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Introduction

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By 2030 more of 5 billion people are projected to live in cities. This global increasing urbanization is a huge concern for its environmental and humanitarian impacts. Urban dwellers currently experience new configurations and challenges for the city, brought on by a new phenomenon of gentrification and its relationship with crime. This upheaval calls for a paradigm shift based on the science of cities and public management innovation.

To fully address the issue of gentrification and crime, we need all the tools offered by open government partnership for sharing good practice and breath fresh life into civic participation. Moving in this direction by taking advantage of new technologies to strengthen

governance, the Alliance for Open Government was created in 2011, a multilateral initiative that already has joined about 80 States, which made cooperation between States, private companies, and civil society by intensifying dialogue between private and public sector.

In 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) introduces the challenge of sustainability in terms of housing, infrastructure, living environment, basic services and public health. At the same time, the new urban agenda incorporates correlation between good urbanization and development to improve quality of life, which should be included in every urban renewal policy and strategy to boost prosperity and quality of life. The “right to the city” initiative incorporates the aim to achieve cities where all persons are able to enjoy equal rights and opportunities, as well as their fundamental freedoms.

According to the 11th Agenda, by 2030 all people should have access to adequate, safe, affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums, overall to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. In this context, gentrification is seen as detrimental. While it may be true that gentrification could have a close relationship with turmoil and crime, it is not always delineated by its most negative forms.

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Stemming from this work’s theoretical framework, the characteristics of gentrification, its goals, and its relationship with crime is outlined. By identifying the technological elements linked to crime mapping, we are able to uncover the impact of personal data management and consumer preferences in the real estate market.

Antonio La Spina argues about types of gentrification, crime and social impact with two main ideas of gentrification. Firstly, gentrification can be understood as a production of urban space for progressively more affluent users driven by speculation. Under this definition, it requires kinds of public intervention, to ensure stability. With that in mind, it does not necessarily result in disintegration and displacement. Secondly, gentrification can be an integrative process. So, gentrification can be considered simply as social good or evil, with either a costly or beneficial impact. From San Francisco to Bilbao, Netherlands to Montreal, benefit for individuals’ perceptions of collective efficacy and crime represent positive impacts.

Notwithstanding, gentrification may trigger insecurity because of social disorganization or deprivation. An integrative gentrification strategy may generate positive effects, but it usually needs both vast amounts of public money, and intrusive regulatory measures.

Pure speculative gentrification tends to disintegrate social bonds and white-collar criminals and mafia-type organizations are interested in it.

In Cecilia Bighelli's contribution, *Mafia-Type Organized Crime in the Gentrifying City* an analytic tool to investigate the relationship between mafia-type organized crime and gentrification is presented. After a brief overview of the mafia's defining features and the concept of 'grey area' (networks of people where *mafiosi* interact with different actors), she identifies global economic trends and public administration's measures stemming from the backdrop of neoliberalism as a way of attracting *mafiosi*'s investment. Many mafia groups invest their capital in tourism sector looking for high profitability, transforming socialization into a market.

The research on the relationship between mafia-type organizations and gentrification, reveals how regenerating processes for more attractive private investment requires a participation of groups of residents and law enforcement. The mafia is affected by gentrification in its home territory, and takes advantage of gentrification in non-traditional territories, such as Camorra across Europe; exploiting business opportunities away from home to invest in the legal economy. Occasionally, the mafia is affected by gentrification in non-traditional territories. A direct relationship between gentrification and crime growth is not verified, but the role of public institutions in civic organizations against criminal groups is highlighted as a priority.

Dimitrios Panagiotakopoulos's *Introducing Intelligent Ticket's Dual Role in Degraded Areas: Monitoring Crime and Adapting User's Transmedia Content*, shows how new technologies are made available to researchers in cities with 'Communication Technologies' and the 'Internet of Things' advanced information focus on technology, urban cultural heritage and creative industries. Through the case study in Bologna (addressed by the author as the second smart city in Italy), Panagiotakopoulos seeks to inspire real-world participation in critical problems within the city, analyzing the ticket's conceptual

working process framework as an access point for crime control. While these discoveries are promising, their implications present serious concerns.

Intelligent Ticket, as a method used in public and private life as a new means of crime mapping, generates serious problems with privacy and access to information that need a large-scale and organized cooperation between stakeholders in both private and public sector.

Mario Mirabile, and Edoardo Cabras, analyze the new challenges and urban issues through a critical theoretical approach and their relationship with urban ecosystem and public space in *A Critical Approach to Platform Real Estate in the Urban Ecosystem*. By studying the interactions between capital, private and public space and technologies for the real estate industry, they argue that the contemporary city, or rather its government, does not see public space as a resource to be used in the social sphere, but rather in the economic one. They conclude analyzing the internal logics of platform urbanism and the identification of players, trends and practices of the global real estate industry in the last years.

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Finally, according to the 16th 2030 Agenda's goal, national and international cooperation between institutions at all levels is needed to prevent violence and promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, collaborating and sharing experiences against criminal groups and their changing methods, which lead to a decline in violence and a focus on economic activities. This calls for the co-creation of actions' exercise, combining transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and innovation where governments work with civil society to co-create concrete action plans.

While gentrification is understood through its sensitive nature; its potentially harmful side effects, and its large-scale impacts aside, it does not have to be. Gentrification can also generate better conditions and well-being for (new) residents – giving as opportunity for collaboration and greater civic participation in public affairs: fighting corruption, empowering citizens and harnessing powerful new technologies – respecting digital and human rights.

There must be a new strategy to solve these issues concerning the living environment, public health, locally, while at the same time stimulating multi-stakeholder partnerships and their resourcing

strategies of partnerships to both understand what governments do and to influence their decisions. From a public policy perspective, this implies dialogue and participation within relevant stakeholders and inhabitants, alongside academic communities. A teamwork where national, subnational and local governments are flanked by civil society, the private sector and academic communities to contribute at the 2030 Agenda's goals for Sustainable Development and guarantee the "right to the city" such as high-quality buildings and public spaces preserved as cultural heritage and thereby avoiding the growing spatial and socioeconomic segregation.