the extent to which the project is achieving the overall objectives for the project. Therefore, the evaluation will be a constant and critical component of the project throughout its two year duration (from September 2003 to September 2005). In this context, appropriate evaluation strategies will be set up at the earliest possible opportunity (if and when funding approval for the Phase 2 project is secured from the EU Transnational Exchange Programme).

The evaluation methodology will comprise two main aspects: (i) internal evaluation; and (ii) external evaluation

Internal Evaluation

- Consortium members and staff to be employed to deliver the project will maintain records of all the significant developments which will take place during the lifespan of the project. These will include detailed records of meetings and seminars; and writing up the progress which is being made in the demonstration sites where the social indicators are to be piloted (these write-ups might eventually form the basis for a number of comprehensive case studies)
- Consortium members will meet on a regular basis to review and evaluate the extent to which the project is 'on course' to achieve the overall project objectives. These meetings will provide members of the consortium with opportunities to make any necessary modifications or alterations to the work programme for the project
- In addition to the ongoing meetings of consortium members, major review sessions will take place every six months. These sessions will be solely devoted to reviewing and evaluating the ongoing development of the project

External Evaluation

- An external evaluator (either an institution or a suitably qualified and experienced consultant/researcher) will be employed to objectively determine the extent to which the project is

meeting both the overall objectives for the project and the evaluation objectives for the project (as detailed earlier in this document)

- The evaluator will be employed on a consultancy or part-time basis between September 2003 and September 2005. During this period the evaluator will work closely with the project sponsors and with the staff to be employed to deliver the project
- The evaluator will conduct regular interviews with members of the project consortium; with other relevant actors in the participating sites/locations (e.g. representatives from national, regional and local governments; representatives from NGOs and voluntary organisations); and with the intended beneficiaries of the social indicators which will be formulated (i.e. people experiencing poverty and social exclusion)
- The evaluator will produce two significant interim reports which will serve to inform the ongoing development of the project. These interim reports will be produced at month 8 and month 15 of the proposed 24 month cycle of the project
- The evaluator will produce a final evaluation report at the end of the project. This report, to be presented to the project consortium, will be disseminated to a wide audience of policy makers and practitioners across the EU Member States
- The two interim reports and the final evaluation report will aim to determine the extent to which the project has succeeded in achieving its original aims and objectives

EVALUATION TIMESCALE

Quarter 1 (September 2003-November 2003)

- Agreement on evaluation framework
- Employment of external evaluator (on consultancy or part-time basis)
- Maintenance of records by project consortium and project staff

Quarter 2 (December 2003-February 2004)

- Interviews to be conducted by external evaluator
- Maintenance of records by project consortium and project staff
- Review and evaluation meeting to be organised by project consortium

Quarter 3 (March 2004-May 2004)

- Interviews to be conducted by external evaluator
- Maintenance of records by project consortium and project staff
- Production of first interim report by external evaluator

Quarter 4 (June 2004-August 2004)

- Maintenance of records by project consortium and project staff
- Review and evaluation meeting to be organised by project consortium

Quarter 5 (September 2004-November 2004)

- Interviews to be conducted by external evaluator
- Maintenance of records by project consortium and project staff
- Production of second interim report by external evaluator

Quarter 6 (December 2004-February 2005)

- Maintenance of records by project consortium and project staff
- Review and evaluation meeting to be organised by project consortium

Quarter 7 (March 2005-May 2005)

- Interviews to be conducted by external evaluator
- Maintenance of records by project consortium and staff

Quarter 8 (June 2005 – August 2005)

- Interviews to be conducted by external evaluator
- Production of draft version of final evaluation report
- Presentation of draft final evaluation report to project consortium
- Production of final agreed evaluation report

EVALUATION COSTINGS

The costs involved in the internal evaluation aspect of the evaluation process will form part of the normal work activities of the project consortium and project staff. Therefore, internal evaluation costs will be covered within the ordinary costs of the project i.e. costs relating to employment of staff, travel/subsistence etc.

In relation to the external evaluation aspect of the evaluation process, it is estimated that this expenditure item will cost a total of €33,000. The breakdown of this figure of €33,000 is as follows:

Consultancy fees: 45 days (30 days visiting demonstration)

pilot sites and interviewing key participants involved in the
project; 15 days producing two interim reports and final
evaluation report) @ €600 per day

€27,000

Travel and subsistence: 6 visits @ €1,000 per visit

€ 6,000

€33,000

5.2 Sustainable Cities research Institute: Framework of indicators

Principles for developing indicators

Past work in the UK has identified principles to be used in the development of indicators. Most of these may be seen as *technical principles*, with no social element. We suggest that indicators for urban and community regeneration should also be based on certain *social principles*.

Below is a list of suggested technical and social principles for the development of indicators. Please feel free to suggest other potential principles. We propose that we review the list as a group, and agree on a final list of principles for the development of indicators.

Technical principles

Indicators for urban and community regeneration should:

- Have high validity and reliability
- Be simple to understand and use
- Be meaningful
- Be measurable
- Use readily available information
- Be capable of statistical differentiation and comparison
- Not be too expensive to collect
- Be transparent and accountable
-

Social principles

Indicators for urban and community regeneration should:

- Promote social inclusion
- Take account of Equal Opportunities
- Respect and value diversity and difference
- Build individual and collective capacity
- Develop and sustain social capital
- Enhance community cohesion
- Increase levels of community ownership
- Empower people
- Address power imbalances between individuals, within groups and society
- Promote wider involvement in decision making

- Support the growth of social economy
- Facilitate progress towards Social Justice
- Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility
- Promote wealth re-distribution
- Focus on sustainability
-

Schematic Framework: Community Regeneration an Social Indicators

PRINCIPLES	Social justice and target aim Enhance community cohesion Increase corporate social responsibility Widen involvement in decision making Respect and value diversity/ difference
PURPOSES	Empower people Develop and sustain social capital Promote social inclusion Increase level of community ownership Support growth of social economy
POLOCIES	Equal opportunities Wealth re-distribution Community economic development Life long learning Urban and rural regeneration
PROCESSES	Encourage collective action Local concerns as starting points Transparent decision making Learn from experience and evaluation Raising awareness of range of choices
PRACTICES	Promoting collective learning Focus on capacity and skill development Show that collective working is effective Raise awareness of issues and concerns Affirm and build on local change outcomes

Proposed next steps

In order to construct ‘a set of guiding principles and recommendations’ about the use of tertiary indicators in urban regeneration (original project proposal), we still need much more detailed information on the type of indicators already in use the four countries. At present, we don’t really know what indicators are available and what gaps exist.

It is suggested that, for the Italian seminar, we provide a ‘checklist’ or ‘template’ or ‘menu’ of local indicators that are currently being used in each of the four countries (a version of this, covering the UK, was produced for the Newcastle seminar).

We could organise the indicators within a general framework, covering the following types of information:

1. What aspect of regeneration does the indicator cover?
 - Physical regeneration (including housing);
 - Economic development (e.g. jobs, training);
 - Social/community development (including gender);
 - Social inclusion (education, health etc).
2. Is it a quantitative or a qualitative indicator?
3. What level of Government (or other agency) sets the indicator (central, regional, local)?
4. Is there effective integration of indicators between the different levels?
5. Is the data for the indicator(s) available from existing sources, or does it require new data collection?
6. Is the indicator suitable for transfer – can it be used across different EU states?
7. What gaps exist in the present set of indicators – do we need new indicators?

Suggested framework for gathering information about indicators used in the four nations

Indicator	1. Level	2. Type	3. Q	4. Govt	5. Source	6. Transferability
Life expectancy at birth	P	SI	Quant	C	Avail	1

Key

1. Level: P = primary; S = secondary; T = tertiary
 2. Type: Ph = Physical; E = Economic; SCD = Social/community development; SI = Social Inclusion
 3. Q: Qual = qualitative; Quant = quantitative
 4. Government level: C = central; R = regional; L = local
 5. Source: Avail = available from existing sources; New = requires new data collection
 6. Transfer: 1 = very high transferability; 2 = good transferability; 3 = medium transferability; 4 low transferability; 5 = not transferable
- (Other analyses - levels of integration between different levels and gap analysis - to be carried out separately after indicator data is collated)

5.3 Co.Ri.S.S.: Analysis of relevant Studies and Projects

An analysis of relevant Studies and Project realized at European level about the measurement of social exclusion and the evaluation of inclusion policies.

INTRODUCTION

With regard to the task our organization has to fulfil within the partnership of the Project “Social Indicators and Urban Regeneration”, we carried out a detailed research about the studies and the projects existing in the field of Social Indicators, in order to make an inventory of the present knowledge in this sphere, mainly at European level.

More specifically, we tried to give a picture of the existing literature about Social Indicators, used in both fields of:

- measuring social exclusion and of
- evaluating policies in favour of social inclusion.

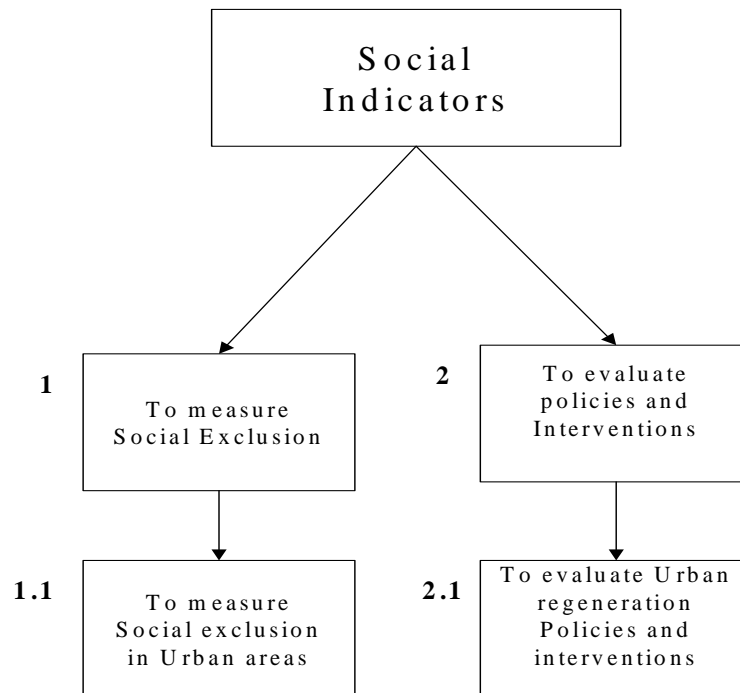
We paid a particular attention to the studies and/or projects that contributed to measure social exclusion at an urban level and to evaluate urban regeneration policies.

Considering that Indicators are used either to measure poverty and social exclusion in a given area or to evaluate policies and initiatives undertaken in order to produce social inclusion, we decided to articulate our job in two main branches: literature concerning measurement of social exclusion and literature concerning evaluation of policies in favour of social inclusion.

Even though the second branch seems more interesting to us, especially in the context of the Project our Partnership intends to carry on, it is important to underline the relevance of studies realized in the context of measurement of social exclusion as well. A correct analysis of the situation of exclusion, in a given area, is fundamental in order to build up an appropriate public intervention/policy against exclusion. The appropriate use of Indicators during the analysis will give a good picture of the problems to tackle and will show the particular needs of that specific area, making it possible the planning of services which will meet the needs of people living in the area. Nevertheless, as evaluation theorists have asserted, during this phase it is important, in order to better define and plane services to be implemented in the area, to use a “participatory approach”, that is, local people has to play an active role in the planning of services, avoiding to treat them just as contributors of information and data needed for the Indicators. This is necessary not only because people experiencing difficulties know better what they need, but also because they will feel more involved in the following phases of the intervention process.

AN OUTLINE

We will try to systematize our job, and some of the things we just wrote, using a picture. This will be a starting point for the discussion and will help us to make things more clear.



Starting from this picture, it will be easier to organize the material about social exclusion we were able to find. Each project or study regarding this topic – described in the short summaries below – has a connection to the points/levels identified in the picture.

PROJECTS AND STUDIES ABOUT SOCIAL EXCLUSION – SUMMARIES

1 Projects.

Towards Holistic Indicators for Social Inclusion (Point 2.1.)

Author:

Year: 2000

Abstract: The Project was funded by DG V/E within the preparation of the Program “Preparation of actions to combat and prevent social exclusion” – Year 2000- The Project aimed to give a contribution to the identification of an evaluation method concerning the policies for social inclusion at an urban level. This is

made it possible thanks to some indicators of a holistic type, starting from those called Milestones of Edinburg.

Partners: The City of Edinburgh. The region of Århus (Denmark), La Vall d'Uixó (Valenciana, Spagna) and the Agenzia Sviluppo Nord Milano (Lombardia, Italy)

www.onecity.org.uk/HolisticIndicators/

ESOPO - Evaluating Social Policies (Point 2.1.).

Author: **(Coordinator) Chiara Saraceno.**

Year: **1998**

Abstract: The Project was funded by the European Commission – DG XII.

The aim is to analyse and compare some income support policies carried out, in six different E.U. countries, at local urban level. The reasons why the Partnership realizing the Project chose the local level are: 1. most poverty in Europe is urban poverty; 2. cities have specific economic and cultural histories, specific forms of disadvantage and social exclusion and, consequently, different ways of facing exclusion.

Compared to ELSES Project, this is more limited, because it takes into account only a specific measure in favour of social inclusion, namely income support.

ELSES. (Point 2.1.)

Author: **ILS – Institut für Landes – Dortmund**

Year: **2000**

Abstract: ELSES is a project funded by the European Commission D.G. XII inside the Program called TSER. It went on from January 1998 to December 1999. There were several Partners involved, coming from six European countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, France and Nederland).

The aims of the Project was to evaluate the impact of the strategies of local economic development carried out in urban areas inside which regeneration policies had taken place.

Partners: Duisburg-Marxloh, Glasgow-Govan, Pomigliano d'Arco, Province of Naples, Malmö-Rosengård, Leiden-Noord, Cité des Provinces, Nancy-Laxou.

<http://www.ils.nrw.de/netz/elses/down/good-practice.pdf>

RAMSEP. Rapid Appraisal Method of Social Exclusion and Poverty (Point 1.1.)

Author: **Gruppo CERFE – Emanuela Mastropietro**

Year: **2001**

Abstract: The RAMSEP Project had as main output a handbook, called RAMSEP model – where RAMSEP means Rapid Appraisal Method of Social Exclusion and Poverty)- that makes it possible to measure the conditions of social deprivation (poverty and exclusion) in a given area. The model was developed in order to be applied in European urban areas.

The Model is an instrument that facilitates action of public bodies, because it helps them to formulate appropriate policies against social exclusion.

Partners in this Project were: European Commission– D.G. V, CERFE Group (a non profit research institute) – Italy, University of Surrey, Guilford – UK, University of Bochum (In WIS) – Germany.

URBEX - The Spatial Dimensions of Urban Social Exclusion and Integration: A European Comparison. (Points 1.1 / 2.1)

Author: Prof.dr. Sako Musterd Amsterdam study centre for the Metropolitan Environment Department of Geography and Planning University of Amsterdam

Year: 1999

Abstract: The project is part of the 4th framework programme on Targeted Socio-Economic Research (TSER) of the European Union (contract: SOE2–CT98–3072 and started in January 1999.

The research carried out within the Project gives a map of the different dimensions of social exclusion existing in eleven European cities; it also examines the impact of some policies upon urban areas with great concentration of deprivation.

Partners:

Amsterdam Dr. Wim Ostendorf and drs. Hans Blok (University of Amsterdam)

Antwerp Prof.dr. Jan Vranken and Inge Van Nieuwenhuyze (University of Antwerp)

Berlin Prof.dr. Hartmut Häußermann, Andreas Kapphan, Ingo Siebert and Pamela Dorsch (Humboldt-University Berlin)

Birmingham Prof. Alan Murie, dr. Peter Lee, and Riette Oosthuizen (University of Birmingham)

Brussels Prof.dr. Christiaan Kesteloot, Fred Guldentops, Pascale Mistiaen and Heidi Vandenbroecke (University of Leuven)

Hamburg Dr. Martin Kronauer and dr. Berthold Vogel (Georg-August University Göttingen)

London Prof.dr. Chris Hamnett and dr. Justin Beaumont (King's College London)

Milan Prof.dr. Yuri Kazepov, dr. David Benassi and dott.ssa. Alberta Andreotti (Elaborando S.C.R.L.)

Naples Dr. Enrica Morlicchio, dott. Catello Formisano, dott. Mattia Vitiello,

dr. Dora Gambardella, and dott.ssa. Rosanna Costagliola (University of Naples)
Paris Dr. Patrick Simon, Elise Palomares and Hakima Rabhi (INED Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques)
Rotterdam Dr. Ronald van Kempen and drs. Sjoukje Botman (Utrecht University) Management Drs. Dick van der Vaart
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences
University of Amsterdam

<http://www.frw.uva.nl/ame/urbex>

2. Studies

A model to evaluate actions and policies on social inclusion (Point 2.)

Author: Liliana Leone

Year: 1998

Abstract: This research has been funded by the European Commission DG V/E within the preparatory measures to combat social exclusion (period: 1998/2001) and was carried on in four European nations (Belgium, Germany, Italy and Spain). The aim was to identify some experiences of evaluation in order to develop a model that might be used to combat social exclusion, thanks to the improvement of the system of evaluating projects finalized to social inclusion.

Indicators and evaluation in the discussion about Social Inclusion. (Point 2.)

Author: Nicoletta Stame

Year: 2000

Abstract: In this paper some considerations are developed about the use of indicators for the purpose of evaluating policies of social inclusion. The basic idea is that, in order to measure the impact of policies and interventions, it is necessary to observe some indicators in the course of time, checking if those indicators have changed.

How to develop an evaluation plan. (Point 2.)

Author: Carter Mc Namara

Year: 1998

Abstract: It is a paper about evaluation in in the social field, that highlights the reasons that makes evaluation useful and lists the main types of evaluation existing. Inside this pictu-

re, Indicators are necessary tools in order to collect the data needed in the evaluation process.

www.cevas.it

Evaluation of the effectiveness of public interventions against poverty: methodological problems and case studies. (Point 2.)

Autor: Alberto Martini

Year: 1997

Abstract: It is a study funded by the Parliamentary Commission about Poverty and Marginalization. It shows some ways of using indicators in the evaluation of the impact of a public intervention in the field of policies in favour of social inclusion. An interesting point is the argumentation about the way of measuring the impact of an intervention. According to the author, the following expression:

Impact = Indicator in the period T – Indicator in the period T-K.

Has to be substituted by:

Impact = Indicator in the period T – Indicator in the period T *if the intervention did not take place*.

Then he suggests some ways of doing this measurement, considering some Americans experiences as examples.

http://hal9000.cisi.unito.it/wf/FACOLTA/Scienze-Po/Didattica-/I-corsi-ol/Scienza-de/Risorse/Bibliograf/Testo-Martini.doc_cvt.htm

Lastly, we will consider two very theoretical papers, that are almost impossible to allocate in one of the points of our picture.

Social exclusion and local welfare in European cities.

Author: Enzo Mingione.

Year: 2003

Abstract: It is a paper in which the author try to understand why the cities, and, in general, urban areas, become places of discrimination and exclusion and why urban forms of poverty are expanding

The paper is interesting because it provides an historical overview of the situations of deprivation and exclusion that affect people living in urban areas.

It is one of a cycle of Seminars held in an innovative way, namely on line, about social transformations and social exclusion in European metropolitan areas.

This Project is called Eurex.

The People of United Nations facing up the Challenge of Eradicating Poverty - A basic document about poverty.

Author: Gruppo CERFE

Year: 2001

Abstract: It is a basic document about poverty and social exclusion, defining, in a theoretical framework, the difference existing between those concept.

Partners: DESA – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

6 Topics to be considered for the bid phase IIThe Lawaetz Foundation prepared a draft plan for the work in phase two as suggestion for the consortium partners. This workplan was presented as a contribution for the discussion about the preparation for the bid phase 2.

Draft outline

Kick-off meeting

- Concretion /proposal for set of tertiary indicators
- Agreement on indicators in local conferences in the partner regions
- Trans national Conference:
 - Agreement on common indicators
 - Agreement on case studies
- Start of the transfer phase in the partner regions (application/test of indicators)
- Realization of the case studies
- End of the transfer phase: Evaluation on local level
- Trans national Conference:
 - Unite the local experiences
 - Draft guidelines
- Conference with EU Commission actors (e.g. social protection committee) – if possible The final discussion of the Hamburg meeting was about the organisation of the workplan and the responsibilities for the application Phase 2 of the project. The agreement was as follows:

Topics to be considered for bid phase II

- Agreement on Framework of processes and indicators (Lawaetz-Foundation Hamburg)
- Existing research to add to our work as reference (Co.Ri.S.S. Catanzaro) Agreement on pilot areas (Clondalkin Partnership Dublin) Looking for “strategic alliances” from Phase 1 (Co.Ri.S.S. Catanzaro)
- Analysis of the terms of reference EU for Phase 2 (SRCI Newcastle)
- Allocation of money (decision at Calabria) Agreed role and responsibilities of partners (decision at Calabria)
 - Technical support
 - Organisation
 - Writing/ reporting
 - Implementation of pilot studies
 - Evaluation
- Additional Partners (decision at Calabria) Draft proposal (Clondalkin Partnership Dublin)
- Agreement on timescale (decision at Calabria)

Lawaetz-Foundation Hamburg Germany

May 30th 2003