

Give us time!

(local) time politics as gender politics
Paper presented at workshop 3
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Nothing new in the west? How about the east?
Gender politics in the New Old Eu

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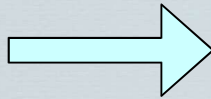
What is the potential of time-based approach for emancipating gender politics?

Focus

- experience with time policies in Milan
- developments of these policies in Italy
- the feminist/women movements roots of time policies

A problem of cultural translation italian - english

ORARI



**TIME TABLES
WORK HOURS
WORKING TIME
OPENING CLOSING HOURS
SCHEDULES
OFFICE HOURS**

The definition of orari is: how activities are organized or ordered in time and socially recognised.

The Italian term ORARI includes all the English equivalents listed above which refer to official and specific organization of work organization structures but also lapses of time related to socially recognised habits of behaviour such as meal times.

Why have time policies been conceived by Italian women?

End of the 1980: time is introduced by women of the left in the political agenda in Italy: the context an explosive mixture of evolution and rigidity

In evolution: working hours, flexibility, urban mobility, city users,

- More women work more hours, flexible hours, there is an increase of single mothers.

Maintaining rigidity: Work structure contracts, “rigid” introduction of flexibility

- Transportation system: schedules, frequencies
- Social services: fixed access, opening closing hours, accessibility
- Opening closing shop hours

Women daily routine facing an increase of problems in the distribution of time as a result of the way evolution and rigidity in essential variables has matched up “doppia presenza” at house-work, taking care of children and elders

Evolving context and fixed context

- Why are time policies conceived by Italian women?
- What has been conceived?
- In what has it developed?

The issue of time in the law

“le donne cambiano i tempi”

A collective conception: writing a law “di iniziativa popolare” to be presented in Parliament, the goal: a change of paradigm for Local Government introducing a new responsibility:

a harmonization of the “times” of the city:

- Time in the cycle of life
- Time in city
- Time in working life

In what has it developed?

The drafted and published law written by women (neither politicians nor experts) has a tremendous political impact which starts off

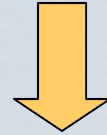
- a number of experimentations throughout Italy
- A number of laws in Parliament and at Regional level
- A number of Plans and their implementation
- The development in the Universities of new area of research
- A national network of those involved in the experimentations called Pianoforte (short lived)

Developments: areas of experimentation

ACTION AREAS OF URBAN TIME POLICIES

- Usability/accessibility of services to the public
- Designing of public spaces
- Time banks
- Agreements on local mobility problems
- Shop opening closing hours
- School times/schedules
- Calendar harmonization

Developments: formal legislation



Following the law:

PHASE 1

- national law on local govt. n. 142/1990
- the urban time plan of the municipality of Milan (1992)

PHASE 2

- national law n. 53/2000 (legge Turco)
- A number of regional laws, n.28/2004 (Lombardia)

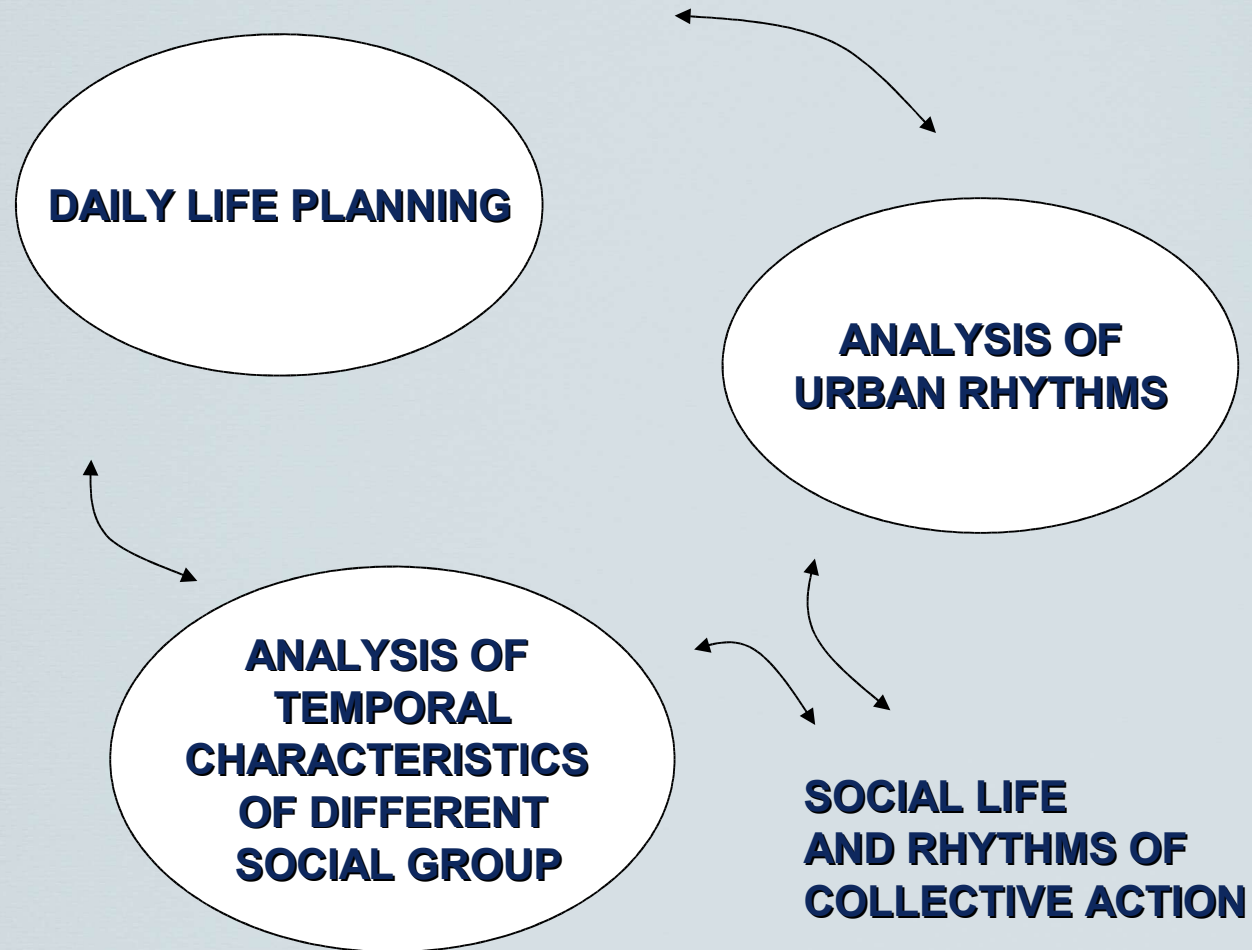


The issue a structural luk of time to be dealt at public policy level, the Mayor has the responsibility to coordinate the time-schedules

Time policies in Milan: the start

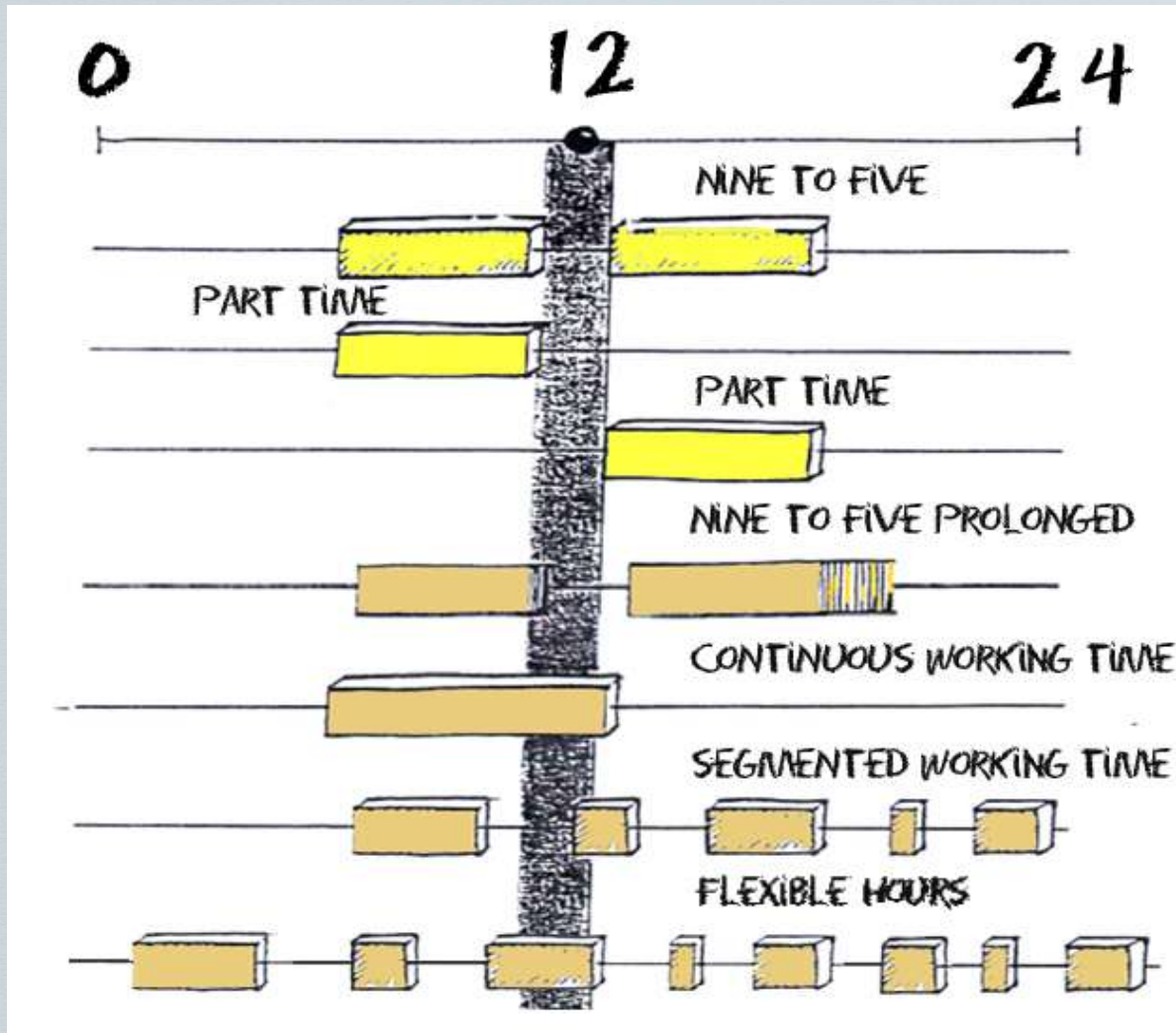
- Assessore Paola Manacorda starts to implement these ideas in Milan
- Opening a new office: Ufficio Tempi
- Giving a consultancy to academics to produce a “times” plan three women, one man, sociologists and urban planning
- Activating a Protocol of agreement: Comune, Chamber of Commerce, The Prefect and the Trade Unions (city level)
- Experimenting in a territorial area of Milan, zona Barona


A frame of reference, from the Plan




Evolving context

Work hour pattern



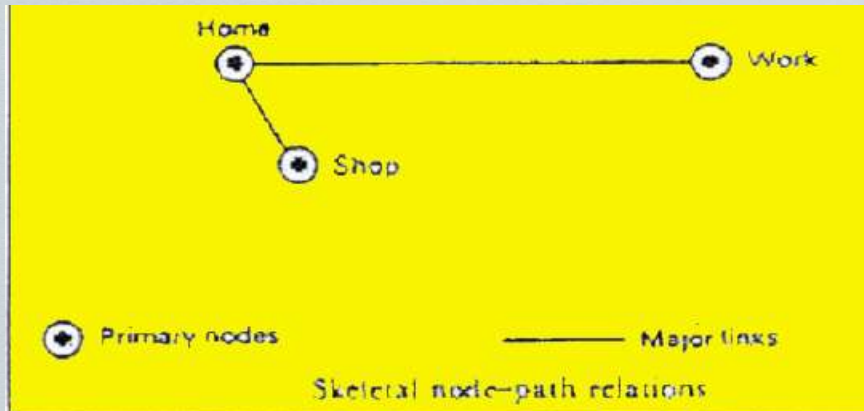
 Industrial city
(first generation)

 Service economy
(second generation
metropolis)

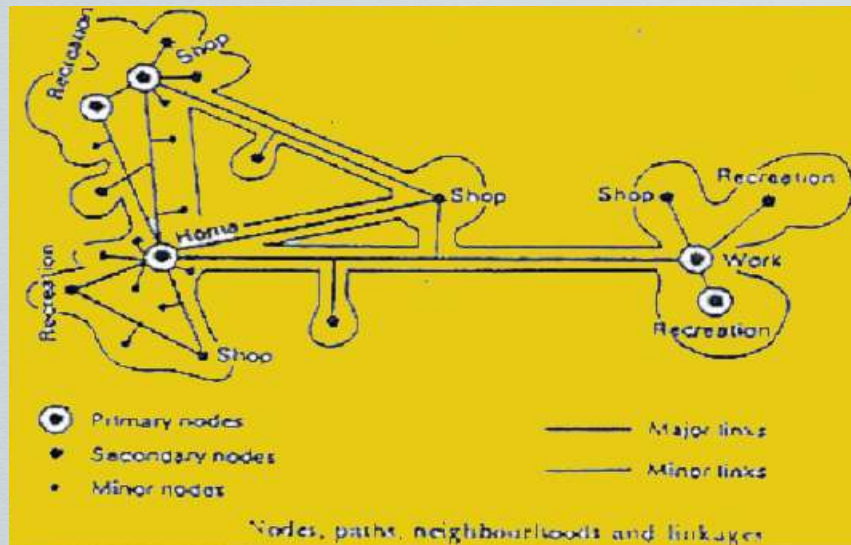
co-existing in service economy

Evolving context

Urban Mobility (house to work)



**Industrial city:
linear and predictable**



**Service economy:
zig zagging and unpredictable**

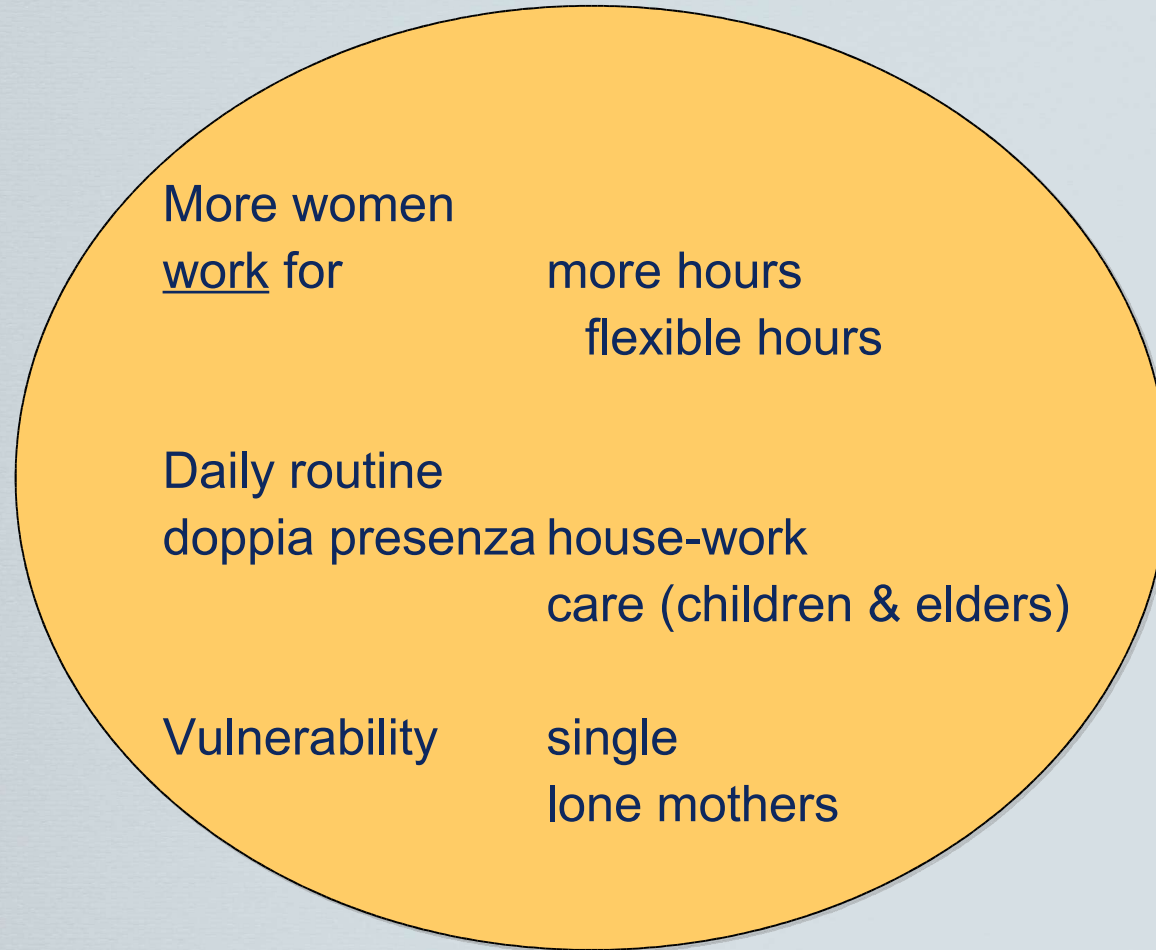
Evolving context

Population that use Milan

RESIDENTS	(right of citizenship)	permanent inhabitants	foreseeable calendar
COMMUTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work • study 	temporary inhabitants	standard time tables
CITY USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loisir • services • consumption 		non standard time tables in relation to the industrial city
METROPOLITAN BUSINESS MAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business • congress • meetings 		over lapping with services for residences
			short permanence
			International consumption styles

Evolving context in a rigid context

A gender perception of time as a problem



Atlante: policies and programmes

Politica Code e attese

Programma di sviluppo: Certificazione e anagrafe (Scheda n. 7)

Azione di sollecitazione verso: Le U.S.L. (Scheda n. 8)

.....

Politica Equilibrio tra vita e lavoro

Programma di sviluppo: Servizi agli anziani (Scheda n. 5)

Programma di sviluppo: Servizi alla infanzia (Scheda n. 6)

.....

Politica Mobilita' nella metropoli dei flussi

.....

Politica Citta' permanentemente attiva

Programma di sviluppo: Milano aperta d'agosto (Scheda n. 1)

Programma di sviluppo: Barona aperta (Scheda n. 3)

Programma di sviluppo: Commercio e pubblici esercizi (Scheda n. 4)

.....

Politica La riorganizzazione del comune di Milano

Programma di sviluppo: Ridisegno degli orari dei servizi del Comune di Milano (Scheda n. 2)

Vicinanze/sconfinamenti

Queues and waiting (list)

Index	Key words
- Problem	Pathology of queues
- Justifications, issues, social goals	Variability of demand
- Priority of the problem	Rationalization of the relationship between demand and supply
- Proposals	Services of Council
- Sections of Council involved	Those with a front-office

Mobility in a metropolis of flows

Index	Key words
- Problem	Divergence in rhythms of mobility/ timetables of transportation. Congestion. Pollution.
- Slogan	Milan a friendly city Milan a city to live and work Milan a cosmopolitan city
- Justifications, issues, social goals	Zigzagging mobility combining network and gravitational logic. Transportation oriented to adult active citizens. Traffic peaks at the beginning of working days.
- Priority of the problem	Pathologies of pollution and congestion. Convergence of "orari" and rhythm of mobility
- Proposals	Harmonization of timetables of transportation network. Redesign timetables/frequency oriented towards clients. Differentiation of starting time for activities.
- Sections of Council involved	Transport section
- Other agencies	Trains, buses, agencies, taxis, Universities(generators of clients)

Equilibrium life and work time

Index

- Problem
- Slogan
- Justifications, issues, social goals
- Priority of the problem
- Proposals
- Sections of Council involved
- Other agencies

Key words

- Care/work conflict
- Milan a city to live and work
- It produces time and space for persons in a situation of "double presence"
- A policy for the family
- Social services for children and elderly people
- Those involved
- According to the context

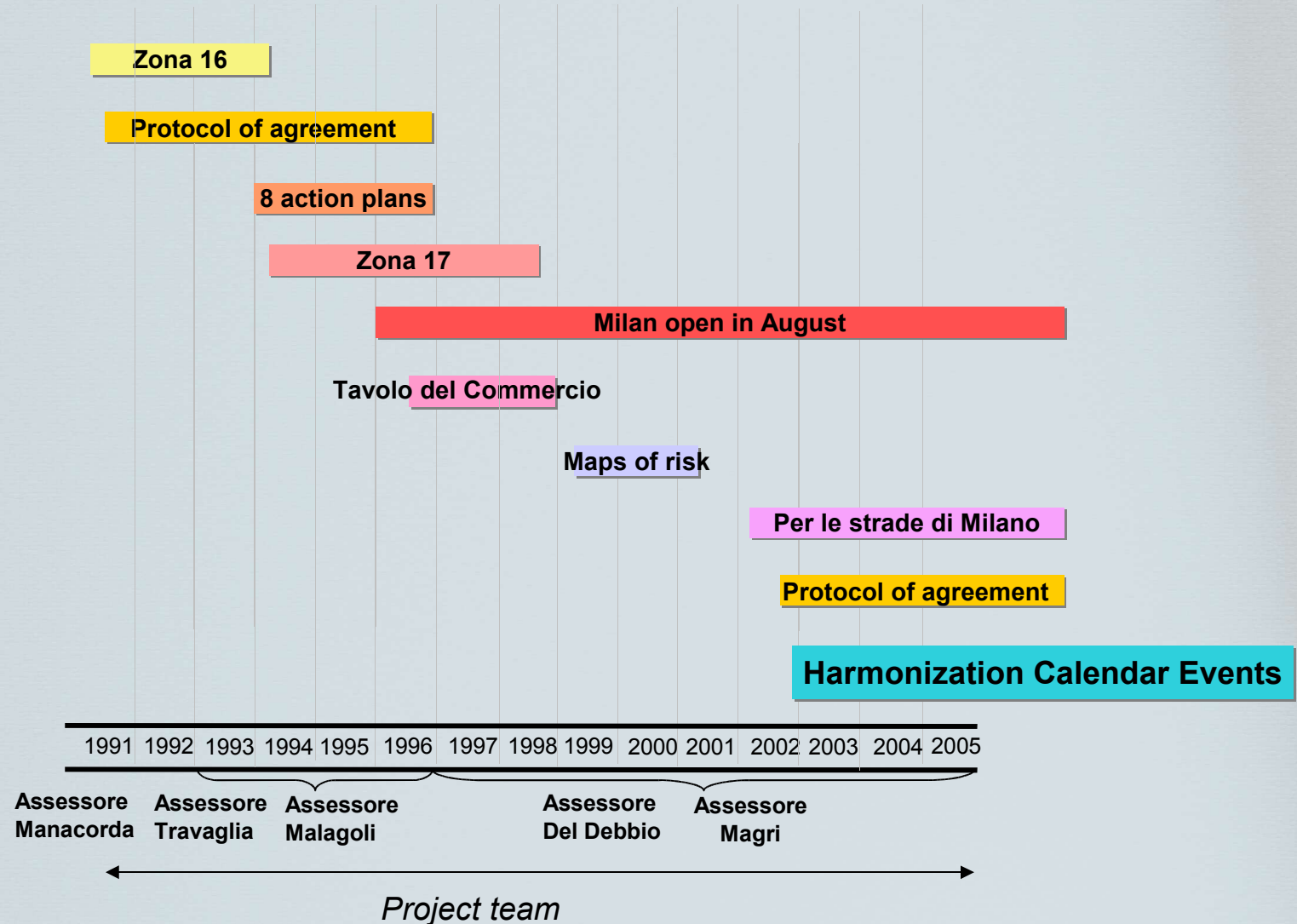
Permanently active city

Index	Key words
- Problem	General calendar of urban activities
-Slogan	Milan a cosmopolitan city Milan a hospitable city Milan a friendly city
- Justifications, issues, social goals	Temporary population; zigzagging mobility; architecture of uses of time; different work hours forms; flexible activities; colonization of time.
- Priority of the problem	Divergence of the calendar of activities with citizens calendars
- Proposals	Sectors of commerce, bars, restaurants, transportation, permanently active citadels
- Sections of Council involved	Those involved
- Other agencies	Chamber of commerce, agencies for commerce, artisans

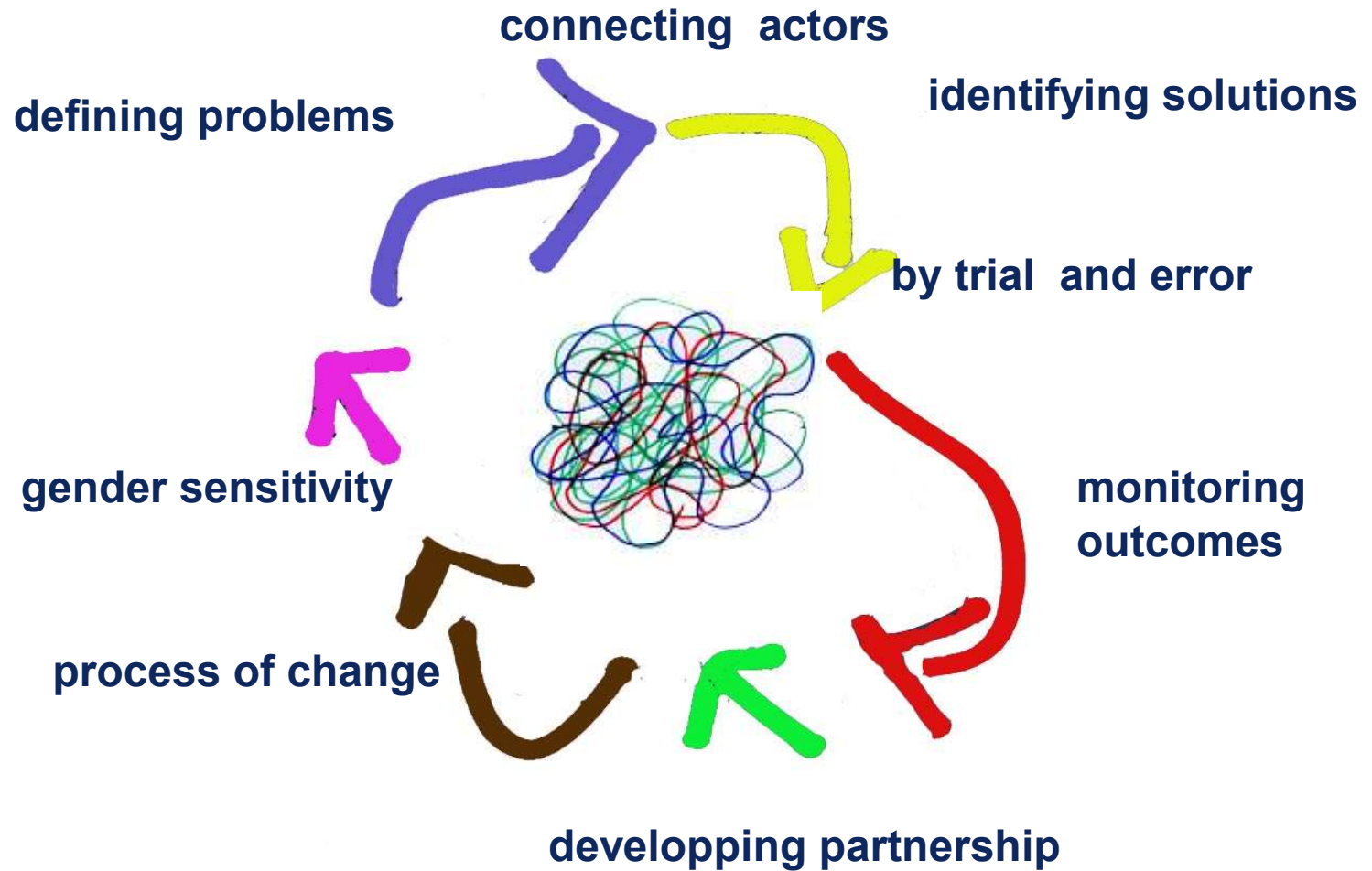
The reorganization of the council of Milan

Index	Key words
- Problem	Temporal accessibility of services
- Slogan	Milan a city to live and work Milan a friendly city
- Justifications, issues, social goals	Divergence between service timetables and clients orari; equity in the optimization of clients needs and workers needs.
- Priority of the problem	Ongoing project of reorganization of the Council
- Proposals	Redesign of Council's social services timetables and action of stimulus to other agencies
- Sections of Council involved	Those with a front-office

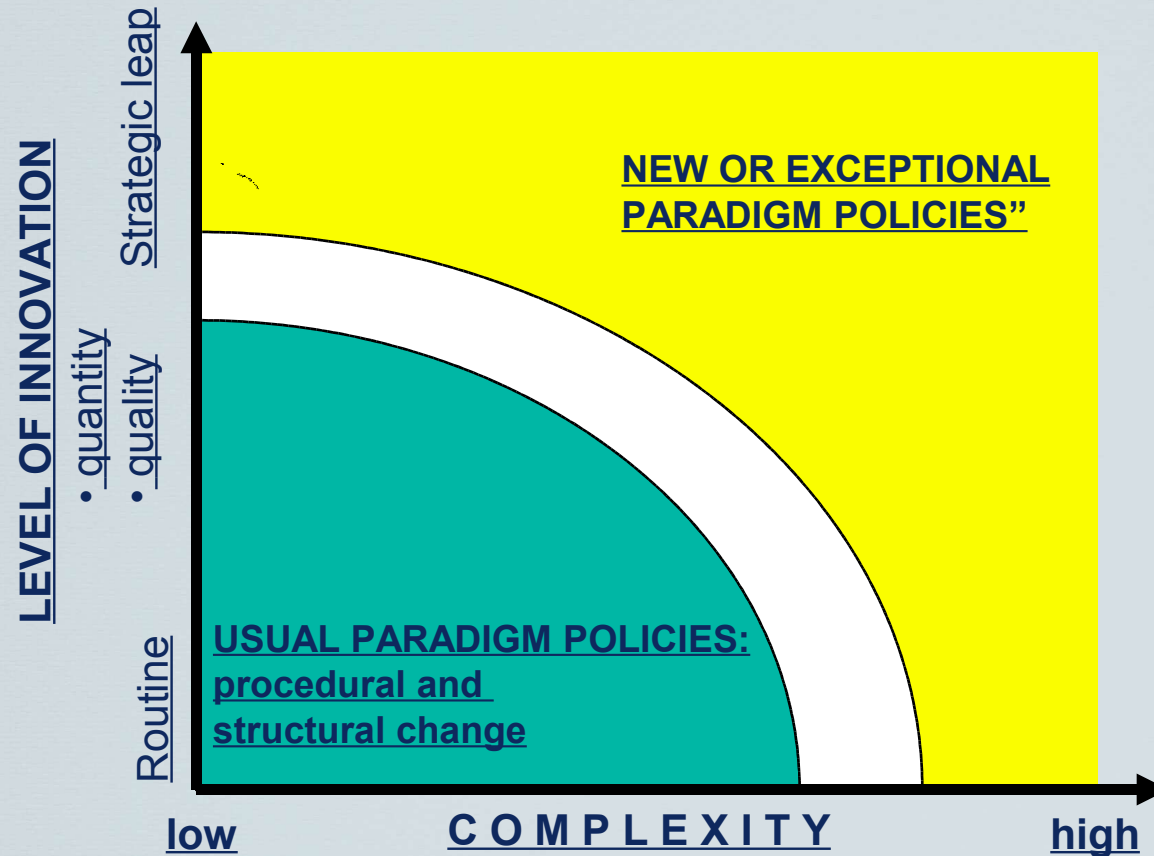
Main actors and activity in 15 years of Urban Time Policies in Milan



A cultural approach

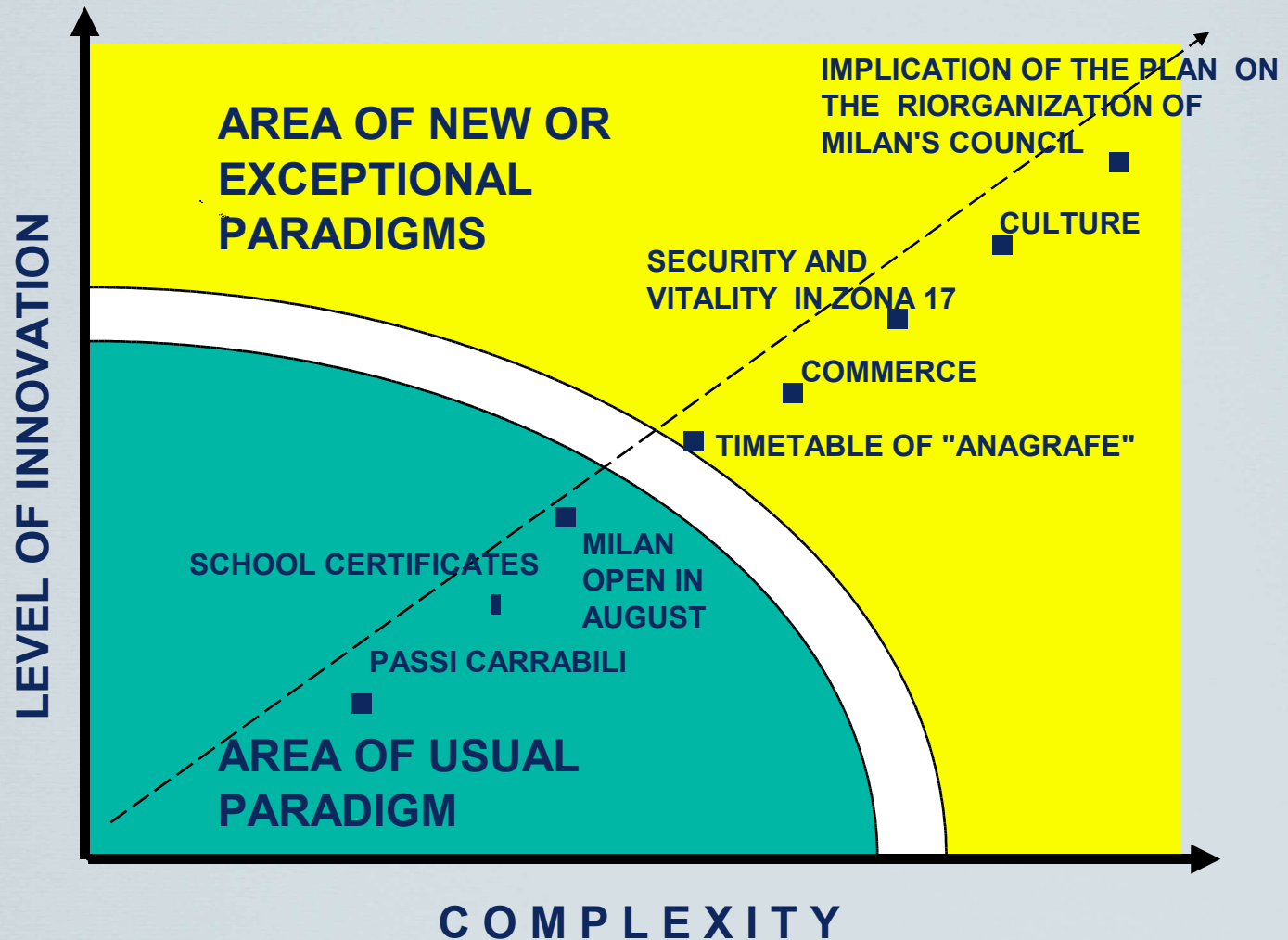


Policies and strategy of change

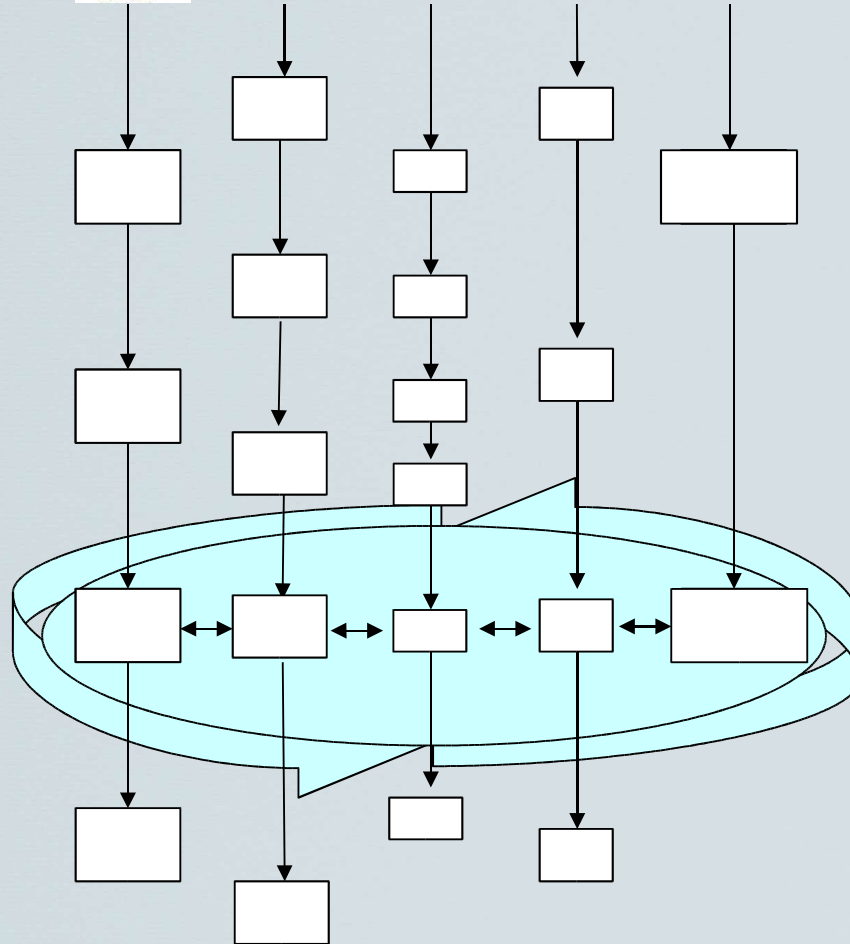


- Number of actors involved
- Intensity of actors interdependence (generic, in sequence, reciprocal)
- Institutional diversity of actors/institutions involved

Policies and strategy of change



Connecting actors and work-flows



The calendar

Towards harmony in the calendar of events

Armonizzazione Calendario Eventi

Il sistema




Erogatori
di grandi servizi a rete

Organizzatori
di eventi

Un servizio di tipo nuovo

A system service towards harmony in the calendar of events

Gianfranco Degli Esposti [ESCI](#)

Milano  Comune di Milano  

ACE Armonizzazione Calendario Eventi

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RICERCHE VELOCI

Attiva la ricerca con data oppure con data e zona.

SETTEMBRE

L	M	M	G	V	S	D
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

-- Seleziona la zona --



Oppure effettua una [ricerca avanzata](#)

INSERIMENTO EVENTI

Inserisci gli eventi **via web**

Per modificare un evento inserito, effettuare una ricerca e selezionare il relativo pulsante di modifica

SUGGERIMENTI

Accedi per scoprire tutto ciò che è necessario conoscere per utilizzare al meglio questo sito.

Scopri come...

Come posso modificare un evento da me inserito?

I MIEI EVENTI

Accedi per vedere la lista dei tuoi eventi

RICERCA ORGANIZZATORI

Visualizza gli enti in ordine alfabetico:

1-9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M
N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

Oppure effettua una ricerca per nome

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Concluding remarks

- Emancipative gender approach in time policies
“**necessary**” in relation to the identifications of problems and the possible solutions for daily life work time/life time/time to care,

but not sufficient

What kind of gender attention is needed?

- A political gender attention to internal processes of implementation (inside the black box)
- Control of implementation, of impact of outcome e.g Turco’s Law implemented in a very rigid way in large organizations as the Council of Milan

Emancipative gender politics: different approaches....

- Milano starts its time policies experience with a woman at the end of 1980s. A special kind of politician, an “independent” (professional) within the communist party
- The process has been cared for by a woman, project leader of Ufficio Tempi, for the whole period of its implementation 1990-2006
- Ufficio Tempi has been closed and the knowledge of experience scattered in different parts of the council by two women in 2006, the new mayor and the vice chief officer, their aim: to introduce innovation.....

Grafting innovation

