Social Infrastructure and Public Space

 2021_02 Prof. LEE Inhee, 051-510-7634, samlih@pusan.ac.kr, www.samlih.com->web class

교과목명 Course name

Social Infrastructure and Social Space(사회기반시설과 공공공간)

교과목번호 Code

PR76433

강의시간 Time

14:00~16:50 Wed.

강의목표 Objectives

This course is intended to provide students with the necessary understanding the concept of social infrastructure as a way to research and value various kinds of spaces. Social infrastructure helps in recognizing the public dimensions of undervalued spaces. In developing the concept of social infrastructure, this course covers some important issues of social scientific inquiry about social infrastructure and public space, sociality and publicness, and sociality and encounter. An approach to the topic of public space as an social infrastructure presents the public places to life by planning and designing them with the people who use them every day. Based on the understanding of public life in the cities, productive cases of community-powered public spaces will be addressed and criticized.

강의개요 Description

Recently, we faces profound social challenges including an aging population, runaway inequality, and explosive ethnic divisions that we can address only if we establish stronger bonds with one another and develop some shared interests. we need to move beyond violent opposition to a perceived nemesis and develop a sense of shared purpose based on commitments to justice and decency. Social infrastructure, the physical conditions that determine whether social capital develops, is the missing piece to building places where all kinds of people can gather is the best way to repair the fractured societies we live in today. When social infrastructure is robust, it fosters contact, mutual support, and collaboration among friends and neighbors. In the course, the elementary forms of social infrastructure will be identified and how they shape conditions in different kinds of places, urban and suburban, rich and poor will be analysed by comparative method.

* 장애학생의 경우 장애학습지원센터와 강의 및 과제에 대한 사전 협의가 가능합니다.

교재 Textbook

PALACES FOR THE PEOPLE: How Social Infrastructure Can Help Fight Inequality, Polarization, and the Decline of Civic Life, Eric Klinenberg, Broadway Books(2019)
(https://www.amazon.com/Palaces-for-People-audiobook/dp/B07DHR14KS)

Social infrastructure and the public life of cities: Studying urban sociality and public spaces, Alan Latham & Jack Layton, 2019

Global Public Space Toolkit From Global Principles to Local Policies and Practice, UN HABITAT(2016)

1. Design for Social Sustainability by Social Life, Social Life(2012)

2. Designing Urban Inclusion, Metrolab Brussels MasterClass1(2017)

3. Connective Social Infrastructure, Mayer of London(2020)

4. Social Infrastructure Report, City of Subiaco(2021)

5. Social Infrastructure Report, University of Manchester(2019)

참고자료 Reference

Good Place Report-Investing in Social Infrastructure, Early Action Task Force December 2020 , Community Link(2020)

ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES WITH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, United States Environmental Protection Agency(2014)

Indicator training module-public space, UN HABITAT(2018)

CHARTER OF PUBLIC SPACE, UN

평가방법 Requirements & Grading

All students are required to attend all studio classes and complete all assignments on time. Any student who has more than three unexcused absences may be failed in the class. Whenever possible, discuss any necessary absences with instructor before you are absent or very shortly thereafter. Each student will submit digital file containing his or her presentation contents to the instructor by the last class. Failure to submit the digital files will affect the student's final grade. An incomplete grade will only be issued when a student is unable to complete the presentation because of a documented illness. A letter from your physician will be required documentation.

- Presentation/submission of assignment. 60%
- Particitation on lecture and seminar, 20%
- Attendance and active participation in group discussions 20%

주별 강의계획 Schedule

Week 1 9/1(Wed.) 14:00 | Introduction
- *PALACES FOR THE PEOPLE: How Social Infrastructure...(2019)*

Week 2 9/8(Wed.) 14:00 | Social infrastructure and the public life / *Lecture*
- INFRASTRUCTURE, SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AND HOW TO STUDY IT
- AN INFRASTRUCTURAL APPROACH TO PUBLIC LIFE
- TOWARDS A POLITICS OF PROVISION
- *Social infrastructure and the public life of cities, Latham & Jack Layton(2019)*

Week 3 9/15(Wed.) 14:00 | Understanding Public Space(1)
- Urban Life, Planning & Design, Power, and Policy / *Lecture*
- The Cases for Public Space(11 cases) / *Presentation(11)*
- Goals and Constraints / *Lecture*

- Global Public Space Toolkit : From Global Principles to Local Policies and Practice, UN HABITAT(2016)

Week 4 9/22(Wed.) 14:00 | Understanding Public Space(2)

- Principles and Policies(General Policies+Context-Specific Policies / ***Lecture***
- Turning good principles into action(General Principles of 62 cases) / ***Presentation(62)***
  - Global Public Space Toolkit : From Global Principles to Local Policies and Practice, UN HABITAT(2016)

Week 5 9/29(Wed.) 14:00 | Understanding Public Space(3)

- Turning good principles into action(cont.) / ***Presentation(cont.)***
- Conclusion & Charter of Public Space(UN) / ***Lecture***
  - Global Public Space Toolkit : From Global Principles to Local Policies and Practice, UN HABITAT(2016)

Week 6 10/6(Wed.) 14:00 | Design for Social Sustainability by Social Life

- Peoples and social sustainability / ***Lecture***
- Designing in social sustainability / ***Presentation(4)***
  - Design for Social Sustainability by Social Life(2012)

Week 7 10/13(Wed.) 14:00 | Designing Urban Inclusion(1) / *Lecture*

- Experiencing transdisciplinarity through urban policy research
- Brussels' urban inclusion as a design matter
- Four challenges of inclusion in Brussels
- Rethinking Hospitality in an Era of Global Closure
- Designing Infrastructures of Inclusion
  - Designing Urban Inclusion_Metrolab Brussels MasterClass1 Workshop(2017)

Week 8 10/20(Wed.) 14:00 | Mid-Exam.

Week 9 10/27(Wed.) 14:00 | Designing Urban Inclusion(2) / *Presentation*

- Sites & Projects(4 sites)
  - Designing Urban Inclusion_Metrolab Brussels MasterClass1 Workshop(2017)

Week10 11/3(Wed.) 14:00 | Designing Urban Inclusion(3) / *Lecture*

- Inclusive urbanism as gatekeeping
- The qualities of hospitality and the concept of 'inclusive city'
- Questioning some forms and qualities of urban togetherness: friendliness, inclusion, hospitality
- The EU's social and urban policies from the perspective of inclusion History and usage of the concept
  - Designing Urban Inclusion_Metrolab Brussels MasterClass1 Workshop(2017)

Week11 11/10(Wed.) 14:00 | Connective Social Infrastructure(1)

- Social Infrastructure, Social Integration and Social Value / ***Lecture***
- Area Snapshot and Key Findings(10) / ***Presentation***
  1. Informal social infrastructure plays a critica lrole in the lives of Londoners, alongside recognised formal social infrastructure
  2. Social infrastructure is an ecosystem, where different types of provision form a community of interconnected support
  3. Formal social infrastructurebrings people from different backgrounds together
  4. Arrange of local social infrastructure supports greater participation and civic engagement
  5. Inclusive social infrastructure helps to tackle inequalities by providing Londoners with support, help and advice
  6. In rapidly changing neighbourhoods, change is most often noticed through the arrival of new

informal social infrastructure, such as shops, cafés and pubs

7. There is a lack of consistency in how social infrastructure is understood, assessed, planned and delivered across local authorities
8. Community ownership increases social integration and boosts social capital
9. Successfully programmed and well-managed social infrastructure builds and develops relationships
10. Social infrastructure supports the resilience of London's communities and responds rapidly to change

- *Connective Social Infrastructure : HOW LONDON'S SOCIAL SPACES AND NETWORKS HELP US LIVE WELL TOGETHER (2020)*

Week12 11/17(Wed.) 14:00 | Connective Social Infrastructure(2)

- Area Snapshot and Key Findings(10) / ***Presentation(cont.)***
- Ingredients for Social Integration / ***Lecture***
- Area of Action(6) / ***Presentation***
- Making the Most of Social Infrastructure(3) / ***Presentation***
  - *Connective Social Infrastructure : HOW LONDON'S SOCIAL SPACES AND NETWORKS HELP US LIVE WELL TOGETHER (2020)*

Week13 11/24(Wed.) 14:00 | Connective Social Infrastructure(3)

- Design Consideration for of Social Integration(3) / ***Presentation***
- Precedent Library(10) / ***Presentation***
  - *Connective Social Infrastructure : HOW LONDON'S SOCIAL SPACES AND NETWORKS HELP US LIVE WELL TOGETHER (2020)*

Week14 12/1(Wed.) 14:00 | Social Infrastructure in the City of Subiaco

- Introduction & Snapshot of Subiaco / ***Lecture***
- Emerging trends and drivers...(3) / ***Presentation***
  - *Social Infrastructure Report_ City of Subiaco(2021)*

Week15 12/18(Wed.) 14:00 | Discussion

Week16 12/15(Wed.) 14:00 | Late-Exam.

Readings

[TEXT]

Palaces for the People : How Social Infrastructure Can Help Fight Inequality, Polarization, and the Decline of Civic Life / by Eric Klinenberg

A PASS EDUCATIONAL GROUP/Penguin Random House Education

We are living in a time of deep divisions. Americans are sorting themselves along racial, religious, and cultural lines, leading to a level of polarization that the country hasn't seen since the Civil War. Pundits and politicians are calling for us to come together and find common purpose. But how, exactly, can this be done?

In Palaces for the People, Eric Klinenberg suggests a way forward. He believes that the future of democratic societies rests not simply on shared values but on shared spaces: the libraries, childcare centers, churches, and parks where crucial connections are formed. Interweaving his own research with examples from around the globe, Klinenberg shows how "social infrastructure" is helping to solve some

of our most pressing societal challenges. Richly reported and ultimately uplifting, Palaces for the People offers a blueprint for bridging our seemingly unbridgeable divides.

about the author

Eric Klinenberg is a professor of sociology and director of the Institute for Public Knowledge at New York University. He is the coauthor of the #1 New York Times bestseller Modern Romance and the author of the acclaimed books Going Solo and Heat Wave. He has contributed to The New Yorker, The New York Times Magazine, and This American Life.

note to the instructor

In Palaces for the People, Klinenberg draws on extensive research spanning his academic career to highlight the importance of social infrastructure-"physical places or organizations that shape the way people interact" (5). Further, he contends that as "societies around the world are becoming more fragmented, divided, and conflicted" (8), social infrastructure, which is often overlooked in favor of spending initiatives on "critical infrastructure" (transit, communications, electrical systems, etc.), could play a crucial role in repairing our ever- widening divisions.

From the outset, Klinenberg makes the distinction between social infrastructure (libraries, schools, churches, parks, etc.) and social capital ("the measure of people's relationships and interpersonal networks" [5]). Through Klinenberg's descriptions of successful examples of social infrastructure around the world, the reader is able to understand both the impact of social cohesion on public health and its potential role in addressing political polarization, climate change, inequality, and other challenges America faces today. While social infrastructure alone cannot solve all that ails a community, Klinenberg convincingly establishes the vital role it plays in uniting communities and the overwhelming benefits of expanding our investment in these sorts of public spaces.

[recurring themes]

The Role of Libraries

Andrew, an employee at the Seward Park Library, is quoted as saying, "There's a term you don't hear these days, one you used to hear all the time when the Carnegie branches opened: Palaces for the People" (53). Why did Andrew Carnegie choose this descriptor for his libraries? Klinenberg spotlights a variety of places and institutions in his text; why did he choose this as the title of the text? How does the author use and refine the meaning of the phrase "Palaces for the People" over the course of the text? In recent years, many libraries have grappled with financial challenges, and, as Klinenberg explains, ". . . political leaders driven by the logic of the market have proclaimed that institutions like the library don't work any longer, that we'd be better off investing in new technologies and trusting our fate to the invisible hand" (220). How has the American cultural relationship to the library changed over the years and how has the availability of technology impacted that relationship? How does consumer spending influence the focus of political leaders, and should the value of the library, an inherently "free" public institution, be subject to the "logic of the market"? As technology continues to develop and information becomes even more readily available, should the government dedicate more resources to the maintenance of public libraries or allocate those resources toward the establishment of new ways of providing universal access to information through technology? Why or why not? How can libraries better establish themselves as valuable and essential institutions in communities?

Mixed-Group Relationships

In describing the effects of deindustrialization, Klinenberg writes, ". . . deindustrialization devastated neighborhoods, making cities and suburbs throughout the United States even more segregated by race and class" (151). How has the fall of industrialization contributed to polarization in America, and what role does social infrastructure play in lessening this gap? Klinenberg states that today Americans are less likely to marry someone outside their social class (153). How does this phenomenon further exacerbate the chasm between groups? Why is diversity across social class, race, ethnicity, and religion important in the formation and socialization of groups? How has Iceland's establishment of public pools helped to unite its people? How does the societal role of the public pool in Iceland differ from the role that the public pool has historically played in American society? How does a safe space, such as a black barbershop, "serve as a valuable resource that, counterintuitively, diversifies and enriches American civic life" (161)?

The Impact of the Internet

Despite the common misconception that the Internet is responsible for increasing loneliness and isolation, Klinenberg cites research by Claude Fischer that "shows that the quality and quantity of Americans' relationships are about the same today as they were before the Internet existed" (41). If the Internet is not to blame for people's increased feelings of isolation and loneliness, what is? What impact does the Internet have on social experiences? Research conducted by danah boyd, of Data & Society, suggests that as parents have curbed their teenagers' "freedom to roam around their neighborhoods and local public spaces" (43), their time spent online has increased. Is this a healthy trade-off? Despite lower crime rates today versus previous generations, boyd's research suggests that "adults have restricted [teenagers'] mobility so thoroughly" that they don't have many alternatives to communicating primarily via smartphones. What reasons might today's parents have for more intensely restricting their teens' social lives? What kinds of opportunities exist in communities for teens to socialize outside of school, and how does children's lack of access to outdoor public places affect their health and influence their leisure activities? How does the Internet "contribute to our widening ideological divisions" (174) while also allowing people to "build more unlikely social bridges" (175)? In what ways could people be encouraged to use the Internet to better connect with their communities?

The Architecture of Spaces

Klinenberg writes, "In coming decades, the world's most affluent societies will invest trillions of dollars on new infrastructure-seawalls, smart grids, basins for capturing rainwater-that can withstand twenty-first century challenges, including megastorms like Harvey and Irma" (187). What opportunities arise for the development of social infrastructure alongside increased spending on physical infrastructure? How did the winning projects in the Rebuild by Design competition following Hurricane Sandy, for which Klinenberg served as research director, integrate social infrastructure? In what ways does the incorporation of social infrastructure into these projects potentially affect the community before, during, and after megastorms and natural disasters? In Bangladesh, the "floating schools and libraries" program was implemented by a nonprofit. What level of responsibility for innovative programs such as this falls to the government, to citizens, or to nonprofits? What are the best means by which to affect innovative changes in one's community?

[discussion points]

Exclusive Social Infrastructures

In describing Caldeira's assessment of gated communities, Klinenberg writes, "Caldeira grants that these systems protect those who can afford them, but worries, quite rightly, that they weaken democracy,

deepen social divisions, and endanger as well as infuriate the people whom they exclude" (73). In what ways do gated communities negatively impact a society as a whole? Should gated communities be allowed to exist? Klinenberg describes a situation in Jacarezinho in which "an impoverished, crime-ridden community" installed gates and security cameras in an attempt to monitor and mitigate police violence against them. How is the community's use of gates and security in Jacarezinho both similar to and different from that of typical gated communities, and did those differences warrant the removal of the gates?

In regard to fraternities, Klinenberg states, "Since most fraternities select people with similar backgrounds and interests-ethnicity, race, religion, class, or often sports (and occasionally academics)-joining one is an effective way to avoid the diversity and difference a university offers" (97). Campus clubs and other groups are also formed based on commonalities, whether they be academic or social. Do groups formed in this manner constitute a beneficial form of social infrastructure? Is there a reliable way to gauge the value of these groups? Due to the reputation fraternities have earned at a national level for their involvement in "rampant discrimination, violent hazing, excessive drinking, and, too often, sexual assault" (97), have they, as Klinenberg suggests, "earned an expulsion" (98)?

Crime

Klinenberg quotes C. Ray Jeffery: "There are no criminals, only environmental circumstances which result in criminal behavior. Given the proper environmental structure, anyone will be a criminal or a noncriminal" (59). Yet Klinenberg argues that ". . . most policies that aim to reduce crime focus on punishing people rather than improving places" (59). In what ways does one's environment shape one's choices? How can environments be designed to discourage crime?

Silicon Valley and the Role of Big Business

Klinenberg describes the impacts that the tech giants in California have on surrounding areas, writing, "There is another community that has suffered devastating losses since Facebook and other big tech companies began setting up shop in the Bay Area: poor, working-class, and middle-class residents of the region, who have been steadily priced and crowded out" (213). What responsibility do large companies have as they expand into preexisting neighborhoods and communities? How and for what should they be held accountable? Contrasting the philanthropy of today's business owners with that of the tycoons of the past, Klinenberg explains, "Entrepreneurs have amassed vast fortunes in the new information economy, and yet no one has come close to doing what Carnegie did between 1883 and 1929, when he funded construction of 2,811 lending libraries, 1,679 of which are in the United States" (218). Is it the responsibility of wealthy individuals to contribute to social infrastructure? Why or why not? Does the fact that the entire tech industry "depends on a technology developed by the government-the Internet-and a publicly funded communications infrastructure" (219) play a role in their degree of accountability to the public?

Public Health Risks

In discussing "the largest American public health crisis since the HIV/AIDS epidemic: opioid addiction" (118), Klinenberg describes Switzerland's "international model of effective, if still controversial, social infrastructure, and one with a proven record of saving lives" (122). Why is Switzerland's approach so controversial despite its successes? Should more countries adopt this approach in addressing opioid addiction? How is Boston's approach both similar to and different from the Swiss approach?