

## GENERATIONAL MAINSTREAMING AND PARTICIPATION: ARE ITS GOOD TOOLS AGAINST YOUNG POVERTY?

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### **Abstract**

*The aim of the paper is to investigate the effect of experimental and participatory public policies in urban poverty of youth and the linkage between poverty and the access to public structures and places for young people. In this paper we will focus on the Italian city of Milan.*

*Particularly in the first part of the paper we will analyse the demographic evolution in the different zones of Milan in the last ten years considering both the distribution of the cohorts of generations both the presence of strangers.*

*In the second part we will deal structures for young people in Milan and how they are distributed between areas. In this part, as well as highlighting the differences between the central and peripheral areas, we will also help to identify a relationship between the joints of the cohorts of younger generations from some areas of Milan and the endowment, or under-provision of school facilities or recreational activities. In the third part we will make a suggestion on the instrument of generational mainstreaming as an instrument of policy for the City of Milan to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions for young people, intervene in counteracting social exclusion and to be able to decrease the flow of people out of Milan.*

**Keywords:** urban poverty, education, equity, generational accountability.

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### **Summary**

A city can be a source of social events and opportunities or, on the contrary, be an obstacle to their realization, or even result in the exclusion of the individual from a "normal social life." Some forms of poverty, moreover, can be the consequence of myopic urban processes perpetrated in time and which the individual did not participate. The decision to investigate the urban poverty and deprivation is closely related to the goal of the writer to identify new policy instruments and citizen participation that can support poor people deprived of their opportunities and gets them out of situations of stigma.

In order to identify a particular category, we decided to focus the analysis on younger age groups. Young people today are considered a particularly sensitive, especially in so-called developed countries where public debt, aging population, and scarcity of jobs have reached such pathological conditions as to say that, for the first time since the post-industrial, today's

young people live in worse conditions than their parents<sup>1</sup>. So it is important to have a generational point of view of poverty by considering both the intragenerational inequality, which means that there are different conditions of income and wealth among individuals of the same generation, both the intergenerational inequality, so that the young people of today seem to be on average less wealthy youth of yesterday<sup>2</sup>.

Urban area affects and is in turn influenced by social change. Hence the idea that urban space can prejudice the young person today to the kind of adult who will be tomorrow: the presence or absence of functional structures such as schools, youth centres, libraries, sports facilities can affect the growth of young and turn him or not into a successful adult.

Within a city there are different ways of life: life in the suburbs is always stigmatizing and tends to reproduce the status of young people in poverty and exclusion typical of the area, while those who were lucky enough to be born and live in central areas has a better chance to access and benefit from social and economic opportunities. Those who come from wealthy families to experience the city can participate in educational activities or just leisure without foreclosure, favouring private spaces. The most vulnerable are forced instead to settle for what the city offers them for free. If the services were not good the effects on young people may be different: a lack of integration of young poor or deprived, often pushing them towards negative behaviours (crime, school dropout)<sup>3</sup>.

The idea that the district of residence has an effect on growth of young people over the years is supported by numerous studies that analyse the effects of institutions: the presence or absence of adequate schools, parks, libraries, places socialization, etc. But this sort of study is a very young area of research and that has affected mainly the Northern countries. Garner and Raudenbush analysed the neighbourhood effect considering the level of social deprivation in educational institutions young people in Scotland: situations of spatial deprivation in education/school affect learning capacity and then employment opportunities in the future<sup>4</sup>. Kaupinenn regarding the case of Helsinki concludes that educational environment is certainly one of the means that can influence young in the completion or abandonment of the secondary school<sup>5</sup>. Studies by Sibley show that even in English cities poverty and social exclusion of young people is determined not only by the place where you live but also to the neighbourhood where they're attending the school<sup>6</sup>. Even Bauder described similar phenomena with the term "cultural exclusion" to demonstrate how the weight of the reputation of a particular school can affect the life of a young reducing their future life chances<sup>7</sup>.

## Introduction

Throughout this article we will look at the forms of "social deprivation" that can affect young people today in the urban context and that particularly affect access to education,

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<sup>1</sup> Ambrosi, Rosina, 2009

<sup>2</sup> Roccisano, 2011

<sup>3</sup> Anderson Moore, 2009

<sup>4</sup> Garner, Raudenbush, 1991

<sup>5</sup> Kauppinen, 2008

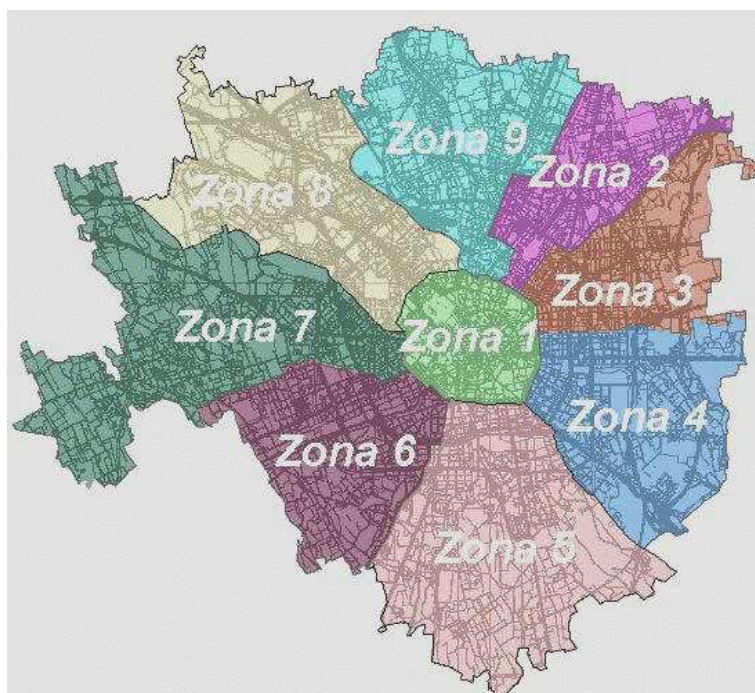
<sup>6</sup> Sibley, 1995

<sup>7</sup> Bauder, 2002

recreation and cultural dedicated to them. The reference area identified is the City of Milan. The paper is divided into three sections. In the first part we will make an analysis of the demographic changes registered by the Municipality of Milan in the last ten years: we will observe the distribution of the population in the nine areas of Milan referring to demographic data as well as further investigations already conducted on the territory that describe some qualitative aspects of different areas.

In the second part we will deal structures for young people in Milan and how they are distributed between areas. In this part, as well as highlighting the differences between the central and peripheral areas, we will also help to identify a relationship between the joints of the cohorts of younger generations from some areas of Milan and the endowment, or under-provision of school facilities or recreational activities. In the third part we will make a suggestion on the instrument of generational budget as an instrument of policy for the City of Milan to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions for young people.

**FIGURE 1: Milan**



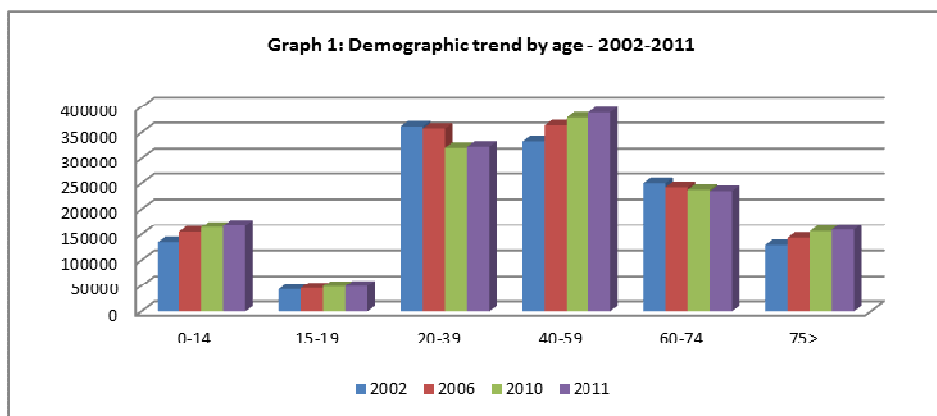
### **1. The case of Milan: new indicators of Poverty's distribution**

Among the Italian cities we decided to analyse the case of the city of Milan because the economic and demographic dimension is similar to those European cities mentioned in the introductory part. Here young people are in a position of disadvantage and are often forced to turn to the third sector to ask for food or other types of financial support. If we consider the work of Caritas, one of the most important social organizations in Italy, we will see that those

who require their services in Milan are predominantly young: one third of the total (36.8%) under 35 years, one-third (the 29.1%) between 35 and 44 years<sup>8</sup>.

To realize the paper we will refer to some of the data processed by the writer on the basis of data from the last Census of population and households conducted by ISTAT in 2011 and on data provided by the Statistics Office of the Municipality of Milan. We have done a small study of demographic change occurred in the city of Milan in the last 10 years: we analysed the demographic balance of the population, the trend of population by age and generation for area. These data were then compared with those provided by the Office of Statistics municipal services provided by the City. This comparison will allow us to highlight the spatial distribution of schools and all the public facilities dedicated to young by level in the several areas in Milan. The number of structures will be compared with the number of young people from school age cohorts (0-14, 15-19) living near the centres surveyed.

The purpose of these calculations is to verify quality of life of young and to examine the relationship between what we have called "leaks" by young people from some areas and the offer of available services. The resulting data from surveys related to social distance and the quality of life of the Milanese population will, finally, provide a picture of the socio-economic and symbolic dimension of the various areas of Milan that influence population movements and that can generate social exclusion, stigma and negative consequences in the future life of young.



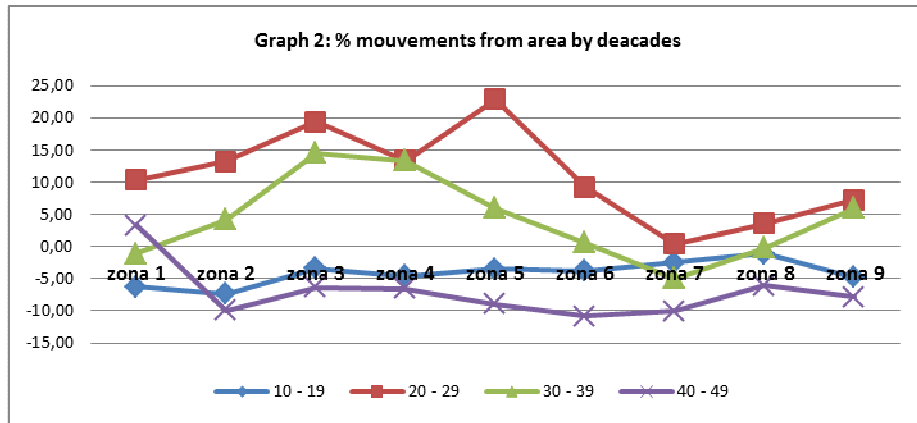
The first notation that can be done by looking at the data about the demographic changes in the area concerned the composition of the population of Milan (graph 1). We can say that this is significantly changed with an increased incidence of the elderly with more than 75 years and cohorts of younger population (0-14 and 15-19).

But if for the first segment of the population affected by the change we have outside influences in addition to the physiological aging of the population and the improvement in life expectancy, the increase of the second group, the youngest, reflects the weight of the foreign population.

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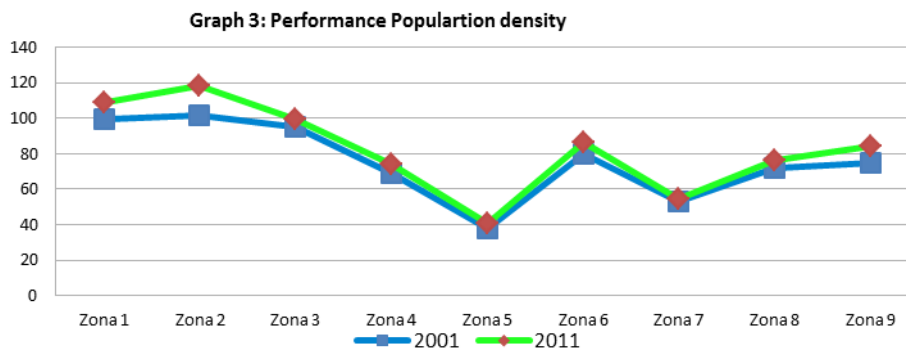
<sup>8</sup> Caritas Ambrosiana, 2011

To study the migratory movements of the Milanese population we consider the classification by decades of age to observe the same groups of people from one decade to another: we assume that the person who had been counted in 2001 in the age group 10-19 in 2011 should result in counting the next age group (20-29) and so on for the other age groups.



In graph 2, looking at the net migration of the Milanese population by age groups in the range from 2001 to 2011 in fact we can highlight the behaviour of almost individual who decides to change residence: persons changing residence are mainly those who belong to the age group 30 - 39 in 2001 and that today would have to be part of the 40 -49 age group. It is no coincidence, then, we can highlight a trend for a better match for the age group 10-19. This fact supports our hypothesis of migration family.

In order to make a more objective comparison between the amenities in various areas, we observe the trend of the density of the population present in the area, (graph 3).



The change in the demographic composition Milan cannot be dictated by individual choices to migrate from one area to another or from one city to another only for the sake of social opportunities. In recent years, Milan like most European cities have absorbed inside most of

the hinterland that has changed the structure of the city, reducing the distance of what was once intended to be the periphery without this was in fact included in the centre<sup>9</sup>.

## 2. The condition of young people in Milan

In this section we will investigate what are the differences between the areas of Milan with respect to certain specific aspects: the spatial distribution of both schools and other infrastructural facilities dedicated to its young people.

To be able to really compare the structural equipment between the various areas of Milan with the migratory movement that we have highlighted in the previous section, we decided to create an index of structural equipment for young people. We surveyed the number of public schools compulsory in all areas. We distinguish the two cohorts of users: the cohort between 0 and 14 years will be the cohort of reference for students who attend nursery schools, primary schools and secondary schools, while individuals of the cohort 15-19 are the group of high school and the other kind of institute students.

**TAB 1: Construction index for public and private school**

$S_k$	a Density 0-14	b Density 15-19	0-14			15-19		
			c N°school (kindergarten, primary, secondary)	d = c/a	$\psi(S_k)$ = $m_k/m$	e =N°high school and other institute	f =e/b	c N°school (kindergarten, primary, secondary)
S <sub>1</sub>	13,43	3,94	85	6,33	0,49	54	13,71	1,00
S <sub>2</sub>	14,87	4,33	66	4,44	0,34	15	3,46	0,25
S <sub>3</sub>	12,07	3,44	74	6,13	0,48	21	6,10	0,45
S <sub>4</sub>	9,30	2,65	69	7,42	0,58	10	3,77	0,28
S <sub>5</sub>	5,10	1,48	49	9,61	0,74	14	9,46	0,69
S <sub>6</sub>	9,99	3,07	69	6,91	0,54	10	3,26	0,24
S <sub>7</sub>	7,13	2,16	92	12,90	1,00	8	3,70	0,27
S <sub>8</sub>	9,85	2,89	83	8,43	0,65	14	4,84	0,35
S <sub>9</sub>	10,88	3,08	78	7,17	0,56	13	4,22	0,31

We will consider the density of the first cohort - the ratio between the populations of the cohort 0-14 and the surface area in km<sup>2</sup> -, the density of the second cohort, the number of schools dedicated to the first cohort, the number of schools devoted to the second cohort.

To build our index says:

<sup>9</sup> Zajczyk, 2003

1.  $S_k$  = groups of individuals per area (area  $S_1 = 1$ ,  $S_2 =$  zone 2, etc. ....)

2.  $m_k = \text{Max}K$  = maximum value of the relationship. This value will serve as reference data in order to proceed with normalization.

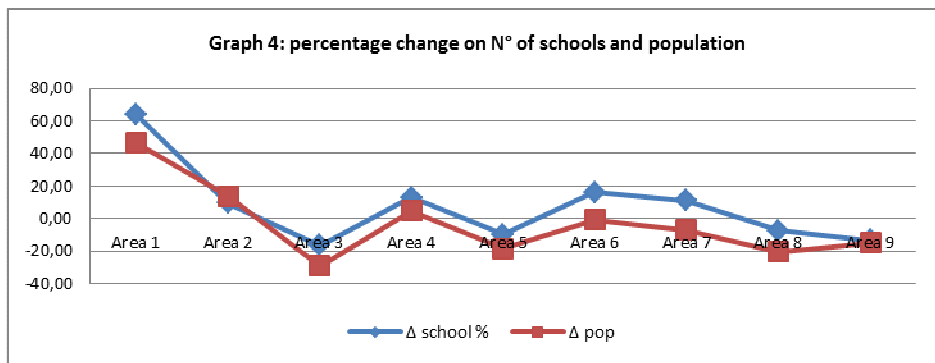
3.  $\psi (S_k) = m_k/m$  = ratio of the density of the population of the cohort and number of schools normalized to the maximum value.

Since we do not have values at the individual level we consider the relationship created according to the density of the population cohort and the number of schools for the various areas of Milan. We construct an index improved based on the maximum value of the distribution: we impose normalization to the maximum value of 1.

Then we can now construct a table in which we give a comparison of indexes created in the same way as was done for the school area for all of the areas considered: area school , area culture (libraries, documentation centres, Young Meeting Centres, sports centres, health centres with doors for young people).

<b>TAB 2: Endowment benchmarks between areas</b>					
<b>Groups <math>S_k</math></b>	<b>School Index</b>	<b>Cultural Index</b>	<b>Sport Index</b>	<b>YMC Index</b>	<b>Counselling Index</b>
$S_1$	<i>1,00</i>	<i>1,00</i>	<i>0,04</i>	<i>0,045</i>	<i>0,357</i>
$S_2$	<i>0,39</i>	<i>0,06</i>	<i>0,22</i>	<i>0,222</i>	<i>0,161</i>
$S_3$	<i>0,61</i>	<i>0,19</i>	<i>0,27</i>	<i>0,275</i>	<i>0,399</i>
$S_4$	<i>0,56</i>	<i>0,09</i>	<i>0,39</i>	<i>0,389</i>	<i>0,518</i>
$S_5$	<i>0,95</i>	<i>0,25</i>	<i>0,53</i>	<i>0,529</i>	<i>0,941</i>
$S_6$	<i>0,51</i>	<i>0,08</i>	<i>0,74</i>	<i>0,741</i>	<i>0,237</i>
$S_7$	<i>0,83</i>	<i>0,14</i>	<b><i>1,00</i></b>	<b><i>1,000</i></b>	<b><i>1,000</i></b>
$S_8$	<i>0,66</i>	<i>0,13</i>	<i>0,79</i>	<i>0,790</i>	<i>0,486</i>
$S_9$	<i>0,57</i>	<i>0,18</i>	<i>0,44</i>	<i>0,444</i>	<i>0,000</i>

Compared to what was said earlier on perceptions of quality of life of the various areas of Milan, we can observe that the zone 1, which is the central area is the best equipped in the field of education and cultural area, while it is poorly equipped with sporting facilities public and youth centres. But we know that in zone 1 reside mainly medium and high-income households, for which young people can certainly access the facilities of the private type. The situation is more complicated if we look at the low or very low values of zone 3, zone 6 as the area 8 e 9 in almost all indicators: in this case the situation could be more serious because it would mean exclusion from infrastructure for young people and then maladjustment and social exclusion.



To check whether there is a relationship between the equipment and the demographic shifts that were found previously, let's look at the change in the number of schools in 2001 and 2011 and compare graphically the variation of the population that we have seen to be the most prone to escape, or the people belonging to the 20-39 cohort, we can see that the trend is almost the same: where the change has a negative sign on the number of schools we can highlight the same sign for the change in the population of our cohort of reference.

This leads us to think that there is a relationship between the services provided and the presence of a specific population-based cohort. One might wonder about at this point because at lower service equipment intended for younger cohorts, corresponds to a migration of families, especially on the effects of differences highlighted on the lives of young people in Milan. It would then try to figure out if the deprivation generates the same levels of poverty and social exclusion identified by the research conducted in European cities such as Helsinki and London.

### 3. Possible policies

With a view to policy making, what has been said in the previous pages must be related with the intragenerational and intergenerational effects of public policy in general and of social policies in particular, since the indicators that may influence the choice to live in an area rather than in the presence of other services such as schools and nursery schools in a particular way, it is undoubtedly a discriminating family.

At national and regional level there are yet several policies that can be implemented to combat the social exclusion of young people that start from the creation of a school system equally distributed and that can provide as much as possible the same opportunities to all students without differences. Rarer are the examples of policies applied in urban areas, as these are the projects "Education Action Zones", "Excellence in Cities initiatives", "Connexions and Full Service Extended Schools" implemented in recent years by some English cities with the aim to evaluate and improve access to education for different population categories<sup>10</sup>. Through these projects the municipalities concerned have been able to observe how the level of education provided by the institutions was not the same among the different areas of the city, as if the spatial distribution affecting the reputation of the distinctive paths also influenced students' lives. Analysis of this type is closely linked to the quality aspects and

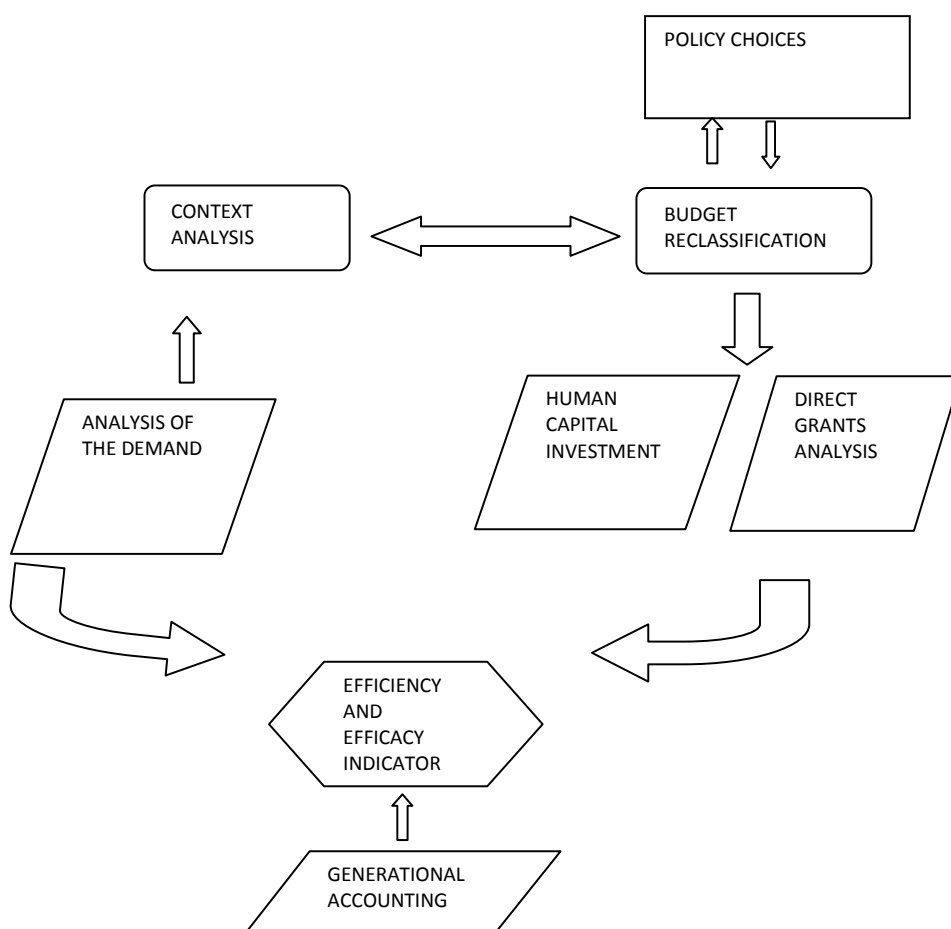
<sup>10</sup> Raffo, Dyson, Gunter, Hall, Jones, Kalambouka, 2009



student achievement<sup>11</sup>. To achieve similar results, we could see the feedback of test INVALSI, and PISA in various educational facilities in the territory of Milan and so investigate the qualitative aspect of the services provided and to investigate the effects of the "reputation" of the area on student achievement.

Other policies promoted at various levels are based on the diffusion of participatory practices in counteracting social exclusion. It is active policies, such as those promoted by the project "Tackling Poverty Together - the Role of Young People in Poverty Reduction", which recently have also been suggested by the World Bank and the UN not only to protect the younger population and away poverty, but also to promote the role of young users from policy to policy makers.<sup>12</sup>

Figura 2



Policies of this type can certainly tackle social exclusion, improve the quality of life and decrease the removal of young people from the city. On this line of thought, it was decided to use the generational mainstreaming and then the testing of innovative tools for measuring disparities in service delivery and evaluation of the actions taken to protect the rights of the

<sup>11</sup> Ivi.

<sup>12</sup> Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 2009

younger population and protection also for those who will be young after them and then future generations. The tool also allows a massive intervention in favour of the active participation of young people as a necessary path to follow in counteracting social exclusion.

The method used is twofold: on the one hand, the generational accounts, already applied for the operation of state budgets and large organizations such as the IMF, will enable the institution to identify the present fiscal imbalance between the present and future generations, from the other hand there will be an array created on an ad hoc model of the gender budgeting which will also include interventions that will benefit the different cohorts of generation<sup>13</sup>.

As for gender budgeting, the attempt of those who decide to apply the generational mainstreaming is to identify the demand for services that can be both present and future generations, the level of provision of the services offered and how this is reflected in the future generations, for example, if interventions are planned for future programming targeted (see Figure 2).

**TAB 3: Generational mainstreaming matrix**

COHORTs	Indirect grants		Direct grants		Human capital Investment	Tot expenditure
	Services	Structures	Services	Funding		
k ( ≤ 15)						
j (15 – 19)						
a (20 – 39)						
m (40 – 59)						
o (60 – 74)						
v ( ≥ 74)						

The analysis of the context helps us to understand the demographics changes and the basic needs of the various cohorts of generations on the basis of macro-survey areas selected (individual and family area, economic development area, staff area and governance). The analysis of supply of services and of direct grants and services aimed at increasing the human capital, is used in a first time as a methodology for reclassification of the municipal budget and in the end, as an instrument to influence the next budget and, therefore, political choices. The analysis of demand, however, will be done through participatory actions with the public.

To identify the level of fairness we will use the generational accounts and appropriate indicators expense report for the planning and scheduling, analysis of the context and the demand for services for the analysis of the supply of services, for analysis the budget. The numeric data of such indicators, produced at the end of each phase, summarizes the results of the various stages of analysis and directs us toward the end result that we want to obtain.

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<sup>13</sup> Roccisano, 2011

In this sense, the measurement of sustainability across generations requires the use of different types of data depending on whether you consider "transfers to entities" or "Direct transfers to the beneficiaries".

For example, if we want to analyse spending for young generations, or for the cohort of generation between 0 and 15 than for the cohort of older age (74 and over) there will be the indicator of efficiency generational for year t is:

FORMULA:

$$GE_{t,k,v} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^t \frac{S_k/P_{t,k}}{S_v/P_{t,v}}}$$

Where:

- $GE_{k,v}$  indicates the level of efficiency generational reached at time t to the population of the cohort k compared to spending for the population of cohort v.;
- $S_k$  indicates spending by the interventions for the population of the cohort k
- $S_v$  indicates spending by the interventions for the population of cohort v
- $P_{t,k}$  indicates the large number of individuals in the cohort reported k at time t
- $P_{t,v}$  indicates the large number of individuals in the cohort reported v at time t

As long as the ratio is below 1, the type of policy choices may not be efficient since the per capita expenditure for the generation with less life expectancy is higher than that destined to cohorts whose life expectancy is greater, for which under budget policy choices may vary.

For example, if the indirect grants aimed at creating care facilities for the elderly or the support of voluntary organizations specialized in the field of the elderly exceed the needs of its users in the area, it's possible to divert some of the funds for the creation of nurseries or schools. Similarly, the evaluation of the expenditure on school interventions and facilities for young people by improving the human capital as well as all those actions aimed at environmental protection are useful to identify the sensitivity of policy makers towards policies sustainable and to maintain the rights of young people but also for future generations, protecting the city from any leak of young unhappy.

To give an idea of the operation of the instrument, we realized, in the appendix to the text, a simulation of the generation efficiency calculation on the budget of the city of Milan in 2007 and 2011.

## CONCLUSIONS

Policies to combat urban poverty and social exclusion can be different and interest in a particular manner different categories of individuals. In this paper we have dealt mainly with the category of young people as a category on which we must act decisively to limit the damage of policies anti generational perpetrated over time.

The choice to analyse the particular connection between the structures of educational and entertainment was the natural consequence of our decision to take care of the young. In fact, it would be simplistic to stop the economic analysis knowing how much this type of equipment can affect growth and opportunities for future life of a young

In this sense, Milan could be a perfect city / type to be analysed since it has great diversity, social, economic and environmental, between centre and periphery because of cultural mingling with immigrants from other parts of Italy and beyond, and the various redevelopment projects carried out over the years. Finally, the city of Milan turned out to be a positive choice for this study because it has wide demographic evidence in the movement away from urban youth.

Surely the study presented does not provide comprehensive explanations about the demographic changes in the city, since it leaves out important aspects such as the trend in the birth rate or the final destination of those who decide to leave the city. However, it is intended to highlight a possible relationship between the infrastructural facilities for young and so dedicated, directly, to the welfare of families, so as to suggest the deployment of new experimental or traditional policies that perceive the young citizen an actor of change.

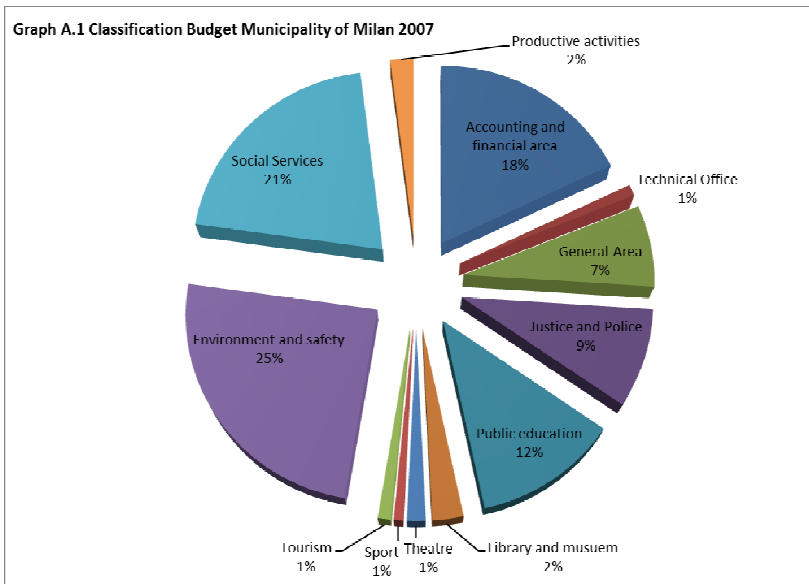
In this sense, policies such as the generational mainstreaming, carried out with a strong participatory by young people, can become useful opportunity to improve the urban context and the perceived quality of life, but also combat the spread of the cultural poverty and social exclusion.

## APPENDIX

TAB A.1 : Classification Budget Municipality of Milan 2007					
	Expenditure	For Young		Others	
		tot	staff cost less	tot	staff cost less
Accounting and financial area	Management, administration and control	€ -	€ -	€ 29.452.630,00	€ 18.556.770,00
	General secretary and staff	€ -	€ -	€ 189.216.680,00	€ 76.276.220,00
	Economic management, financial, control management	€ -	€ -	€ 39.987.580,00	€ 30.140.540,00
	Getsione entrate tributarie e fiscali	€ -	€ -	€ 46.653.310,00	€ 42.060.670,00
	Management of state property and assets	€ -	€ -	€ 20.367.090,00	€ 14.383.520,00
Technical Office	construction cemetery	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Building state-owned assets	€ -	€ -	€ 1.052.150,00	€ 74.870,00
	Infrastructure	€ -	€ -	€ 1.202.920,00	€ 171.830,00
	Technical Area	€ -	€ -	€ 9.122.410,00	€ 2.391.770,00
	Technical Services	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Administrative services of public labour	€ -	€ -	€ 1.508.220,00	€ 354.790,00
	Planning and control	€ -	€ -	€ 2.354.410,00	€ 1.018.660,00
	Public Housing	€ -	€ -	€ 2.690.040,00	€ 2.286.650,00
	Construction for sport and cultur	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Construction theatre and library	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Sport construction	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Welfare construction	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
School construction	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -	
General Area	Registry office, marital status, electoral	€ -	€ -	€ 17.763.720,00	€ 2.435.310,00
	Ombudsman	€ -	€ -	€ 1.345.010,00	€ 341.060,00
	Advocacy	€ -	€ -	€ 4.601.180,00	€ 1.241.840,00
	Auxiliary services	€ -	€ -	€ 5.923.950,00	€ 278.750,00
	Retires and retirees' integrations	€ -	€ -	€ 19.786.600,00	€ -
	fleet management	€ -	€ -	€ 3.693.500,00	€ 3.086.250,00
	Warehouse management	€ -	€ -	€ 2.800.300,00	€ 443.920,00
	Engineering	€ -	€ -	€ 1.005.130,00	€ 182.650,00
	Civic printing	€ -	€ -	€ 1.086.410,00	€ 599.050,00
	Allowance for doubtful accounts	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Reserve found	€ -	€ -	€ 5.446.200,00	€ -
	Facility manager	€ -	€ -	€ 62.014.580,00	€ 55.327.700,00
	Other general services	€ -	€ -	€ 1.508.810,00	€ 805.190,00
	Quality and semplification	€ -	€ -	€ 1.039.400,00	€ 436.300,00
Planning and control	€ -	€ -	€ 2.351.020,00	€ 1.293.260,00	
Justice and Police	Judicial Offices	€ -	€ -	€ 25.961.300,00	€ 22.289.120,00
	Home district	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Municipal Police	€ -	€ -	€ 115.554.680,00	€ 28.338.120,00
	Commercial Police	€ -	€ -	€ 2.872.770,00	€ 234.380,00
	Administrative police	€ -	€ -	€ 12.567.130,00	€ 959.260,00
Public education	Kindergarten	€ 99.057.750,00	€ 13.620.510,00	€ -	€ -
	Primary school	€ 8.845.290,00	€ 8.587.660,00	€ -	€ -
	Secondary School	€ 3.386.600,00	€ 3.386.600,00	€ -	€ -
	Upper secondary school	€ 2.920.360,00	€ 2.920.360,00	€ -	€ -
	School Bus	€ 3.300.000,00	€ 3.300.000,00	€ -	€ -
	School Meals	€ 41.805.040,00	€ 41.805.040,00	€ -	€ -
	Supplementary school activities	€ 2.038.920,00	€ 1.074.080,00	€ -	€ -
	Right to study	€ 6.410.150,00	€ 5.778.240,00	€ -	€ -
	Administrative educational office	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Civic School	€ 29.419.130,00	€ 3.276.820,00	€ -	€ -
	Vocational Education	€ 20.280.630,00	€ 18.354.530,00	€ -	€ -
Summer Center	€ 1.607.200,00	€ 1.607.200,00	€ -	€ -	

TAB A.1 : Classification Budget Municipality of Milan 2007					
	Expenditure	For Young		Others	
		tot	staff cost less	tot	staff cost less
Library and museum	Library direction	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Central library	€ 5.582.230,00	€ 1.652.530,00	€ -	€ -
	Local library	€ 8.268.590,00	€ 2.287.520,00	€ -	€ -
	Art collection	€ 6.804.650,00	€ 3.718.330,00	€ -	€ -
	Historical Collections	€ 875.200,00	€ 295.990,00	€ -	€ -
	Natural History Museum	€ 1.981.830,00	€ 878.570,00	€ -	€ -
	Civic Aquarium	€ 861.350,00	€ 337.360,00	€ -	€ -
	Art collections	€ 936.000,00	€ 231.770,00	€ -	€ -
	Planetary	€ 374.120,00	€ 247.650,00	€ -	€ -
	Archaeological collections	€ 639.180,00	€ 212.620,00	€ -	€ -
	Collections of '800	€ 399.840,00	€ 161.950,00	€ -	€ -
	Historical and artistic buildings	€ 1.350.000,00	€ 548.240,00	€ -	€ -
	Art Exhibitions	€ 4.219.620,00	€ 3.649.150,00	€ -	€ -
	Archival and Restoration	€ 985.630,00	€ 179.590,00	€ -	€ -
	Museum and library direction	€ 11.234.340,00	€ 3.934.330,00	€ -	€ -
	Archaeological library of art	€ 1.059.290,00	€ 313.170,00	€ -	€ -
Art collection of '900	€ 991.000,00	€ 805.680,00	€ -	€ -	
Theatre	Cultural direction	€ 2.897.440,00	€ 1.634.270,00	€ -	€ -
	Municipal Foundation	€ 13.897.450,00	€ 13.897.450,00	€ -	€ -
	Shows	€ 9.565.580,00	€ 8.961.550,00	€ -	€ -
	Cultural activity paid by Municipality	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Cultural activity paid by Others	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Administrative Offices	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Restoration and maintenance of multi-purpose	€ 1.696.180,00	€ 1.696.180,00	€ -	€ -
	Civic Orchestra	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
Sector show direction	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -	
Sport	Public Swimming pools	€ 568.290,00	€ 568.290,00	€ -	€ -
	Municipal stadiums	€ 790.040,00	€ 453.290,00	€ -	€ -
	Sport center	€ 9.563.690,00	€ 8.959.660,00	€ -	€ -
	Sport and leisure management	€ 1.818.310,00	€ 236.700,00	€ -	€ -
	Playgrounds	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Sport Events	€ 1.446.300,00	€ 1.218.330,00	€ -	€ -
Tourism	Tourist services	€ -	€ -	€ 13.388.100,00	€ 11.493.470,00
	Tourist events	€ -	€ -	€ 5.874.550,00	€ 5.008.190,00
Environment and safety	Roads and traffic	€ -	€ -	€ 49.638.930,00	€ 42.354.340,00
	Public lighting	€ -	€ -	€ 13.806.120,00	€ 13.700.130,00
	Public transport	€ -	€ -	€ 65.455.760,00	€ 62.251.870,00
	Urban planning and land management	€ -	€ -	€ 29.614.840,00	€ 13.941.240,00
	Local public housing	€ -	€ -	€ 41.728.180,00	€ 36.396.420,00
	Civil Protection Service	€ -	€ -	€ 1.052.590,00	€ 517.060,00
	Integrated water service	€ -	€ -	€ 14.604.170,00	€ 14.194.780,00
	waste disposal	€ -	€ -	€ 202.655.900,00	€ 202.655.900,00
	Parks and public green protection	€ -	€ -	€ 29.862.080,00	€ 24.894.770,00

TAB A.1 : Classification Budget Municipality of Milan 2007					
	Expenditure	For Young		Others	
		tot	staff cost less	tot	staff cost less
Social Services	Nursery	€ 60.129.400,00	€ 17.284.130,00	€ -	€ -
	Prevention and support children	€ 23.471.060,00	€ 20.641.090,00	€ -	€ -
	Getsione colonies and vacation rentals	€ 9.031.040,00	€ 5.124.900,00	€ -	€ -
	Assistance minor	€ 35.300.140,00	€ 32.847.990,00	€ -	€ -
	Prevezione and rehabilitation	€ 3.781.950,00	€ 3.180.260,00	€ -	€ -
	Elderly care	€ -	€ -	€ 56.773.410,00	€ 56.086.030,00
	Family, school and social policies	€ 4.204.360,00	€ 2.482.270,00		
	General resources	€ -	€ -	€ 5.011.990,00	€ 3.865.500,00
	Social promotion for young	€ 8.839.070,00	€ 7.632.740,00		
	Support services for elederly	€ -	€ -	€ 29.736.350,00	€ 24.085.340,00
	Support services for families with disable	€ 32.737.090,00	€ 24.445.700,00		
	immigration	€ 7.094.840,00	€ 6.546.920,00		
	Intervention for adults	€ -	€ -	€ 30.738.270,00	€ 29.235.750,00
	Center Civil Service	€ 85.610,00	€ 5.550,00		
	Preventive Services for elederly	€ -	€ -	€ 12.432.760,00	€ 11.175.340,00
	Voluntary activites	€ 873.300,00	€ 384.710,00		
	Intervention against drug and addiction	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Intervention for mentally ill	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
	Secodnary services for families with disable	€ 11.564.880,00	€ 10.938.410,00	€ -	€ -
	Public shower	€ -	€ -	€ 344.010,00	
	Social adn health intervention	€ -	€ -	€ 7.368.550,00	€ 6.381.830,00
	Residences	€ -	€ -	€ 27.098.270,00	€ 19.689.620,00
	Poverty	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
Employment policies	€ 10.065.980,00	€ 8.051.700,00	€ -	€ -	
Urban security	€ 1.642.000,00	€ 634.860,00	€ -	€ -	
Productive activities	Service necropsy	€ -	€ -	€ 18.477.770,00	€ 9.522.030,00
	Display advertising	€ -	€ -	€ 6.777.550,00	€ 3.316.140,00
	Fairs and markets	€ -	€ -	€ 260.160,00	€ 260.160,00
	Services to industry	€ -	€ -	€ 3.104.250,00	€ 1.583.530,00
	Services for business	€ -	€ -	€ 5.024.990,00	€ 1.401.120,00
	Sercies for crafts	€ -	€ -	€ 1.388.000,00	€ 474.750,00
	Services for agriculture	€ -	€ -	€ 1.370.000,00	€ 456.750,00
	Gas distribution	€ -	€ -	€ 17.440,00	€ 17.440,00
	Central dairy	€ -	€ -	€ 17.740,00	€ 17.740,00
	Electricity distribution	€ -	€ -	€ 73.110,00	€ 73.110,00
Pharmacies	€ -	€ -	€ 108.290,00	€ 108.290,00	
		€ 516.697.940,00	€ 300.992.440,00	€ 1.304.733.260,00	€ 901.167.090,00



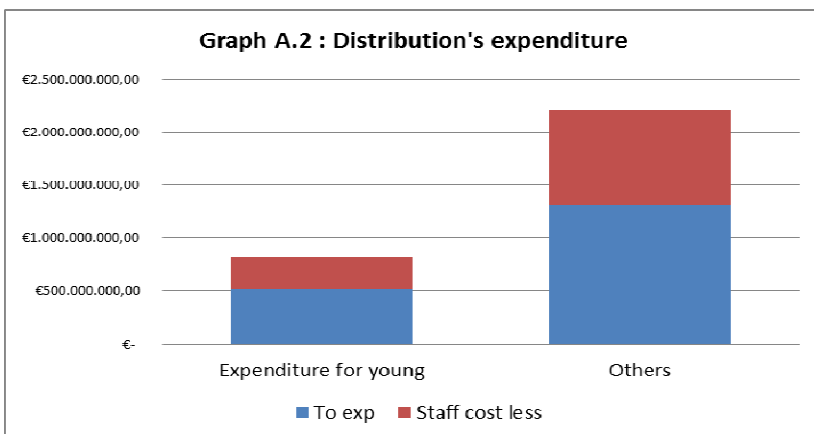
If we want to measure the generational efficiency, we remember the equation:

$$GE_{t,k,v} = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{S_k/P_{t,k}}{S_v/P_{t,v}}$$

And so:

<b>Tab. A.2: Generational efficiency</b>	
Measure of staff cost less exp. generation efficiency	0,40
Measure of total exp. generation efficiency	0,33

We can say that there is not a generational efficiency in the budget, and from this it could be possible to make a reclassification of the expenditure to solve this gap.





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